The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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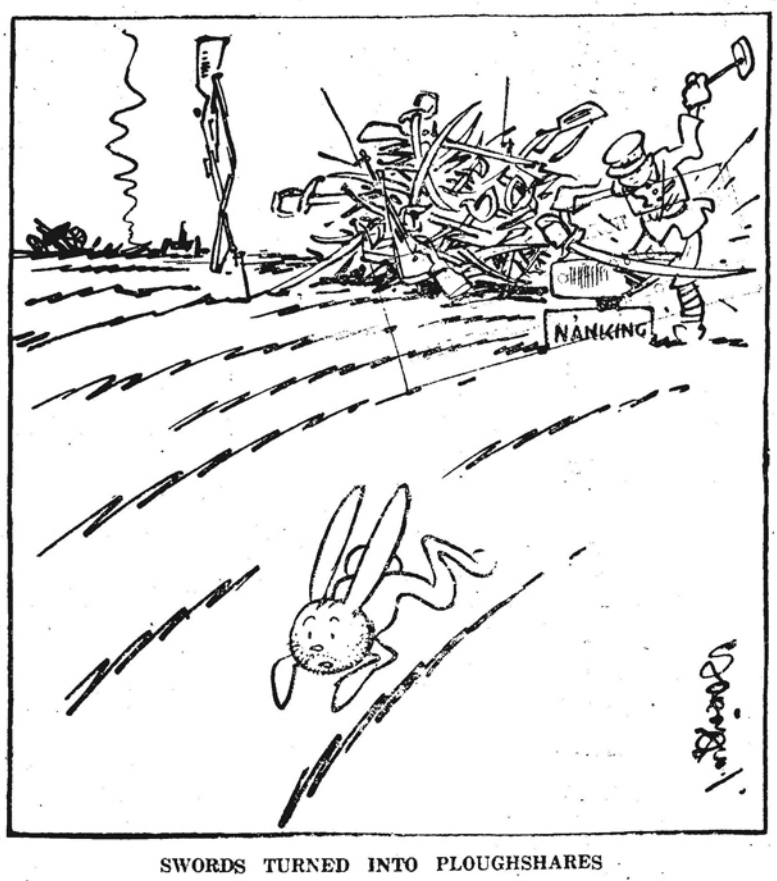

SWORDS TURNED INTO PLOUGHSHARES

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Fukien Politics

Fukien Province, which has just sprung into unpleasant prominence, has a close association with the Chinese Navy. Nine out of ten Chinese naval officers are from Fukien, and the strongest party at Foochow to-day is that of the naval politicians, headed by Admiral Yang Shu-chang, nominally obedient to Nanking, whose rival is, however, General Li Ho-ting, Commander of the 56th Division of the Chinese Army. Neither of these rival politicians is able to interfere in the area to the north-west of Foochow, where the recent murders took place. That area is held by General Lu Shing-pang, the bandit chief, who has now gained a notoriety which will, it is to be hoped, eventually prove exceedingly disastrous for him.

A Curious Letter

The Kuo Min Agency has given publicity to what is alleged to be a letter addressed by Mr. Lenox Simpson to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang before the now famous interview at Mukden. Presumably this document is a translation of the original and therefore caution should be exercised in submitting it to critical examination. It will be remembered that the message from the "North-China Daily News" Mukden correspondent at the time of the interview indicated that certain proposals made by Mr. Simpson had been flatly rejected by the Young Marshal. If those proposals were anything like the ones outlined in the alleged letter now published there is even less reason than ever to be surprised at the failure of Mr. Simpson's mission. Mr. Simpson's present state of health necessarily precludes elaboration of the issues involved for, obviously, he should be able to confirm or deny the accuracy of the Kuo Min's exhibit and, also, if the accuracy is admitted, to make his own comment on the exact significance of the offer therein put forward.

A.D.C. To The Viceroy

Shanghai will be interested to know that Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. R. Halland of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, who was attached to the Headquarters Staff of the Shanghai Defence Force and the North China Command from February 1927 to January 1930, and who is now Chief of Police at Delhi, has had the honour conferred on him of being appointed honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. It is understood that Lord Irwin has intimated that this honour—the first of its kind awarded to an officer of Lieutenant-Colonel Halland's service—has been conferred in special recognition of his services and as a compliment to the police force which he now commands in the Imperial Capital.

A Slight Difference

That monumental work of monthly information, "Popular Mechanics," devotes a paragraph in the present issue to the forms adopted in different countries in calling up on the telephone. As an example it mentions that the English equivalent of "Hello" is "Are you there?" It then goes on to say that in Chinese it is "Day huey bin she ah." No doubt it is in some places, but in Shanghai it is infinitely simpler, being merely "Wei," which seems to work as well as anything else. Then "Popular Mechanics" goes on to mention that the equivalent of the "hello-girl" in Chinese is "Din wax sin gay sum"—"Some one who takes care of connecting." If Chinese operators usually did care of connecting one could excuse the wax and the din, but Shanghai is not so ambitious as all that, for an operator is merely "Tze Hsi." What, of course, everybody here will miss in the paragraph in "Popular Mechanics" is that resounding phrase "Noong sa ni ga" which is heard day and night on all the telephones of the port.

Good Shooting

Communist firing on gunboats and steamers on the Yangtze river is so ordinary an occurrence nowadays that confusion in conversation is difficult to avoid. This is a conversation exchanged between two naval officers.

First officer, newcomer to Shanghai and a keen sportsman, to gunboat commander just returned from up-river:

"What is the shooting like on the river? Good?"

"Oh, fairly. They turned some artillery on us near Wusueh, and we had quite a lot of rifle fire from the Communists near Split Hill, but nothing really serious to talk about."

Record Smashing

Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith is in danger of being called the Bobby Jones of the air, for the rapidity with which he garners records in all quarters of the globe with his airmanship is becoming bewildering. There will be much sympathy for his gallant rival Flight-Lieutenant Hill who just missed the honour of being the first to beat Mr. Hinkler's record, although, as it turns out, he would have held it for a little less than a day. Now the premier Australian aviator has shortened the time of the air journey between his own country and England to a meagre eleven-and-a-half days. Congratulations will go heartily to him and the Commonwealth and all the more heartily because that Dominion gave Miss Amy Johnson so generous a welcome and is, of all the Dominions, the most advanced in the development of the air sense requisite to advance the cause of aviation.

The Last Rose of Summer

Autumn blasts swirled round Shanghai's windy corner outside Sassoon House yesterday heralding the approach of winter. Three or four felt hats suddenly left their wearers' heads and careered playfully down the road, the sport of the wind. The commisariat department of the umpteenth division of the Nationalist army in the Shanghai garrison having a day off suddenly lost his cap and retrieved it with much celerity and a loud guffaw from his comrades. Then a ricsha coolie passed wearing the relic of sunnier days—a battered straw hat. The cruel wind was no respecter of persons. Off flew the hat and rolled and bounced down the road. The shafts were thrown down, the passenger jolted out, and brown legs chased after the headgear heedless of traffic. It is during these moments of a snatch at victory that life is darkest. So it was for the coolie for the hat rolled under a motor car and was crushed flat. He surveyed his battered headgear in disgust and slowly retraced his steps to his ricsha.

Sobering Down

The German Government have scored heavily in the first exchanges with the Reichstag at Berlin. The difference between the atmosphere of the debating chamber and that of the electioneering platform seems to be impressing itself on the minds of the National Socialists, whose spokesmen have already shown signs of trimming some of the more incoherent of their nostrums. Even more significant, as a further example of the sobering effect exercised by the assumption of responsibility, was the action of the "Nazi" who, temporarily occupying the Speaker's chair, called one of his own party sternly to order for language which, however compatible with the effervescence of the oratory usually smiled upon by Herr Hitler's disciples, was rightly and rapidly detected as out of place in the despised Reichstag which the super-patriot "Nazis" profess to be out to destroy.

Niuafoou and Giggleswick

The few hundred inhabitants of Giggleswick, in North Yorkshire, probably never heard of Niuafoou before but they will have cause to claim kinship to-morrow because at Niuafoou, also known as Tin Can Island, somewhere in the South Seas, scientists will study the eclipse of the sun just as they did at Giggleswick in 1927. The totality at Niuafoou will be 54 seconds, somewhat longer than at Giggleswick, but whereas the North Yorkshire village was nearly plunged into the belt of failure which characterized most of the totality zone owing to the bad weather the chances of fine weather in the South Seas are much greater. The knowledge gained from the study of eclipses is for the scientist alone and not for the layman but these celestial phenomena do elevate unheard of places for a brief spell and deliver a little lesson in geography. But as one newspaper poet wrote after the 1927 eclipse in England, referring to the tremendous arrangements made to witness it and its brief duration: "Lo, all thy pomp of yesterday is one with Giggleswick and Tyre."

Home Football Results

Matches in which local rivalries are exploited invariably produce results which upset form. On Saturday the Aston Villa team, hitherto carrying all before them failed to prevent their neighbours and visitors, Birmingham — the Small Heath of many years ago— from carrying away a valuable point in a game which yielded only two goals. Otherwise the results in the League championships closely followed expectation, although the lowly Kilmarnock must have caused mild surprise in sending the august Rangers empty away. For London teams the day was propitious.

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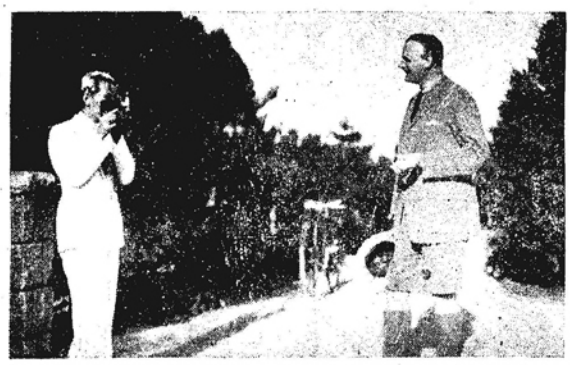
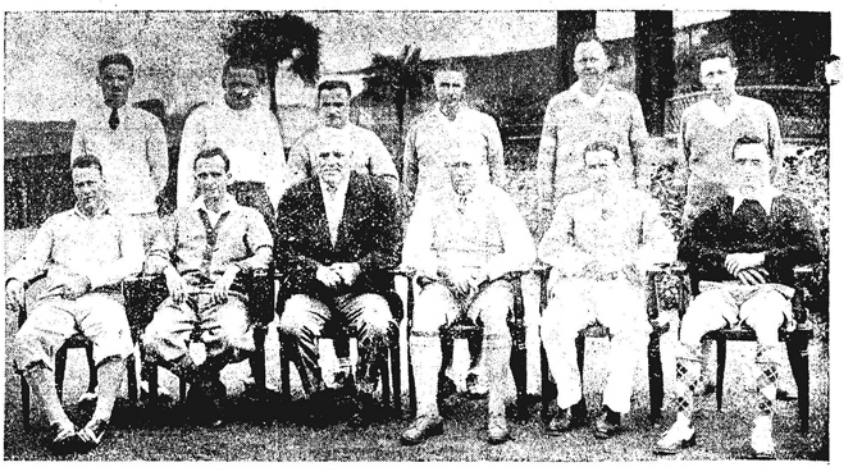


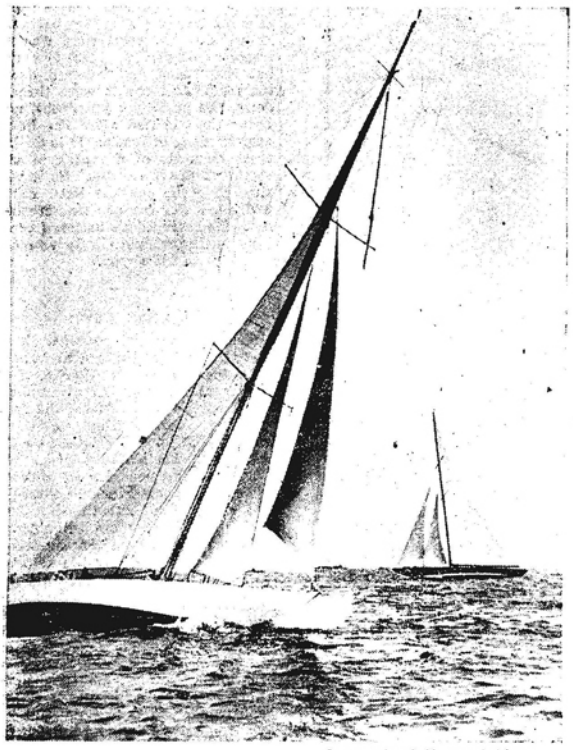
SNAPPING THE BRITISH MINISTER

This interesting photograph shows Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang taking a cinema picture of Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, at Peitaiho recently.



THE HONGKONG-MANILA GOLF MATCH

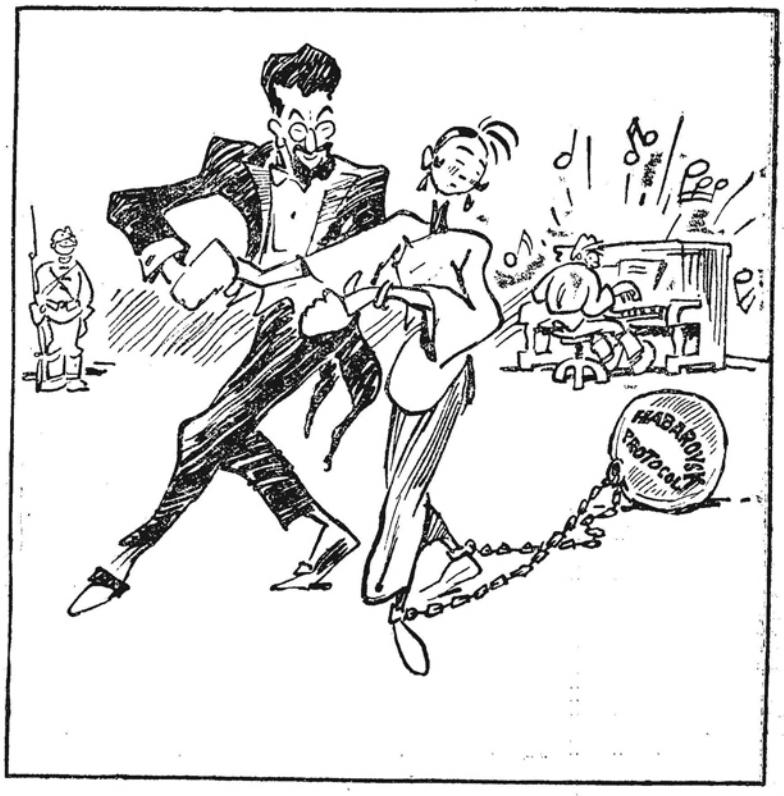
Sitting (left to right):—R. D. Wrigley (Hongkong); T. D. Aplin (Manila); A. H. Ferguson (Hongkong); J. R. H. Mason (Manila); O. E. C. Marton (Hongkong; C. D. McCord (Manila).
Standing (left to right):—Lieut. Nelson (Manila); V. Robson (Manila); R. M. Thompson (Hongkong); Capt. I. I. Yates (Manila); E. D. Lawrence (Hongkong); N. L. Smith (Hongkong).



International Newsreel Photo.

THE ENTERPRISE SAILING TO VICTORY

The Enterprise, the successful American defender of the America's Cup (foreground) rounding the half-way buoy well in the lead of Shamrock in the deciding race off Newport.



THE MOSCOW DANCING STUDIO

International Newsreel Photo.

CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMING POST

Miss Peggy Duncan, the 19-year-old South African girl, shown with the letter from the Mayor of Boulogne to the Mayor of Dover, after she had completed her swim across the English Channel.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT REVIEWS PARADE

President Pascual Ortiz Rudio of Mexico (centre) delivering an address to the federal troops during the recent massed review which brought together the largest military gathering ever seen in the country. On the President's left is Gen. Miguel Acosta, the Commander of the army.

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Chinese Politics

MUKDEN AND NANKING

The Need for Mutual Tolerance

WHERE INTERESTS CONFLICT

A Northern View

IN an interesting despatch a correspondent from Tientsin gives an analysis of recent events, arising out of the intervention of the Young Marshal and shows the danger of too confidently expecting the present cessation of hostilities to be merged into a permanent peace. He points out that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is not committing himself unduly in his association with the Nanking Government.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tientsin, October 17.

Sufficient time has perhaps elapsed since the intervention of Mukden into the arena to justify the deduction of certain basic facts from the situation, as seen by careful observers in the North. The alliance between Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan really broke down on account of the failure by Yen to send the promised reinforcements to back up an advance at Chengchow after the strong attack of the Government troops on that city had been beaten off by General Feng with a reported heavy loss. Thus collapse of the rebellion and the elimination of General Yen were inevitable.

The arrival of the Young Marshal on the scene necessarily gave a further twist to the kaleidoscope, and in regard to the various reports which have been published since that event took place, it may be well to arrive at certain conclusions.

Although the Young Marshal's advent has, in effect, coincided with the cessation of the war, and there is an apparent harmony between him and Nanking, it would be rash to expect that this state of things should long exist. The interests of Mukden and Nanking are not identical. Their co-operation can therefore be maintained only by the exercise on both sides of exceptional restraint. Nanking will have necessarily to overlook the differences of outlook obtainable in the Northern climate, and Mukden will on its side have to bear with the temperament of the recognised Government of China.

If a definite breach is not to occur, it is apparent to all observers that the Kuomintang cannot claim dominance in the North, any more than it can claim the Young Marshal as a member of its fellowship. Indeed he has consistently refused to allow the local Tang-pus to operate in the North; and no less significant is the choice of an imperial yellow badge and brassard for the troops sent south of the Great Wall to maintain law and order. Furthermore, the arrangement regarding the disposal of the surplus of the Customs revenue whereby the money, after setting aside the necessary sum for the service of the foreign loans, is to be paid direct to the Young Marshal by the Tientsin Customs and not through Nanking, is an important indication of the character of this new relationship. It is true that reports from Nanking indicate a desire to alter this arrangement, but it may be doubted whether Mukden will be persuaded to agree.

The transfer of the seat of the Provincial Government of Chihli from Peking to Tientsin indicates Mukden's determination to avoid the mistakes of its previous government. Tientsin is more convenient for the prompt despatch of reinforcements, it holds the principal sources of revenue, and it does not involve the ruling authority in the difficulties accruing to the tenure of Peking. This choice of capital has enabled the Young Marshal to send but a small force into Chihli and Shantung, where it is doubted whether there are more than 30,000 men. And it is stated by well-informed travellers that the Young Marshal has mobilized four divisions just north of the Wall, and he could throw them easily, in a very short time, into Tientsin in the case of trouble.

The amnesty published by General Chiang Kai-shek is taken in the North to indicate the intention of Nanking to use General Feng Yu-hsiang as a countervailing factor against the dominating influence of Mukden in the North, and it is significant that the Mukden representatives are endeavouring to get into touch with Feng in orderto consolidate their position. This all points, in the opinion of observers, to the probability that the cessation of the present hostilities may mean merely a period of marking time, after which a fierces struggle will break out between Mukden and Nanking. If the Government desire to avoid this further catastrophe it will be at the expense of their control in the North. Provided the Mukden authorities have a free hand there is some reason to hope that further hostilities may be avoided. But the explosive character of the factors at work prevents excessive optimism on this point.

Wang Ching-wei To Go Abroad

Peking, Oct. 15.

The local Chinese papers state that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has arrived at Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, and that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, has secretly arrived in Tientsin and is sailing abroad shortly.—Rengo.

Shansi Facing Crisis

Peking, Oct. 20.

Despatches from Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, state that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang arrived there on October 14 and left almost immediately with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, in order to meet General Yen Hsi-shan. All three returned to Taiyuanfu the next evening.

It is reported in Taiyuanfu that General Shih Yu-san has disarmed a number of Shansi troops and for this reason, it is stated, the southern border of Shansi Province is unguarded.

The Shansi troops returning from Shihchiachuang are proceeding south and all the motor-buses in South Shansi have been commandeered for the transport of troops.

The economic situation in Shansi is continually becoming worse. The provincial bank-notes have become practically worthless and the Post Office, the railway, and the telegraph authorities are demanding all payments in silver.

The farmers in the province are holding up all their grain, as they will not sell any for Shansi notes. As a result, prices are soaring despite the fact that Shansi has had the best harvest in many years, and there is a serious undercurrent of discontent.

Following the occupation of Shihchiachuang, the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Shansi railways, the Manchurian authorities have sent a brigade of troops to Shuntehfu, about 70 miles south of Shihchiachuang.

The Shansi forces have withdrawn from Tatungfu. The 5th, Manchurian brigade is going there to take over the garrison posts.

General Yu Hsueh-chung took the oath of office as garrison commander of Peking and Tientsin this morning. Mr. Wu Tseh-chen administered the oath on behalf of the Central Government, while Mr. Chao Ti made a speech on behalf of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whose brother, General Chang Hsueh-ming, was among those present at the ceremony.—Reuter.

THE WAR OF THE KUANGS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Oct. 10.

The continuous struggle between the Canton troops and the Kuangsi insurgents has brought devastation and havoc to the native land of the rebels. Kuangsi is in a most miserable plight, as prices of all commodities have gone up and important towns are subject to bombing raids of aeroplanes of the Cantonese forces, according to merchants arriving here from Liuchow and Nanning.

The flow of trade is interrupted because goods from Hongkong cannot be shipped to cities in Kuangsi, except Wuchow, which is in the hands of the Cantonese soldiers, nor can native products of Kuangsi be consigned to outside centres. Because very few goods are sent to Kuangsi, prices of all daily necessaries have gone sky high, with much suffering to the people. Many in the interior cannot afford to buy rice but are contented to eat sweet potato as a substitute.

The Kuangsi militarists take advantage of this opportunity to stir up the population against Canton and Nanking, saying they are responsible for bringing the suffering and privation. According to these merchants from Liuchow and Nanning, the people are influenced by the propaganda of the Kuangsi insurgents and are habouring a strong dislike of the National Government and the Canton authorities, who are accused of working contrary to principles of enlightened government.

The best argument against the Cantonese are the sporadic aerial raids on Liuchow, Kweiping and Nanning. In a recent bombing expedition on Liuchow, the Cantonese aeroplanes threw down about fifty bombs spreading great disaster in the unfortunate city. Over two hundred civilians were killed, and much property was destroyed. Though intended for the Kuangsi rebels, the bombs wrought havoc to the civilian population, while the soldiers escaped all injury. The Kuangsi generals are smart enough to hide themselves in cellars and other underground premises.

The air-raid on Nanning, the capital, proved to be more terrible. Both the Cantonese and Yunnanese were attempting to take that town which was stubbornly defended by General Wei Yung-sung. The bombing planes of the Eighth Route Army rained down dozens of bombs on the defenceless city, and, as usual, the civilians suffered the most damage. Very few soldiers were killed by the bombs, and no military depot was smashed. Before the raid, the airmen distributed leaflets asking the people to evacuate the town, but since pro-Nanking troops were beseiging it the people had no way of escape. The result was they had to remain in the capital and faced the death charges from the air.

Sometimes rows of houses were burnt to the ground because of inflammable liquid dropped down by the aeroplanes, followed by fire torches. During this dry season the houses in Liuchow and Nanning burnt like match wood. The military depots are so disguised that the Cantonese aviators had no way to determine their whereabouts, consequently bombs were dropped on places merely suspected to be barracks or arms ordnances.

The reported surrender of the Kuangsi generals turns out to be without foundation, as they are prepared to fight to the bitter end. Li Chung-jen, the leader of the Kuangsi clique, has expressed willingness to join up with General Chang Hsueh-liang and refused to surrender to the Cantonese, though Young Chang is still loyal to Nanking. Pai Chung-hsi, the brains of the Kuangsi army, is sending a detachment of troops to relieve the harassed army in Nanning, and he hopes to lift the siege.

Another unit of Kuangsi troops is attempting to retake Wuchow by marching along the Fu River, although they are not so well equipped as the Cantonese units. The pro-Nanking forces in Wuchow are ready for the coming of the enemy, and the city is reinforced with machine guns, trenches, barbed wires, etc. Pai Chung-hsi is reputed to be an excellent commander but he sorely needs provisions, arms and ammunition. The Kuangsiites believe they can hold their province indefinitely, in spite of the defeat of their northern allies, namely Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

Despite that Kuangsi is a very poor province, its mountains are natural barriers against the attack of the government forces and besides the people are loyal to the insurgents and refused to co-operate with the government troops when they captured some small towns west of Wuchow. For these reasons, they hope to carry on the struggle for some time while waiting for military developments in north China. They have been just reinforced by some Hunan troops who deserted General Ho Chien and joined up with Li Chung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi.

A BRITISH PROTEST

Peking, Oct. 15.

It is officially stated that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, is making very strong representations to Nanking regarding the murder of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Eleanor Harrison, of the Church Missionary Society, and that he is urging the Central Government to take very drastic action for the apprehension and punishment of the criminals responsible.—Reuter.

Nanking, Oct. 15.

The Note regarding the murder of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Eleanor Harrison, which it is reported that the British Minister has forwarded to Nanking, had not reached the Chinese Foreign Office up till a late hour this afternoon.—Reuter.

GEN. TAN YEN-KAI BURIED

Nanking, Oct. 17.

Scenes reminiscent of the State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were witnessed in the Capital to-day when the remains of General Tan Yen-kai, former acting chairman of the National Government and president of the Executive Yuan, were carried with full military honours from his private residence to the First City Park.

Prominent leaders of the Government including General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government; Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Mr. Hu Han-min, President of the Legislative Yuan; and others also accompanied the funeral procession which lasted nearly seven hours. Workmen were kept busy all night in order to complete the magnificent pailous erected along the streets.

Picked marines from the Ministry of Navy and soldiers belonging to the First Model Division formed the guard of honour. The Boy and Girl Scouts turned out in full force to maintain order. The streets were lined with spectators eager to watch the pageant and to catch a glimpse of General Chiang Kai-shek, who was one of the honorary pall-bearers. The Generalissimo appeared thin and tanned from his recent trying experiences at the front, but otherwise in good health and excellent spirit.—Reuter.

NANKING PROTESTS

Nanking, Oct. 15.

It is reported that the Chinese Foreign Office has lodged a strong protest with Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, regarding the clash between Chinese soldiers and Japanese police at Lungchintsun on October 6.

Lungchintsun is the principal town in the Chientao district, a large area on the Korean border of Manchuria.

According to the reports received from Mukden in connection with the incident the Chinese authorities at Lungchintsun declared martial law as a precautionary measure against the activities of Korean Communists. The clash occurred when a Japanese armed police force approached a line of Chinese police posts. They were challenged but it was stated that, instead of giving the pass word, the Japanese opened fire against the Chinese, who replied.—Reuter.

MR. SIMPSON'S LETTER

An amazing letter, alleged to have been sent by Mr. B. Lenox Simpson to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and throwing light on the recent Tientsin Customs situation when Mr. Simpson acted as Commissioner of Customs, has been issued by the Kuo Min news agency, which states that it has been secured from an authoritative quarter.

The letter, which is dated Tientsin, September 21, 1930, addressed to Marshal Chang, reads:

"I am sending this letter urgently to you to let you know the true position of the Tientsin Customs and what I can produce for you in revenue at once if I can count on your immediate support to keep me in office as Commissioner of Customs with my present staff, and what I can do every month.

"There is in cash now several hundred thousand dollars of revenue in the ordinary additional duties which I can turn over to you at once as soon as you appoint me Commissioner of Customs. I propose that you follow the same plan Shansi did and appoint me Adviser and Commissioner of Customs in Tientsin when I can at once draw cheques in your favour.

"In addition to the accumulated new revenue our Bank, Bank of Communications, holds in the Custom's funds some Hongping Taels 640,000 ($900,000) from the previous administration which Shansi people have been pressing me to get for them, but which I refused to do. In addition there is $350,000 from the September payment of the Russian Boxer Indemnity account which Taiyuan has been telegraphing me to remit for one week, but which I refused to do. In addition if you authorise the same excise of 33⅓ per cent. on rolled tobacco (cigarette tax) which is general in China but which Shansi has raised to 50 per cent. in Hopei leading to the closing of the B. A. T. Company's factories in Tientsin and the stopping of all sales, I can at once get the B. A. T. Co. to pay in advance from $500,000 to $600,000 cash for stamps. Thus in one way or another I can produce upwards for you of $2,000,000 in hard cash. Then the monthly revenue which amounts to $1,000,000 a month and sometimes more.

"Now in addition to the cash there is the very important point of the power the Tientsin Customs will give you, if you keep it in your hands and I am your man. The Tientsin Customs is the second Customs House in China and has a total staff of 458 men and collects in all $26,000,000 a year. Since I assumed charge with a new staff from all over China the Chinese have a much better service and it is a true Chinese Customs House. Thus it has been a step forward for your country. We have also cleared up all the frauds and brought a new spirit as everyone can tell you.

"The Customs under the present I. G. is not a Chinese institution but a semi-foreign thing, which T. V. Soong uses for his own purpose. The old staff are trying to rush back and destroy all the work I have done and declare that to-morrow (Monday) they will try to drive us out which I shall resist as they have not got your orders and are simply the slaves of Nanking. I am writing this very hurriedly with only plain details on the advice of Mukden friends who have just arrived. You know how I was always faithful to your father and how even after his death I fought for him to tell the world the truth. I ask you now to help me because my reputation would be greatly ruined if Nanking, after threatening me for several months, takes this action, and I know I can be of service to you and Fengtien. I await your word confidently and if you will make my appointment at once the world will understand that I have the backing of the most important man in China and that my position is assured.

"I would come to tell you all this personally but dare not leave my post for one hour for fear that something will happen."

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LEADING ARTICLES

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WHY NOT MEET?

Oct. 20.

The remarkable message published on Saturday in the "North-China Daily News" and purporting to give, from the point of view of northern observers, a summing-up of the present situation will, no doubt, have been read with considerable interest. The deductions of that Tientsin correspondent may not be endorsed by everyone. The kaleidoscopic changes which have been proceeding in the North must baffle even the most ardent unraveller of events. Generally, however, it would seem that that message accurately reflected the trend of informed opinion. It provided, at all events, a salutary corrective to those who are disposed too readily to accept the cessation of hostilities as the harbinger of a new era, to the creation of which it is necessary only to contribute much eloquence, many good resolutions and, perhaps, a manifesto or two. It is certain that in the minds of the more responsible members of the Government at Nanking no such delusion is encouraged. Whatever truth there may have been in the recent rumours regarding the resignation—or the threat of resignation—by Mr. T. V. Soong of the office of Finance Minister, it is fairly well-established that he has made it abundantly clear that the period of reconstruction must, in his opinion, be marked by stringent economy. The opportunity, recognized by General Chiang Kai-shek in his recent pronouncement, of gradually restoring more stable conditions in the region of the Middle Yangtze, can be satisfactorily seized only if it is accompanied by a firm determination to discourage the reopening of military adventures in the North. The task is not easy. Rehabilitation which has to endure severe financial restrictions is shorn of that power of spectacular appeal so gratifying to the political party directing it. Unless, however, the various ministries realize that the present state of the Government's finances must govern the shaping of policy, the advantages reaped from the virtual break-up of the Northern coalition will be completely dissipated and the prophecy of the outbreak of another civil war in the course of the next twelve months will be in danger of fulfilment.

In the message to which reference has already been made it was pointed out with considerable shrewdness that, in certain respects, the interests of Nanking and the new dominating authority in the North were by no means identical. The question remains whether that divergence is to be allowed to develop into a definite conflict of opinion or whether it can be directed by tolerance and understanding on both sides towards the general solution of common difficulties. No-one would be so sanguine or so little versed in the course of political events during the last three or four years as to imagine that neither at Mukden nor at Nanking is there keen perception of this difference. There have been in the passages between the two Governments during the last few weeks obvious lacunæ, the failure to remove which has been the measure of the possession by both sides of a desire to avoid dangerous complications. It would be unwise to expect this forbearance to be maintained, on the present lines and in the face of the natural revival of party controversy during the next few weeks, unless steps are taken to reinforce it by an ummistakable understanding. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has thrown in his weight, in due form as a member of the Nanking Government, to stabilize conditions in the North. His reluctance to give hostages to fortune south of the Great Wall has long been known; it has found clear expression, as the Tientsin message pointed out, in his removal of the seat of the Chihli Government from Peking to Tientsin and in the strict limitation of the forces sent into that Province and Shantung. General Chiang Kai-shek who has once more vindicated his ascendancy in the Government of China, is now called upon to deal with the burning question of the readjustment of party balance in his administration. He has also to institute effective measures to cope with the Communist menace to the authority of his Government in the Provinces south of the Yangtze.

These two men are at the moment in alliance. Their respective adherents are however inclined to talk of the future in terms of conflict entirely subversive of that alliance. It may be doubted whether this is palatable to either of them. The Young Marshal and his advisers have good reason for avoiding a policy which might jeopardize the present reputation of Mukden and, indeed in the light of not very ancient history, would almost certainly fail. The strong man of Nanking must be equally aware of the extreme inadvisability of incurring commitments which would again involve his Government in serious military operations. They both have declared that, in their minds, the good of China is the paramount consideration. Wherein that good lies is crystal clear. China requires an end of the incessant internecine strife which has impoverished her beyond belief, is draining her life-blood and, in a time of general world-depression, is imposing on her intolerable hardships and handicaps. There seems to be a potent call to these two leaders at this juncture. They are maintaining between them the appearance of a strong authority capable of imposing stability on China. They cannot rely certainly on the continuance of that satisfactory state of things unless improvisations are replaced by permanent structures. They both have the means to effect that transformation. It cannot however be readily accomplished by the interchange of long-distance messages. The situation demands the intervention of the personal equation. It comprises delicate problems which can be handled only by the free and frank interchange of views, on the part of the two principals. If some arrangement could be made whereby General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang could meet in conference and discuss the significance of the co-operation already tentatively established between them, an important step would have been taken to eliminate the uncomfortable factors which, in the eyes of discerning observers, are explosively dangerous to hopes of the preservation of peace. General Chiang Kai-shek can afford to entertain this project because in the light of events, he has established for himself a prestige and an authority which would bring to the meeting a stimulating sense of reality. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang can equally embrace such an opportunity for it would give full recognition to the measured wisdom of his restrained enforcement of the power of Mukden in the North. With both men eager for the good of China and convinced of their own ability to minister to it, the meeting should be pregnant with possibilities of extricating China from the long vigil of conflict. It should free her leaders for real leaders' work—the guidance of the people to prosperous days.

THE ECONOMIC MISSION

Oct. 15.

Interviewed in London before he sailed on the Macedonia—now steadily approaching Singapore—Sir Ernest Thompson, the head of the Economic Mission to the Far East, expressed the hope that he and his colleagues would be able to "furnish British industry with information of real value as to the potentialities and requirements" of the Far Eastern markets and "to make recommendations with a view to overcoming some of the difficulties" which are hindering British trade out here at the present time. It is not surprising that this statement has been criticised in some quarters as providing but a slender justification for the despatch of the Mission. Information of the kind to which Sir Ernest referred has been consistently sent home to England for many months, not only by the official representatives of the British Government in China and Japan, but also by the various offices and agencies representing British firms in those countries. Indeed the cry to be met with more frequently than any other in Shanghai and, presumably, other commercial centres as well, is to the effect that the British producer seems to be impervious to the suggestions made by his recognized intelligence service for the greater satisfaction and therefore the more extensive custom of the Far Eastern consumer. Putting aside for the moment the basic difficulty of the depressed exchange, there has been a constant emphasis laid on the need to consider the price factor and the peculiar foibles of the consumers in different localities. Political and other non-economic considerations have little weight in the face of the all-important question of the cost of a commodity. If the consumer can be convinced that he is buying what he wants and at the cheapest possible price all other arguments go for nothing. It does not need the despatch of an Economic Mission to discover this fact; it has been the burden of speeches by trade commissioners, agents and other commercial men when addressing home audiences on the subject; it must have been a frequent text of the reports carried home from agents here.

Sir Ernest, in the interview already mentioned, went on to say "We shall have to make a very careful study of China's requirements, we shall also have to study the marketing methods of our competitors, and see in what respects we can improve on our present method and if possible go one better than our competitors." It would be astonishing if information of that kind had not been supplied in abundant measure by the men on the spot. Again, it would seem that the Mission need not make the arduous journey from Europe to fortify itself with local colour for the practice of that excellent commercial maxim. For these reasons the enthusiasm of the British mercantile community over the Mission has not been electrical. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the Mission will be able to awake more than formal courtesy from British circles in this country. However superfluous its immediate ambitions may appear, its presence here under judicious direction, can be turned to definite advantage. There is always more value in the personal equation than is sometimes realized. The Mission comprises men possessed of much expert knowledge of various British industries with trade relations in this country. Their contact with the actual conditions of Chinese commerce, reinforcing the lessons which they might more thoroughly have learnt in past years, cannot be entirely of negative importance.

In fact the Mission could be usefully made the focus of a real attempt to demonstrate the vigour of British commercial effort. It is easy to imagine what might be done by those countries which appreciate the weight of the advertisement factor in business development, if they were shepherding a similar body of commercial magnates. There would be no little energy expended on preparing for the Mission a welcome which would convince its members of the magnitude of the field extended for their critical examination. There would be whole-hearted co-operation in the advertisement of the vast interests which they represented. There would be no stone left unturned to ensure that, while hospitality and ceremonial would have their due recognition in the entertainment of the visitors, those features of their reception would be severely harnessed to the practical requirements of all the industries seeking a market in China. This may sound like an incentive to window dressing, to propaganda, to intensive advertizing. The charge should be met with frank acquiescence. It merely implies wise employment of the recognized weapons of the seeker-after trade. The reluctance indeed of some British interests to give full attention to the importance of advertizing themselves is as noteworthy as the other signs of rigid conservatism to which Sir Ernest Thompson drew attention in the observations quoted above. If the Mission succeeds in impressing the business community which it represents with the value of a live policy in the matter of making contacts, whether by personal representation or by fearless advertisement, it will thoroughly justify its adventure. Moreover it should bring to the important British interests out here a message of encouragement which, given in due course an improvement in the exchange situation, should react with much benefit to them and to Chinese commerce generally.

STANDARDS

Oct. 16.

The speech of Mr. Hans Berents to the Engineering Society of China last night contained a proposal which is of special interest to a large number of people in Shanghai. It raised the important question of ensuring a standard of professional skill in those who offer their services as professional men to the public. There are reasons why it is not possible, at present at all events, to secure here the registration of professions as exists in other countries. The Shanghai Municipal Council is possessed of a curious constitution which sets it definitely apart from municipalities in other countries. At the time of the incorporation of a public body it is, in the nature of things impossible to foresee what duties or responsibilities the course of time, the development of public opinion, and the creation of social services as the outcome of modern invention and research will evolve. This defect in prevision is, however, met by the acquisition at the hands of the legislature of new powers for the municipal authority. Thus, in England, the scope of the activities of the various county councils has been extended from time to time by specific acts of parliament. If the Shanghai Municipal Council endeavoured to follow this procedure it would involve itself in all the complexities of its constitution. The necessity of obtaining, for such enhancement of its powers, the unanimous support of a large number of often conflicting interest renders it usually almost impossible to resort to that direct method of solving what would be a very normal municipal problem. The Land Regulations do not permit the Council, for example, to keep a professional register or enforce it properly in the conduct of its public business. This applies, for example, to the medical profession, with the result that in the International Settlement anyone can set up as a medical practitioner without exposing himself to any test or legal liability, although the ordinary prudent citizen has acquainted himself with the standard of qualifications usually demanded of that particular profession. To some extent this difficulty is met by the register of doctors which is maintained by the Council in respect of the hospitals of the Settlement. But that register does not possess the full qualities of a statutory system of registration.

The proposal which Mr. Berents made to the Engineering Society was that members themselves should conspire to institute a voluntary system of registration. Under this system, directed by practising engineers and architects it would be feasible to prescribe certain definite academic and professional qualifications. Speaking as a practising civil engineer and architect, Mr. Berents looked upon this proposal as an instrument for preserving the reputation of his profession. It would naturally tend to create that corporate spirit which would benefit the members of that profession by safeguarding them against the evil effects of competition from unqualified practitioners. There is, however, a wider benefit to be secured from a proposal of this kind. Under the present conditions, anyone possessed of the power of using the draughtsman's implements can present plans to the Municipal Council as if they had been prepared by a properly qualified architect. In practice, the vigilance of the Council's experts is able by constant rejection and alteration of the plans to ensure a rough and ready safeguard against disastrously inferior craftsmanship. This method of dealing with grossly unskilful designs is a very clumsy form of protection. The human factor inevitably intrudes. Persistence wears away opposition, and although the plan which at first was utterly impossible has been shorn of its more outrageous defects, it is inevitable that it may eventually slip through, more by the momentum of its originator's persistence than by the complete satisfaction of the Council's experts.

There have been incidents within recent memory of disas

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ters directly traceable to this lack of definite standards by which plans can be effectively judged. It is here that Mr. Berents' proposal has special value. If engineers and architects of good standing band themselves together in the manner which he suggests and set up this voluntary system of registration, there is no reason why in the course of time the Council, as a matter of convenience, should not take cognizance of this register and informally recognize it in the manner proposed by Mr. Berents. As has already been explained, the Council could not impose registration as a condition for the submission of plans for its consideration. If however it were generally understood by the public that reliable evidence of the standing of the architect could be readily ascertained on reference to the voluntary register, there quickly would be created a public opinion which would render the position of the quack practitioner exceedingly precarious and perhaps ultimately lead to his complete elimination. That this consummation would react to the general benefit of Shanghai there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is indeed most unfortunate that the peculiar constitution of the governing authority in the Settlement prevents a more direct approach to a precautionary device which is accepted as a commonplace by most modern corporations. It is to be hoped that Mr. Berents' earnest plea to his fellow practitioners will bear fruit. If action follows it will no doubt be able to command the sympathetic co-operation of the Municipal authorities. They are fully alive to the weakness of the present arrangements. It unnecessarily adds to the difficulties of the Public Works Department. It brings with it potentialities for evil readily discernible by all who appreciate the material issues at stake.

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS

Oct. 18.

It looks uncommonly as if the South Paddington election may play an important part in indicating the fortunes of the Conservative Party, and particularly Mr. Baldwin, in the next few months. The vacancy, it may be recalled, is due to the yachting disaster in which that brilliant Conservative ex-minister Commander H. D. King lost his life. The candidates, as the cable published to-day indicates, are Sir Herbert Lidiard (Conservative), Miss Dorothy Evans (Labour) and Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, (United Empire Party). Sir Herbert Lidiard at the end of last month definitely pledged himself to vote for Empire free trade even if he had to oppose the party whips. It would seem that, since that declaration was made, Mr. Baldwin's recent statements on the subject of Imperial preference have reconciled Sir Herbert to the prospect of submitting to party discipline on election. This has brought down upon his head the thunders of Lord Beaverbrook, and it is possible, therefore, that to the three candidates already mentioned there may be a fourth added in the interests of Lord Beaverbrook's Empire Crusade.

From the first the "North-China Daily News" has pointed out the serious constitutional issue involved in the impudent incursions of Lord Rothermere in particular and Lord Beaverbrook into the realm of political controversy. In effect, this effort of the two Press Lords has been to set up the control of a multiple newspaper system as a definite weapon against the exercise of parliamentary authority. There has been in the British press ample exposure of this aspect of the vendetta against Mr. Baldwin, for fundamentally there is little doubt that this colossal newspaper stunt is mainly inspired by personal animosity, Mr. Baldwin having consistently refused to imitate Mr. Lloyd George in worshipping at the shrine of Rothermere and, what is even worse, has failed to endorse the late Mr. Bonar Law's reliance on the judgment of Lord Beaverbrook. Fortunately the path of the august tyros in party organization has not been particularly smooth. They have combined on occasion; the one has vied with the other in paying the most flattering compliments to his friend's superhuman merits. They have, also definitely parted company, and it would appear as if that condition still exists, for Mrs. Stewart-Richardson is, of course, a nomineee of Lord Rothermere, and there is no indication that her candidature will be interpreted as acceptable to the Empire Crusaders. Moreover, Lord Rothermere has discovered that the organization of a press stunt is a very different thing from running a political party. The autocracy permitted to him and Lord Beaverbrook in purely journalistic matters is not palatable even to the tame mediocrities who, attracted by the prospect of unexpected publicity, have ventured to enrol themselves under his banner. In other words, some of the local organizations thrown out by the United Empire Party headquarters have endeavoured to assert in local matters an independence of judgment which, however reasonable it may seem to the ordinary political enthusiast, is highly distasteful and almost impious to a magnate of the press.

It is quite possible that Mr. Baldwin's jig as it is contemptuously called by Lord Beaverbrook, may have the merit of attracting some of the waverers back into his fold. However that may be, there is little doubt that the Conservative Party have little chance of success so long as an appreciable section of them are flirting with the Empire Crusade or the United Empire Party. If those parties, by that ingenunity invariably at the disposal of the Stunt Press, were quietly relegated to their proper category, such as the Gugnunc League or the Net Sales Certificate Association, and would eschew ambitions to rank as fully fledged political parties, there would be no great harm done. It is possible to be a member of the Conservative Party and at the same time, for the sake of much needed relaxation of spirit, to enrol as a member of some harmless but decorative coterie. The Central Conservative Organization must be fully aware that in issuing his declaration Mr. Baldwin is immediately calling to life all the latent vigour of the free trade school, of which in the Labour and in the Liberal parties there are most able and effective champions. This is no time, therefore, for the party which has the best chance of return to power before twelve months are out to fritter away its resources in chasing the wills-o'-the-wisp of Shoe Lane and Carmelite Street. The only consolation which the Conservatives can at present expect is from the evidence that the Government itself is divided on this question of tariff reform. The trade union element are believed to be exceedingly critical of doctrinaire free trade stalwarts, and it would be very surprising indeed if men like Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn would yield an inch of their very deep-rooted principles on this matter.

A GLUT OF SOCCER

Oct. 16.

It is a far cry to the days when Shanghai Soccer enthusiasts were regaled with their sport not in quantity, but of a very high quality. The Football Club, the Recreation Club, and the Police were always there, and at various times they were reinforced by the Engineers, "A" Company, and the Customs, but that was about all, unless one goes back to very ancient days. Any one of those old teams, on the top of their form, could have beaten the best of to-day, but it was a rarity to have more than two matches on any Saturday—more often only one—whilst Sunday matches were almost unheard-of.

To-day it would seem that Soccer matches are limited in number only by the grounds at call. There is not an available patch of ground in the Settlement or the Concession of the requisite size, which has not come under the control of the Shanghai Football Association, and, until the period of cup finals arrives, Shanghai is to be offered a minimum of about twelve matches every Saturday and Sunday. Of course, it is probable that even the optimistic and indefatigable honorary secretary of the Association does not expect this programme to be maintained. Mushroom clubs have sprung up as plentifully as the Chinese "mosquito" papers, and a few overwhelming reverses may have on the former the same effect as police raids on the latter, and without any great loss to local Soccer. It may be contended that the game is making too big a claim on Shanghai's vacant spaces. Hockey has made great strides in recent years and this season, it is understood, the great game of Rugby—the finest co-operative game in the world: even more so than polo, because it is less expensive and is played by a greater number—will have more exponents than Shanghai has ever previously known. But where will they play, and when?

In addition to the S.F.A. programme, there will be scores of mid-week matches to decide unit and company championships in the Shaforce, for, when off duty, the British soldier makes immediately for the nearest football ground and, whilst twenty-two play a game, scores more set up marks and "pot at goal." Any British soldier will answer an inquirer that Shanghai's greatest fault is its lack of playing grounds. All this would seem to strengthen the argument of the present Shanghai Municipal Council that there is a pressing demand for more open spaces. The two big difficulties, of course, are the lack of conveniently situated areas of sufficient extent, and the high cost of land anywhere within the limits of the Settlement and the Concession. Let them get over these difficulties and, to judge by the excellent work recently accomplished inside the Race Course, they have the power to develop playing spaces as satisfactorily as they have been able to cultivate the flowers and trees in their Parks.

FINANCIAL SECESSION

Oct. 21.

With a lack of humour that occasionally belies the traditional Irish possession in a marked degree of that valuable quality, the Irish Free State has been claiming the "right to secede," a claim that has also been advanced—possibly for electioneering purposes — in South Africa. And, of course, the political window dressers in India think that patronage of their establishment can be secured by displaying a dummy bearing a similar label, and crowned by a red cap, in the most prominent position behind the plate glass. Also the State of Western Australia is found making menacing demands to the right to break off association with the Commonwealth. In this country, ever since the establishment of the Republic, various regions have at times proclaimed their independence of the Central Government which happened to be in office. At the moment the majority of the provinces find it more convenient to profess loyalty to the Nanking Government but to avoid in actual practice affording the slightest military or financial assistance when it is required. In effect they enjoy all the rights of independence without the responsibility.

These manifestations relate to what might be called political secession. There is another kind of secession which is already being practised by Soviet Russia, and which Australia seemed for a time likely to adopt. It may be called financial secession—a term which makes no pretence of accurate definition, but serves to indicate broadly the policy. The underlying idea is found in the regulations of many of the Governments of countries that suffered most severely from the War that no metallic coin beyond a limited sum should be taken out of the country. Naturally there was no restriction upon the amount that might be brought in. Soviet Russia, which invariably likes to do things on a grandiose scale, and is not hampered by a profound knowledge of economic laws, is endeavouring to compel the world to buy and pay for its exports in metallic money and to allow the Soviet to pay in paper for the machinery and so forth that Russia has to import. There is undoubtedly something delightfully refreshing in this age when "rationalization" has taken unto itself the virtue that formerly attended the blessed word Mesopotamia, to find a nation seriously proposing to break the most elementary of economic laws and what is more refreshing—in a sense—and surprising is the undoubted fact that, as the mysterious Man in the Street is supposed to express it, they "get away with it." There is evidence that certain sentimentalists in Great Britain and America have so far prevailed that Russia is actually being paid in real money for her exports and is paying for what she wants in promissory notes. That such a state of things should continue is naturally impossible, but the urge for new markets and the pressure of the unemployment problem has apparently been responsible for an amazing epidemic of financial short-sightedness on the part of those of whom it is the fashion to speak as "shrewd business men." This, with many other phenomena that suggest that the world has not yet recovered mental equilibrium after the protracted shock of 1914-18, will in due course yield to the corrective process of the calendar.

Australia, which has perhaps been rather the spoiled child of the Imperial family of British nations, appears to have thought that financial secession would cure the complaint of unfavourable exchange. A regulation was apparently made by the Commonwealth Government forbidding the export of money even to pay debts. This put many Australians in Great Britain in an awkward predicament. They were unable to cash drafts and remittances by cable were unobtainable. There appears to be some mystery about the whole business, but one London paper at least reported that this had actually occurred. If it did, commonsense quickly prevailed and an attitude, irrestibly reminiscent of the sovereign who attempted to impose his will on the waves, abandoned. No very profound knowledge of economics is necessary to understand that if Australia is to receive money for her wool and her wheat she must give money when she purchases manufactured goods. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the more reasonable elements in Australia recognize this and will not allow the noisy radical element to force them to adopt a disastrous financial heresy. The awakening in Russia may be longer delayed, but it will surely come.

INTERPORT GOLF

Oct. 17.

Golf has been described as the business of getting a small ball into a small hole with implements singularly unadapted to the purpose. Even the very best of golfers must at some period in their careers have been impressed with the force of this observation, yet when the performances which have been seen at Kiangwan during the past few days are considered, the latter part of the definition would seem to lose a good deal of its virtue. In a series of game where holes in bogey were a commonplace and to make absolutely certain of a win a player had to produce a "birdie," it would not appear that the implements were so ill suited to their particular use. Either that or the genius of the players had mastered their idiosyncracies. Perhaps it would be as well to study the aphorism of Professor Meiklejohn who, in talking about golf, said:—"Driving is an art, approaching a science, and putting an inspiration." To some the art and science of the game come naturally: others acquire these through long and diligent application and practice. This could be seen in the two types of players taking part in these matches. To few has been accorded the priceless gift of continued inspiration on the putting green, and for the majority there will always be stories to bore other members in the clubhouse of wasted opportunities on account of bad greens and missed putts, the former, of course, being the invariable cause.

Seldom is an interport golf match a perfect test of the talent of any two ports. It may be taken for granted that the home port will be at full strength, but in the case of the visitors it depends upon who is able to get away, and it rarely happens that all the leading talent can be relieved at the same time from their business duties. If memory serves aright Shanghai on several occasions had a certain amount of luck in being able to despatch the "Big Four" to Hongkong, but it is the exception rather than the rule to find the visiting team representative of the greatest strength of their port. Mention of the "Big Four" at once brings to attention the fact that only one of that group has been represented in these latest contests—Mr. M. W. Budd. When the "Big Four" first came into prominence it consisted of Mr. Budd, Mr. J. B. Ferrier, Mr. J. F. Pilcher and Mr. H. R. Malcolm. Then Mr. Ferrier left Shanghai for Australia, and his place was taken by that mighty hitter, Mr. A. R. Blinko. Since then Shanghai has had to mourn the death at a very early age of Mr. Pilcher, a magnificent sportsman, and it is matter for regret that Mr. Malcolm is at the moment in hospital. As for Mr. Blinko, he is on holiday in his native Canada, but it is

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hoped that shortly he will be back here to delight the onlookers with the terrific drive he either sends down the fairway or out of bounds. Shanghai, however, will have a hard task to find another four such attractive and natural players and of such high calibre.

This very fact provides an occasion for congratulating the players who on this occasion have served Shanghai so well. Both in the case of the matches against Hongkong and Manila they were up against sterling opponents, and time and again as the matches wore on it was obvious that the strain was very severe. After all, four days golf on end against opponents who were invariably dangerous is no easy task for amateurs, and it has to be borne in mind at no time was it easy golf, for, as already pointed out, it was seldom that anything over bogey could hope to win a hole. Not only are the players to be congratulated on their success but so is Shanghai on being able to produce players maintaining such a high standard of performances. Such names as Walkinshaw, McMurtrie, Longmuir, Honeyman, to mention only a few giants of the past, occur to mind at a juncture such as this, and they have certainly had worthy successors. Since their day the number of golfers in Shanghai has probably more than trebled, certainly increasing more in ratio than the advance in population, and it seems fairly safe to say that the average man is setting himself a higher standard than in the palmier days, which is all to the good.

EPHEMERAL

Oct. 17.

The disclosure by an expert committee of the fact that the materials used by manufacturers of the present day or the production of paper have exposed all books published since 1870 to the risk of complete disappearance in the course of two or three generations may come as a relief to sorely tried supervisors of libraries and record rooms, but it will fill the writer and the author of the age with something like alarm. The journalist, possibly, is reconciled to the fact that what he writes to-day the world promptly proceeds to forget to-morrow, and it is a fortunate newspaper office which can claim that its files are complete from the very day on which it burst upon an astonished community. This doom of modern paper to a butterfly existence is said to be caused by the use of materials which, however satisfactory for producing a serviceable paper at a reasonable price, have not the virtue of longevity which probably belongs to the art they are supposed to assist.

The situation is perhaps not so serious as might be supposed from this statement. Means exist for making even the cheapest secure against the ravages of time. But the difficulty is to know in what particular paper these safeguards have in the past been employed. So it may well be that a Government Blue Book, usefully discanting on the best method of keeping bees in Mauritius, will triumphantly survive the most treasured children from the brain of Mr. Arnold Bennett of Mr. H. G. Wells. It is to be hoped that Mr. Edgar Wallace has perceived the dangers thus pointed out, for it would be most pathetic if posterity should come across his name looming so large as it does in a hundred different phases of the national life and be unable to put its finger on a single one of his plays or thrillers.

This disregard by the present generation of the motto *Litera scripta manet* must come as a shock. So often is the world asked to admire its progress in every form of art and civilization that the failure to pay attention to a detail of book production to which magnificent monuments exist in every library of importance is most surprising. Perhaps, however, nature is taking her revenge for man's impudence in arrogating to himself supernatural powers of thought production. By means of the typewriter and various other devices the output of the writer of to-day has been increased beyond all bounds. It is fortunate indeed that no mute inglorious Milton to-day is allowed to find a market. A Milton who could dictate "Paradise Lost" to a plodding amanuensis was one thing, but a Milton who could use a battery of type-writers for the production of his poems would be a terror of which the world would desire to be speedily rid.

SWASTIKA

Oct. 21.

The mishap to Flight-Lieutenant Hill on the thirteenth day of his sporting effort to wear Mr Hinkler's laurels for a brief space of time until Wing-Commander Kingsford-Simth claimed them, will no doubt, be duly recorded in the logbook of The Society for the Reverence of Ancient Superstitions. Of all the tributes paid by sophisticated humanity to the power of the impalpable, the belief that there is something unlucky about the number 13 is the most long-lived. There are bold folk who will meet cross-eyed men without a tremor, will walk under ladders, will spill salt and leave it at that, will light three cigarettes with one match and will sail to the North Pole on a Friday; yet they will not sit down to dine in a company of thirteen. Only the other day an amateur dramatic society in Shanghai made a belated change in the cast of its imminent production because it was suddenly discovered that the total of that cast stood at the dreaded figure. So an able young actor, up till then gallantly doubling, was relieved of his dual responsibility and another competent performer was given his chance in the part thus rendered vacant. It is to be hoped that the box office this week will duly applaud this prudent homage to superstition.

Superstition it must be although those who obey the prohibition may resent the stigma of the term. They may quite logically protest that as the idea has persisted throughout the centuries it should at least be able to command the privilege of age. It may be hoary but the very fact that it has so long held sway is taken to suggest that "there must be something in it." For its origin is shrouded in the mists of antiquity. Traces of it are found in the Sagas for, when Balder was slain, the tragedy was attributed to the intrusion at the banquet of Loki who made the thirteenth at the table. And the legend seemed to gain authority in the Christian era by the appearance of the fateful number at the Last Supper. So it is not surprising that in some countries there is reluctance to give a house the number 13 and, in many other ways, its ill-omen is recognized. The fascination of numbers for the mystic who ventures to believe that there is more in heaven and earth than is yet dreamt about in man's philosophy is not confined to this baker's dozen. There is the three which gives the tale of the Fates, the Furies and the Graces alike. Indeed it gives rise to the belief that misfortunes happen in threes. Incidentally it may be observed that recent happenings in England might be viewed in the light of this theory. In the last few weeks there have been three spectacular tragedies involving the lost of lives prominent in the public eye—the aeroplane disaster at Meopham, the wreck of Commander H. D. King's private yacht off the coast of Cornwall and the calamitous destruction of R 101. Yet it would be difficult to admit the validity of an argument which sought to establish here the chain of fatality familiar to any reader of the Arabian Nights or Grimm's Fairy Tales.

The commonplace solution retorts that, in this casual selection of a trilogy, the superstitious individual is really performing that conjuring feat known as forcing the card. The same answer applies to the superficially amazing tricks which French journalists discovered in linking up dates with the destinies of the Napoleonic family. Then, again, it is easy to ascribe peculiar properties to any number. The ancients had it that the tenth wave is invariably the most powerful in the sea's drive against the land. Seven is a mystic number to some people. Were there not "Seven against Thebes," does not the fairy tale tell of "seven at a blow," are not there seven days in the week, seven wonders of the world and a poetic cry: "We are seven?" Yet it is just as easy to think of the Nine Muses, a nine days' wonder and being "dressed up to the nines." In fact it is almost possible to find any number and adapt it to the desire of the finder for a sign whether of good or of bad luck. For even the unlucky thirteen brings fortune to him who pulls off a grand slam at bridge and there are buyers of sweep tickets who would give much to have that number in their possession. So, on the whole, permitting the superstitious to enjoy their fancies, it is as well to agree that there is magic as well as safety in numbers—a magic which is at present beyond the power of divination.

THE PEACEFUL CREEK

Oct. 18.

In the correspondence columns to-day there is a modest wail, a not too mild rebuke with which discriminating folk in Shanghai will sympathize. In this City of Dreadful Noise it is not surprising that a premium is placed on the existence of quiet spots where the art of contemplation, so long atrophied in Nanking Road, so impossible on the Bund and so irrelevant in Bubbling Well, can be resumed. Battery Creek has about it a reassuring languor. Its name may speak of old-time warfare and desperate cannonades. It lazily gleams to-day as a haven for the tired worker and as a pleasant place of dalliance for Shanghai's brightest and best. For even the brightest and best tire sometimes of whirling round on the shining floor, of dashing from one casino to another, of greeting the dawn on horseback. To them in the mood of jaded weariness the inviting peace of Battery Creek offers irresistible charms.

Nor are they alone in this tribute to the blessings of rusticity. The Chinese yokels living in the neighbourhood—so the picture is drawn in the complaining letter—also value the placid air which hangs over the Creek. It brings home to them the advantages which they enjoy over their fellow-countrymen in Chapei or Sinza. They share with the foreign frequenters of the spot a jealous regard for the inviolability of the Creek. That is where the intrusion of the speed-boat strikes so raucous and unwelcome a note. That graceful monster of the deep, born of the modern worship of speed, endowed with pistons and cylinders instead of ribs and blubber deserves admiration in the proper place. It can minister to the liking of the young man and young woman for adventurous passages. It can provide a trustworthy test of affection. For those who can brave and endure the perils of the burrowing in the waters of the creek or river and the inconveniences of the twists and turns of the spray-cutting boat and still retain their calm communion of spirit, must be firm indeed in their loyalties.

Yet Battery Creek asks to be spared. It says—or rather its champions and debtors urge on its behalf—"are not the waters of the Whangpoo proper more spacious, more exhilarating and more fruitful of adventure than the narrow expanse of this modest backwater?" On the broad bosom of the Whangpoo speedboats can find worthy rivals. They can chase the outward liner as it magnificently pounds towards Woosung. They can show the tug how elegant a turn of speed can be. They can rub noses with His Majesty's gunboats and with the other naval craft of the Puissant Powers. On Battery Creek no such thrills can be theirs. The roar of their exhausts hurtles its aggressive din against the peace of the Creek without securing for them any kind of distinction. They will perchance disturb the snoring of a villager, break into the cooing of the turtle-doves and deafen, even affright, the house-boat parties. They may, at times, ruffle the course of true love—for vows and coy replies are difficult to interchange to the sound of the speedboat in triumphant blast..... In short Battery Creek says that speedboats are not wanted on its surface. What have the speedboats to say to that?

Chivalry from men is as great an obstacle as antagonism. I can't seem to make men forget I am a woman.—Dorothy Frooks, delegate to International Law Conference.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS.

C. M. S. HEROIC TRADITION

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Sept. 26.

Bishop Curtis of Chekiang spoke on "The C. M. S. in China" at the morning session yesterday of the Church Missionary Society Congress which is being held in London this week. It was originally announced that Bishop Holden, of the Kuangsi-Hunan diocese was to be the speaker, but he had left for his diocese, and Bishop Curtis kindly took his place.

The Bishop said that he would give his audience some mathematics. In the good old days when they were taught Euclid they worked things out by the method of *reductio ad absurdum*. When he had received the invitation to speak at this meeting he had been in Ireland. He had been delighted to accept, and had set off on a tour over Ireland with two small children without their mother, he had taken part in a missionary campaign in Ireland and had tried to sell a motor car. He had been asked by C. M. S. to furnish in advance notes of what he was going to say. He had arrived back in London the night before, with his pockets full of tickets and passports. He was now coming to the point—to be asked in advance what he was going to say—"It is absurd!" (Loud laughter.)

The Bishop said that his first point was this—that the C. M. S. in China to-day were heirs of heroic traditions. He then traced the history of Christianity in China from its very beginning, specially mentioning the German missionary Gutzler, who penetrated China when people were saying that it was impossible to enter that country. Reformed Christianity began in China in the 19th Century, and China was mentioned in the first C. M. S. publication. The Bishop paid a tribute to "that wonderful Irishman," Robert Stewart. No calamity had been allowed to extinguish the work of C. M. S. in China.

The Bishop's second point was that the C. M. S. were heirs to a widespread, a successful and a God-approved work. He said he did not think people had any idea of the distances in China, and he tried to bring home to the audience the vast area which they were working in China. In 1836 the first missionary had gone out to China. He had come back eighteen months afterwards, saying "Nothing doing." After the Treaty of Nanking, there was a possibility of work being done there, and one who described himself as "less than the least" gave £6,000 to the C. M. S. China Mission Fund—in 1842 or 43. That was the beginning of C. M. S. in China. An appeal had been made to the Universities for men to go to China, and out of the eight who went, four had been men from Trinity College, Dublin (the Bishop's own College). In fact there were so many Irishmen in China, that the Fukien Mission was sometimes called the paddy field (laughter).

It was not until '88 that there was an offshoot of the Chekiang Mission and work was started in the wild west, the West China Mission being started. From 1860 to 1880 the C. M. S. was doing pioneer work in Peking. At present it was worked by their brethren, of the S. P. G., but it was the C. M. S. who blazed the trail. So they could look upon the C. M. S. as pioneers of all Anglican work in China.

He asked them to think of the 10 years between 1850 and 1860. The C. M. S. had said that they must shut up the Fukien Mission—10 years, and nothing had been done. But a missionary, called Smith, had said "Give us one more year." And they had done this and the Mission had turned out to be successful. The Bishop referred to the Synod and the large number of Chinese clergy that there were. He also paid a tribute to the medical mission at Hangchow for which Dr. Duncan Main had done so much. That had been made possible by an injured conscience. A British man in China had been trading in opium;" his conscience had smitten him, however, and he had given his life savings to Hangchow, and the wonderful medical work there was largely owing to the injured conscience of this man who could not bear that the name of Great Britain should be stained in China. Then the Bishop paid another tribute to the family of Stewarts, and he said that he had heard that Colonel Philips Stewart, on his retirement from the Army, had gone to Hongkong to help missionary work there. It looked as though this family of Stewarts were all doing missionary work in China.

They had heard why Bishop Holden had had to go back—because his diocese had been evacuated by the missionaries, and he had thought that he ought to be on the spot in his war-swept diocese. The Bishop said that he thought had proved his second point—that C. M. S. are heirs to a wide-spread, a successful and a God-approved work.

He would now talk about a problem and suggest a corollary. The problem, of course, was present-day China. Therefore, if his first and second points had been established in the face of present difficulties, they might take courage and go forward. There were difficulties at present. There were political difficulties, but there were a great many parts of China where work could be carried on. He gave a very brief survey of the position, and said that they did not know what would happen from day to-day.

Another problem was that of educational work. Schools had to be registered with the Government. The answer to the petition they had made was, in effect, that until the last three years before Matriculation no Christian teaching in the schools or in connection with the schools could be allowed. It was a big problem they were up against; they had schools all over China. With great delight they had been handing over the work to Chinese workers. They wanted guidance with regard to that—that the right people might be put into these responsible posts.

A year ago they were ordered from headquarters to close work in the Tai Chow Mission. That was retreat. They wanted that other sort of retreat—where they saw the Chinese working, and self-supporting, so they could hand over the responsible work to the Chinese. They had reunion problems, and they hoped that they might get together as their brethren had done in Southern India.

The Bishop then referred to the Five Years' Movement, and ended up on the note that they might take courage, in spite of present difficulties, and go forward.

ACTOR KILLED IN A BOMB EXPLOSION

Canton, Oct. 15.

An attempt on the life of the famous Cantonese actor, Chien Li-chu, was made last night at midnight when a bomb was hurled at a group of actors in the Honan Theatre.

Chien escaped unhurt, but a fellow actor was killed and another wounded, while three workmen were hurt.

Before making his escape the assassin, cooly risking arrest, left a card near the body of the dead actor in which he gave his name as Chien-wei and stated that he intended to kill Chien Li-chu and the more important actors in the troupe.

Chien-wei had previously written to the actors demanding a sum of $3,000, but this was not paid.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Signora Zappi

Hankow, Oct. 18.

Signora Zappi, the wife of the Italian Consul here, Commander Zappi, died in child-birth at the International Hospital yesterday.

It will be remembered that Commander Zappi took part in the Nobile Arctic Expedition.—Reuter.

CHEKA ACTIVE IN KIANGSI

From Our Own Correspondent

South Kiangsi, Oct. 4.

This district has lately been on a kind of normal diet, *viz*, quiet in the city, but all around the country very disturbed. The Cheka are as busy as ever, and they have effectually closed all communications with places near each other, no one can enter one *hsien* from another without their pass. If report is true the Communists have started what is called "a college for the training of Communist youth," somewhere between Wanan and Hsingkwoh *hsiens*, in that district which has been in their hands more or less for a few years. This institution will in a few months turn out a great supply of training killers, who will go everywhere stirring up the populace and making the task of keeping the district quiet even more difficult.

Refugees are in this city from almost every *hsien* in the south of the province. Some of them have been here for months, and there is no prospect of their being soon able to go back home. The educational work of the district has had another big set-back. Recently the Principal of the middle schools made a trip to the Provincial capital to see what could be done about money for the schools, but his mission has not been successful, and a wire has been received saying that all educational funds are being used at present for the suppression of Communists. Trade remains at practically a standstill, as all goods have to come *viâ* Kuangtung, and that means a great advance in the price of carriage, as there is a porterage of considerable length from Namhsiang to Nanan, where water is again available.

We hear rumours of the stoppage of the war up north, and we rejoice, believing that that event will give some hope of being able to deal with this great menace which is really attempting to destroy the nation, when the Government get started they will be surprised to find that it is a very big job, and in many districts there will be a great deal of suffering, as hundreds have been decoyed into this thing by lying, and they have gradually got into the work, so that now if they attempted to come over to the side of the Government there is practically nothing for them but execution. Evidence against them there is in plenty, but they have only engaged in these destructive things because there is no other way out. So that the Government will have to evolve some way of testing all these (and their number is legion) in order that justice may be done and the whole district be not wiped out. This latter is what will happen if all connected with Communism have to be executed.

The great and crying need for the whole province is the opening to traffic of this river from Nanchang to Kanchow. The policing of this great waterway should not be a job beyond the ability of the Provincial Government with a sufficient number of troops at their disposal.

Past experience leads us to think that it would be a comparatively easy thing, but under the present circumstances the powers that be must not look upon it as something which can be done by issuing a few orders, or appointing a few units. Someone must see that these units are well prepared, and well fed, and paid, then the past forbids us think there will be any unsurmountable difficulty.

Kiangsi was for the first ten years of the republic the most peaceful province in the Empire, but for the last few years it has perhaps been the most distressed, and certainly its inhabitants have suffered very much at the hands of these Communists. Murder, robbery, burning, holding for ransom, have been the means taken to keep them in funds then where possible these funds have been used to buy over units who are wavering, or who are in arrears of pay. For some time now it has been considerably harder to buy these over than before.

Very few parents know how to bring up children and they should be more seen than heard. Governesses are the worst things in the world.—Dr. W. E. Blatz, Toronto.

CANTON FACING PREDICAMENT

From Our Own Correspondent

Canton, Oct. 11.

Less frequented streets and alleys as dumping grounds for filth; a terrible stench almost everywhere one walks; such is the deplorable state in Canton since the night soil coolies laid aside their buckets and defiantly quit their jobs. The strike started on the first and strike-breakers cannot begin to clean the Augean stables.

The Canton Municipality had expected to get a better income from this business by leaving it to one firm to collect and dispose of all Canton's night soil. About the end of the year the new system was to have been in full swing. The coolies who clean out the public and private lavatories saw themselves out of employment, and were easily induced by the companies who are in this business at present to go on strike. Every man and woman who would quit work was given $5, and there have been pickets scattered whose consciences are not troubled if they have to use strong-armed methods to persuade these coolies to walk out. They were bulldozed and cudgelled until the strike was city-wide.

"Never mind," said Commissioner Ho, "we can do without these coolies. By to-morrow the Bureau of Health will have its own gangs out performing this public service." And Commissioner Ho kept his word as far as employing the men was concerned. When they were ready to pitch in and clean up the city, however, they could not find nearly enough buckets and other equipment. Some buckets had been stayed in to render them useless; many could not be located. And even if all the equipment were intact, it would have served no useful purpose on October 2, for hardly a night-soil boat was tied up at the Bund ready to carry their ill-smelling cargoes to rural settlements where they are customarily sold and used to fertilize the fields.

Launches started out and held a round-up. Far up little creeks on Honan island, across from Canton, and arms of the Pearl River still farther removed from the Municipality the night-soil craft were in hiding, and one by one they were located and brought back to the city. That took time, and it also took time to have buckets and shovels made to order.

As night-soil buckets began to fill up in the homes, householders could not endure the stench and had to empty their pails out on the streets. Policemen were under instructions to stop this practice, and arrests were made, but night-soil was dumped into out-of-the-way nooks and corners just the same. And public privies became a disgrace, and it almost knocked one over to pass by near them. Although the Commissioner has now a better body of workman on tap, they can only do so much, and it will take some days to catch up. Canton meanwhile must remain an ill-smelling town.

While it has been given out that the municipality is now itself undertaking to collect and sell this refuse, in reality a farmer is behind it, and only has the Bureau of Health's assistance in getting started. The price that the concessionnaire has paid to the Municipality is not publicly known yet, but it is known that he is not supposed to charge the public a cent for his services. Selling the night-soil should be a lucrative business, enabling him to pay a heavy tax to the government, and at the same time make a nice fat profit for himself.

FIRING ON YANGTZE CONTINUES

Peking, Oct. 16.

The continual firing on Chinese and foreign shipping on the Yangtze is still increasing.

The latest vessels to be fired on include the Japanese gunboat Kataka, which returned the fire with good effect, and the American steamers Tatung, Ichang and Ifeng. The last-named vessel was attacked four times above and below Kienli, which is at present the worst spot on the Yangtze.—Reuter.

U. S. MISSIONARY KIDNAPPED

Peking, Oct. 15.

Bandits captured Kwangshan, South Honan, on the night of October 5 and carried off the Rev. Bert N. Nelson, an American belonging to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

The bandits sent a letter to the United States Consul-General at Hankow demanding a large ransom. The Consul-General, who received the letter on October 12, notified the Chinese authorities at Hankow and Chengchow of the affair.

The United States Legation is making representations to the National Government urging that immediate steps be taken to secure the release of the captive.

The bandits concerned belong to the "1st Red Army."

Oct. 16.

The ransom demanded for the release of the Rev. Bert N. Nelson, the American missionary who was carried off by bandits from Kwangshan, South Honan, on October 5, is M.$300,000.—Reuter.

Hankow, Oct. 17.

A letter has been received from the Rev. B. N. Nelson, the American missionary who was taken prisoner when Communists captured Kwangshan, South Honan on October 5.

It appears from this that when the Communists first entered Kwangshan, Mr. Nelson, thinking it might be a temporary visit only, hid himself.

The next morning, however, he saw that the Reds evidently contemplated a long stay. He therefore returned to the Mission House and on arrival there found it the headquarters of the 1st Communist Army.

Contrary to expectations he was not ill-treated but given food and liberty of action. He was given to understand, however, that he must regard himself as a prisoner and was instructed to communicate with his consul demanding that a ransom be paid for his release. Mr. Nelson complied with this order.

There is no doubt that a well organized Communist Army is in occupation of the city, but no atrocities are mentioned. The letter states that some of the poorer townspeople are being paid one dollar a day each and are being set to work to pull down the city wall.—Reuter.

SOVIET RELEASE PRISONER

Peking, Oct. 20.

Mr. Christopher Jowett wired from Chita on the 18th that he was leaving that day and expected to enter Chinese territory on Sunday.

Mr. Jowett crossed the frontier yesterday and reached Harbin safely this morning.

Mr. Jowett is the 18-year-old nephew of the Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, Labour M.P. for East Bradford, who has twice been President of the Independent Labour Party and who was First Commissioner of Works in the Labour Government of 1924.

Mr. Jowett was travelling across Siberia to visit his parents who are well known residents in Peking, when he had his passport stolen between Chita and Manchuli. As a result he was stopped at Manchuli, on the Russo-Chinese frontier, on the 25th of last month and taken back to Chita under armed escort.—Reuter.

BRITISH GUNBOAT AT CHANGSHA

Owing to improvements in the local situation, it has been decided to leave one of the British gunboats at Changsha during the winter season. Previous reports stated that this would not be the case, on account of the fact that gunboats so left are usually isolated during the winter months, owing to the low water. This decision, it is believed, may have an effect on the reported intention of British firms to evacuate their employees from the port for the winter, since the necessary protection will now be forthcoming.

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KUEICHOW EXPORTS OF OPIUM

From Our Own Correspondent

Kweiyang, Kueichow, Sept. 24.

Whatever may be said as to any decline (temporary) in opium traffic, a great deal is even now on its way out of the province and I am told there is much more to follow before long. On the 20th of this month, I met over one thousand six hundred coolie loads travelling east from Anshun and I learned that altogether over four thousand coolie loads from that centre will have been sent out this season. At $800 a load, this represents no less than $3,200,000. The city of Anshun prospers on opium and were the drug really suppressed it would mean something serious for a large number. But of course, things would right themselves in time and more legitimate business would "come to its own." During the few years towards the end of the Manchu *régime* and in the first years of the Republic we saw the real benefit accuring from opium suppression.

The military were mainly responsible for its revival and to a large extent the military are sharing in the opium business to-day. Is it any wonder that while an "Opium Suppression Bureau" is supposed to function in Kweiyang, its real work is to gather in the opium taxes (called opium fines!) for the support of the military.

BRITON FIGHTS OFF TWO BANDITS

Peking, Oct. 14.

Attacks on foreigners in North China are very rare, but a case occurred on Saturday 20 miles west of Peking when a well-known local British resident and ex-Serviceman, Mr. W. Lewisohn, encountered two bandits near Mentoukow while he was out on a shooting trip.

The bandits, who were armed with Mausers, attempted to hold up Mr. Lewisohn and demanded his valuables. The Briton refused to surrender them and a fierce fight ensued, which lasted half an hour.

Mr. Lewisohn finally managed to wing one of the bandits and, their ammunition becoming exhausted, they fled. The assailants had fired several shots but, fortunately, none found its mark. Mr. Lewisohn, however, was struck by a few stones, but he was otherwise unhurt and continued on his trip after his unpleasant experience.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 19.

Mr. W. Lewisohn, a well-known local British resident and an ex-serviceman, who was recently attacked by bandits while out on a shooting trip, has returned here safely with a thrilling account of his adventure.

He left Mentoukow with a rifle, a shot-gun and other baggage, which was fastened on to donkeys, while he was riding a donkey himself.

Two robbers, who had apparently followed him from Mentoukow, passed him on the road. As he was riding along a path at the top of a steep bank and had turned a corner, the bandits sprang out and levelled Mausers point-blank at him.

Mr. Lewisohn raised his hands over his head. Then he suddenly threw himself from his donkey and rolled down the bank. His assailants blazed away at him with their Mausers, but missed, and the foreigner, reaching the bottom of the bank, took to his heels, taking all possible cover.

The bandits ran after him, hurling large stones and firing. These proved much better shots with the stones and hit him several times. He was twice struck on the head, so badly, that he was knocked down.

Before leaving Mentoukow Mr. Lewisohn had thrust an automatic into his pocket, but he had not examined it carefully and thought that it contained only three cartridges, which he was determined to retain as a last resort.

Finally the robbers separated and Mr. Lewisohn, encountering one round a boulder, fired twice, but missed. A little later, however, with what he thought was his last bullet, he let drive at the second robber, who was apparently wounded in the stomach, for he ran up a hill doubled up as if in pain. His companion then joined him and they both made off.

Mr. Lewisohn later found that he had several cartridges left. The donkey-boys were much scared, but they had not fled, and continued to accompany the foreigner who, apart from bruises, was no worse for his experience and completed his trip.—Reuter.

COAL-WEALTH IN MANCHURIA

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Oct. 6.

Manchuria is a country which is still in its infancy and few people in the world have a really true idea of the immense possibilities that there are in the matter of mineral wealth which requires only scratching and not deep digging.

On Friday October 3. the sixth anniversary of the taking over of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet government in conjunction with China, a great banquet was given at the Moderne Hotel in Harbin by the management of the Hegan Collieries to the Board and Administration of the C.E.R.

It may be said without contradiction that there were many of the guests at this banquet who had never heard of the collieries and were not aware that they existed, yet these coalmines are probably the richest in Northern Manchuria.

About eight years ago they were opened by a company, half of whose capital was supplied by the Mukden government and half by private persons. There was no need to sink shafts as the coal was on the surface and the most primitive methods have been employed in the working of these mines.

It is estimated by competent mining engineers that there are at least one million tons of coal on the surface which requires no special machinery or labour, while the total quantity of coal in the district is estimated to be fifteen million tons.

The coal bed extends ever a great stretch of ground situated elese to the Amur river, on the neck of land which lies between the Amur and the Sungari. There are seven layers of coal, the second being 52 feet in depth. The third is 46 feet and the fifth 22 feet in depth, all the others being much smaller.

The coal is superior in quality to any other coal at present mined in Manchuria and will presently be placed on the market in large quantities as the management have decided to increase the output and start sinking a shaft. Much capital will have to be invested in machinery and also in the improvement of transport facilities which at present add enormously to the cost. The coals must first be conveyed about 100 miles by land to the river and for this a light railway must be constructed.

River freights are very high and the company propose to purchase their own craft to carry the coals to Harbin. The Dailanor coal mines having been destroyed during the railway conflict of last year, the only North Manchurian coals now on the market are those of the Mulin Company, situated on the eastern frontier, very close to the Soviet border, but they cannot supply anything like the quantity required for Harbin and the railway.

At present the Japanese Fushan collieries are selling coals in Harbin at a very low price, practically dumping for the purpose of preventing Chinese Manchurian coals coming in, therefore the Hegan company are about to adopt strong measures to secure the market. The Hegan company have many difficulties to contend with and it will take some time before they can build a railway line to the Sungari bank, and they will have extra expenses as coal must be leaded into cars at the mine, discharged at the bank of the river, leaded into river craft and then conveyed to Harbin against the stream, requiring steam power to pull it, this naturally costing much more than floating down with the current.

Mr. Wang Ho-ping, the new manager of the Hegan collieries is fully aware of the many difficulties he has to overcome but is determined to succeed in making Hegan coal the first in the market of Northern Manchuria.

HARBIN POLICE ZEAL

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Oct. 6.

There is probably no place in the world where the police run down gambling so keenly, but where even innocent games are prohibited on the grounds that they are likely to lead to gambling. Thus the throwing of dice, the playing of dominoes, draughts and chess are forbidden in the cafés and restaurants and the public are debarred from the pleasure of having a game of some kind while sipping a cup of coffee or having a drink. It is only since the advent of the present Commissioner of Police, General Pao Wen-yu, that the regulations forbidding games of any kind have come into force, and through their introduction the police rank and file have the opportunity of causing petty inconveniences which are got over by payment of small sums.

The limit to this kind of interference with the public was probably reached on the great Russian holiday, the names-days of Nadejda, Vera, Lubov and Sophie. There are always big parties on this occasion in every house in Harbin and naturally cards and other games are played. There was a merry party being held at the house of Dr. Larin, a well-known Harbin doctor, and after supper poker and bridge were started. Suddenly the police came on the scene and arrested all these present, nineteen in number, ladies and gentlemen, mostly doctors and their wives, compelling them all to go to the police station.

From the station they telephoned to Mr. Kabalkin, Chairman of the Exchange Committee, who guaranteed that the arrested persons would appear at the police station the next morning to answer any charges, and on this guarantee, they were allowed to go home and proceed with their games.

About 11 a.m. a robbery was committed in the busiest street in the town, at one of the largest exchange shops, crowded with people, and where there was a policeman on duty. The servant of another exchange shop, receiving a sum of 10,000 dollars in several packets, sat down at a table to count the money over. Suddenly a man seized one packet containing about 4,000 dollars and dashed into the street. Neither the policeman nor any of the public attempted to stop him, but as soon as he got out of the door, a rush was made to catch him. The man ran along the Novogerodnaya, a street crowded with people, turned down a side street, crossed another main street, ran along another street, and then for another quarter of a mile ran along a broad thoroughfare, jumping a fence at the end of it and disappearing in a woodyard.

All the way along he dropped dollar notes for the purpose of getting his pursuers to stop and pick them up, and in this he succeeded to a great extent. On the route he passed no less than five policemen, one of whom fired at him from a distance and missed, while crowds came out of shops to see the man running. He ran a distance of not less than three-quarters of a mile in full view of police and public, yet there was not one person who could stop him. Some say that he had a revolver in his hand, while others state he carried nothing in the way of firearms, and in any case he did not fire one shot. During his run he passed the First Police Station, the superintendent of which had a couple of days before arrested the private party, yet no move was made to catch the thief.

SIR J. TILLY SAILS FOR HOME

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan and former Minister to Brazil, is leaving for home leave to-day, accompanied by Lady Tilley and his daughter. It is understood the Ambassador will not return to Tokyo.

Sir Miles Lampson, Minister to China, has been mentioned as his successor, although his name has not been submitted to the Foreign Office as yet.—United Press.

INCIDENTALLY, one of the best ways to put an end to all wars is not to begin any.

EASTERN WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

From Our Own Correspondent

Tokyo, Oct. 8.

With the very ambitious ultimate object of consolidating the cultural consciousness of the Orient, an invitation to woman of all Asian countries, to co-operate in an All-Asian Women's Conference, has been sent out by representative women of India.

Japan has received and accepted the invitation through Miss Takiko Fujita, the correspondence secretary of the Japan Women's Committee for International Affairs, Miss Fujita, writing to Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, declares, *inter alia*: "My committee is happy and grateful to the women of India for taking the initiative in this matter. India is and has been the unchallenged intellectual leader of our common continent and it is really high time that we, the women of Asia, should make a determined effort to understand one another and work together." The first reply to the invitation came from Mrs. Mohl of Jerusalem and the next from Syria. Then acceptances poured in from various other parts of Asia, except Soviet Russia.

It is proposed to hold the conference at Lahore, during the last week of January, 1931, and the organizers of the conference declare that they do not consider that the political conditions in India will be such as to prevent the holding of the conference or to cause any discomfort to the delegates. The Indian organizers of the conference undertake to secure hospitality for the visiting delegates, to pay their return fare between the port nearest to Lahore (Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi) and Lahore, to provide them with board and quarters in Lahore during the week of the conference and will do everything possible to make their visit to India an enjoyable and memorable one.

Women of non-Asian birth will be welcome as visitors, but will not have the right of speaking or voting at the conference, Board and lodging will be provided for them at Lahore free of charge. The meeting will be open to all women, Indian and foreign.

The primary object of the conference being to promote a sense of consolidated Asian sisterhood as a distinct component of world sisterhood and human kinship, all subjects will be discussed on broad general lines by the delegates sitting in common open session. It is proposed that the first two days will be spent in this method; the third day will be devoted to specialized committee meetings for synthesising the views expressed; the fourth day for giving reports of these Committees and formulating resolutions in open sessions; the fifth for discussing future work of a synthetic Asian character.

The President of the conference will be chosen from amongst the following: Madame Nour Hamad (President, Women's Arabian Conference), Madame Nasik Abed, (Noted Syrian leader), Madame Sarojini Naidu (Indian national leader and poetess), Mrs. Inouyé (Japanese educationist), and Madame Sun Yat-sen. Special stress is laid on the fact that, in selecting a President, the knowledge of languages is important. The proceedings will be carried on chiefly in English and French, Arabic, Hindustani and Urdu will be the supplementary languages.

In an appeal to "Our Sisters in Asia," representatives of Indian womanhood declare that behind the vast and varying divergences in Asia, there is a fundamental cultural unity.

"In the extremes of honour and serfdom accorded to its womanhood, Asia is one. In its worship of the family; in the hope of the here and the hereafter that it places in the child; in its marriage codes; in its illiteracy; in its present renaissance, Asia is one. Unfortunately, the circumstances of our political groupings make the women of Asia, who are the fundamental custodians of our Oriental civilization whose motivating ideal is the sanctity of life, practically unknown to one another. Thus, a Hindu woman knows nothing of the Chinese; the beautiful Singhalese are ignorant of their charming Japanese sisters. The Japanese knows more about the Americans; the Hindus about the English; the Japanese about the Dutch; and the Indo-Chinese about the French.

"The tides of Western influence are pouring in on us on all sides in increasing volume. It is high time that we Oriental women should make a determined effort to understand one another and to develop amongst ourselves a spirit of Asian sisterhood, with the object of preserving all that is valuable in our age-long national and social cultures, and of discriminating what is best for us to assimilate from outside Asia. This can best be done by meeting to review our common heritage and destiny. The problem of fusing Asia is very difficult, but not impossible. Some one must make a beginning—why not its women, its mothers? Let us never forget that our common continent has done more for the good of the world than all the others put together and that we Asians all have a strong consciousness that we are destined to give to the world against great gifts."

GHASTLY AFFAIR AT WUCHOW

Canton, Oct. 20.

Six hundred and fifty occupants of tea houses built out over the river at Wuchow were burned to death as the result of a fire which started at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The cause of the fire has not yet been determined.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Oct. 20.

A message from Wuchow states that 40 Chinese boat people are missing and are believed to have been either burned to death or drowned. The fire which broke out in a floating restaurant on the riverside spread rapidly to other craft and 30 junks and sampans were destroyed in the conflagration.

Hundreds jumped from the blazing boats and swam ashore or were picked up by the police and fire

MR. MAZE GOES TO HONGKONG

Mr. F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, left Shanghai on October 21 for Hongkong. It is understood that his visit to the Colony is connected with Chinese revenue matters and the proposed customs agreement with Hongkong the object of which is to stop smuggling between the Island and the mainland.

Mr. Maze, it is learnt, is also proposing to go later to Canton and Macao.

According to the Kuo Min news Agency, Mr. Maze went to Hongkong last winter and discussed the matter with the Hongkong authorities, but no definite arrangement was concluded. Owing to the Northern rebellion and other distractions in the interval, further negotiations were temporarily postponed.

Now that the general situation in the country has been clarified, it is understood that the Inspector-General will resume negotiations with the Hongkong authorities immediately. If a satisfactory arrangement can be made, the illicit traffic from Hongkong to Canton and other Kwangtung ports—which has developed to enormous proportions since the introduction of the new tariff last year—will be eliminated and a considerable increase in legitimate customs revenue for the southern ports will be secured.

JAPANESE EMPEROR AT MANŒUVRES

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

The warship Kirishima, in which the Emperor is inspecting the grand naval manœuvre taking place in the neighbourhood of the Bonin Islands, is 500 nautical miles from the mainland of Japan, it has been announced by the Navy authorities. It is reported that the warship is now at a point five miles north of Hachijyo Island. The sea is said to be very calm and His Majesty is in the best of health.—Rengo.

REACTIONARY books and other literature, confiscated by the Postal censors, were burned on Saturday on the order of the Shanghai City Magistrate.

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The Japan Letter

BIG RICE CROP IN JAPAN

From Our Own Correspondent

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Japan this year has been blessed with a bounteous rice crop, but, believe it or not, this is regarded as anything but a blessing.

The seeding season was attended by ideal weather and the seeding was very satisfactorily carried out. Soon after transplantation, which took place early in July, the weather grew inclement and growth was more or less hindered. But the weather soon recovered and the young rice plants grew steadily. The storms that visited parts of the country late in July and early in August wrought some havoc, but otherwise, conditions were excellent, with the result that a bumper crop of nearly 73,000,000 *koku* (a *koku* is between four and five bushels) is confidentially predicted for Japan and Korea by the Department of Agriculture. This amount will represent an increase of nearly 13,000,000 *koku* over last year's rice production.

Rice exchanges are dumbfounded and dealers fear that, as the crop movement reaches its height and the year-end settlement approaches, sacrifice sales will be made in rapid succession. The Government, too, is not exactly over-elated, which is one of the strange concomitants of over-production, all the more so as the average farmer in Japan is already in a bad way economically, and this apparent good fortune is therefore looked upon as anything but a blessing.

One of the solutions the Government proposes to take to control falling prices is to buy up a large amount of the grain and store it. But the authorities already have in hand a large amount of the grain they bought up last year, while the Cabinet's finances this year are not sufficiently elastic to permit any further big wholesale manipulation.

Therefore it is proposed to export part of this abundant crop abroad, for this will also help in forcing prices upwards in the domestic market. This will be the first time in the country's history where the Government has actively taken part in exporting abroad the staff of life of Japan.

The countries to which the surplus grain will be sent are China, the Dutch East Indies, the Malay States, Egypt, England and Germany. It is believed by business firms that the exporting of rice to these countries is quite feasible if the Government is prepared to bear some loss. Rice was exported by Japan to foreign countries on two previous occasions, but this grain was foreign rice held by the Government. This is the first time that Japanese rice is to be sent abroad. It is ironical that, when there is considerable poverty and semi-starvation stalks part of the land, a gift of Nature partakes of the attributes of a curse rather than a blessing.

Naval Workers Face Discharge

Between 6,000 and 10,000 out of the 46,000 workmen employed at the different Japanese shipyards are facing possible discharge as a result of the operation of the London naval treaty. Definite figures cannot yet be given until the naval replenishment plans are finally in the hands of the Finance Minister and this is expected to be sometime towards the end of this month.

The naval experts are holding out for Yen 500,000,000 to be spread over a period of five years. That would involve some 100,000,000 yen a year for the supplementary building scheme. It is thought, however, that, when confronted by the logic of cold facts, they may reduce their demands to some extent, but several agree that the Navy will refuse anything less than Yen 75,000,000 a year for new construction. Either way between 6,000 and 10,000 workers are faced with dismissal, the smaller number if the Navy manages to get the bigger figure of Yen 500,000,000.

Whatever attitude the Navy chieftains may take, the fact remains that the money for new construction will be very difficult to find. The Government has promised to apply part of the savings effected through the London parley towards the relief of popular burdens while, at the same time, revenue is dwindling. The Finance Ministry is racking its brains how to balance the budget for 1931 and it is only to be expected that, if the Navy leaders do not whittle down their claim to a reasonable extent, a frontal collision between them and the Government is inevitable.

The more the claims of the Navy are reduced, the greater will be the number of workers who will have to be discharged from naval shipyards; and, in the face of the grim steadiness with which unemployment is on the rise, the question of how to provide employment for these others who are facing a rather dreary outlook, or to make provision for them, has resulted in yet another furrow in the already much-wrinkled brow of the Ministry.

The Government's plan, according to reports, is to keep the Navy's claims down as much as possible, and then to utilize at least part of the funds so saved not merely towards affording relief for the unemployed, but to the entire nation by lifting from its shoulders even a part of the crushing burden borne at present.

The Coming Naval Manoeuvres

The Japanese sham naval warfare to be held this month will have the entire Eastern Pacific as the stage. The fleet will be divided into two sections, a Red force and a Blue force. The Blue force will be the defending one and the Red will represent the invaders.

The defending force will be composed of the pick of the Japanese navy and will include the latest 10,000-ton type of cruisers. The big invading fleet which will also have every type of auxiliary vessel, airplane-carriers and airplanes.

Four million yen has been appropriated for the manœuvres which will be witnessed by His Majesty the Emperor, escorted by Admiral Taniguchi, the new Chief of the Naval General Staff, from the battleship Kirishima.

Another Alleged Korean Plot

According to the vernacular papers, all the Korean staff members of The Korean Educational Board, a society founded for promoting study of the Korean language and Korean culture, have been arrested on an alleged serious conspiracy for the emancipation of Korea.

The Korean Educational Board has 31 headquarters and branch offices, and its priests exceed 7,000. It has been running several Buddhist schools and colleges and is reported to be quite a wealthy foundation.

Last year, it is stated, a movement was started by this organization, under the cloak of propagating further Korean culture, to start a movement of emancipation for Korea. This was only discovered about the middle of this year and the Japanese papers state that the movement was encouraged by the idea that Japanese influence in China is waning and the Chinese are slowly but surely taking their proper place, both politically and economically, in the affairs of East Asia.

Investigations were made, and, again according to the vernacular organs in Japan, it was revealed that the High Council of the Board held several secret meetings at which is was decided to propagate their ideas assiduously among the rank and file of the people, and, at the same time, to gather as much funds as possible under the ostensible plea of building more temples.

Women Sailors

The Osaka papers report that Japanese women have made yet another encroachment on the preserves of the other sex. During the months of August and July this year, they say, lecture meetings, open to all, were held under the auspices of Marine Products Experimental Societies, and as the result of an examination held afterwards, eight women were among the 315 who passed. Three qualified as captains of schooners of less than 30 tons and one as chief engineer of a motor-boat of 50 horse-power. Two were granted masters' certificates for fishing boats of less than 70 tons.

RAILWAY REVENUES DECLINING

Tokyo, Oct. 16.

It is learned that the revenues of the South Manchuria Railway Co. are declining considerably owing mainly to the slump in the railway transportation service and the coal industry.

Factors in the decrease of railway income are the slump in silver prices, serious competition with the Chinese railways in the transportation of freights and diversion of freights handled by foreign firms towards Vladivostok. It is estimated in this connection that the loss arising from the shortage of freights totalled over ten million yen during the past six months and if the estimated loss resulting from the coal industry is added to the loss of the railway, it will be more than Y25,000,000 during the current year.—Rengo.

JAPANESE CONSUL COMMITS SUICIDE

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

The Japanese Vice-Consul at Shanghai, Mr. Toru Shimizu, who has been staying at Kamakura suffering from nervous prostration, has committed suicide by throwing himself on the railway track before an oncoming train.—Reuter.

Mr. Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China from May, 1920, to June, 1921, arrived in Peking last week accompanied by Professor Kenneth J. Saunders, the eminent authority on Oriental religions. They expect to spend about six weeks in North China, where they have come on an informal visit, which is being devoted chiefly to sightseeing and visiting with former friends.

FROM THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Municipal Staff.

Extracts from the Order Books for the week ending Saturday, October 11.

Fire Brigade.—Mr. J. H. Weale is appointed Sub-Officer on probation from October 11.

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to the following from the dates specified:—

Inspector E. F. Walker, from March 17, 1931

Inspector I. C. Kiloh, from March 1, 1931

Superintendent A. H. Aiers from March 25, 1931

Sergeant T. K. Vassilieff from January 14, 1931

Sub-Inspector A. H. Chamberlain from March 28, 1931

Sergeant A. M. Hruschoff, from December 20, 1930

Warder S. N. Choohlantzeff, from January 1, 1931

Wardress N. Semevsky, from December 1, 1930

Health Department.—Long leave is granted to the following from the dates specified:—

Mr. E. R. Davies, Laboratory Assistant from March 1, 1931

Mr. E. O. Wilson, Assistant Analyst, from February 14, 1931

Miss E. L. Warren, Assistant Matron, from February 28, 1931

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. A. A. G. Toone, Assistant Building Surveyor, from November 11, 1930.

Education Department.—The resignation of Mrs. A. E. H. Pinnick, Assistant Mistress, Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is accepted with effect from January 4, 1931, *i.e.*, the date of expiry of her agreement.

Mrs. V. C. Hines is appointed Assistant Mistress, Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, from September 29.

Long leave is granted to the following:—

Mr. R. Kay, Assistant Master, from April 24, 1931.

Mrs. M. C. G. Biggs, Assistant Mistress, from May 1, 1931

Mrs. J. K. Kay, Assistant Mistress, from April 24, 1931

Secretariat.—Long leave is granted to Mr. C. C. O'Connell, Assistant, from March 18, 1931.

By order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Return of Communicable Disease

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, October 11, 1930.	CASES notified amongst Foreign residents residing within Settlement limits and on outlying Municipal roads, (Estimated Population 13,410).	DEATHS amongst Chinese residents. (Estimated Population 848,120)
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	7	3
Diphtheria	0	3
Tuberculosis	2	12
Cholera	0	2
Typhoid Fever	2	10
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Amoebic Dysentery	4	5
Bacillary Dysentery	2	
Plague	0	0
Beri-beri	1	1
Malaria	27	0
Total Deaths from all Causes.	5	275

Cholera: Diagnosis confirmed by Laboratory as regards one Chinese *death* only. Two verified *cases* amongst Chinese residents.

J. H. Jordan,
Acting Commissioner of Public Health.

CATHAY HOTEL

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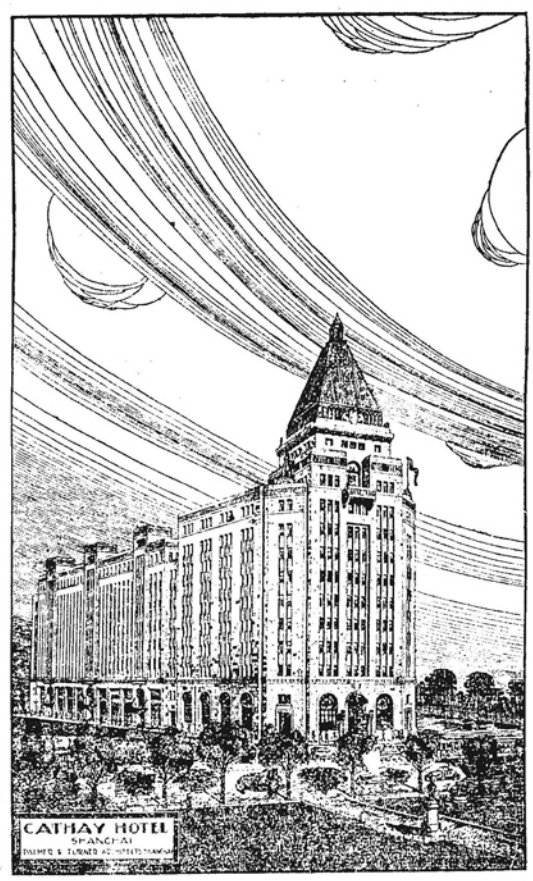
The Most Modern Hotel in the Far East



214 Rooms and Suites, each with Private Bathroom

Hotel Restaurant

with Spring Dance-floor opening on Roof Terraces

"Tower"

a la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room on 9th Floor

Banqueting and Private Dining Rooms

on the Tenth and Eleventh Floors

E. CARRARD, *Manager*

CABLES:
CATHOTEL SHANGHAI

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SIAMESE PRINCE FETED

H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Kambaeng-begra, brother of the King of Siam and Minister of Communications in the Siamese Government, was entertained at the Majestic Ballroom on October 14 by Mr. Lee Yuk-tong, president of the Bank of Canton, and Mr. W. K. Cheung, general manager of the Shanghai office.

There was a large gathering present, representing leading officialdom and commercial and banking interests, those present including Gen. Liu Chi-wen, Superintendent of Customs: Dr. Hsu Wei-tsun, president of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Provincial High Court: Mr. S. K. Chen, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Y. F. Lieu, associate director of the same department: Mr. Loy Chang, of the Ministry of Finance: Mr. Yu Ya-ching, managing director of the San Peh S. N. Co.: Mr. Wang Hsiao-lan, president of the Greater Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Minister of Foreign Affairs: and Messrs. Loo King-kee, Hu Meng-chia, Koo Shing-yi, J. Gock Lock, Mr. Wong Chee, Wm. Gockson, Pan Ching-poo, Chen Woon-chi, Chun Shut-kai, Yang Moi-nan, Chen Yih-chow, Mr. P. S. Tong, Mr. F. T. Young, Mr. Fung-Chi-siu and others.

Mr. Lee Yuk-tong, presiding, said that he had taken the opportunity of the Prince's visit to invite his official, merchant and banking friends to a little party and those attending represented the most eminent members of the community. There were several million Chinese in Siam, all of whom were treated on a basis of equality and justice. The Chinese all appreciated this treatment. The principal products of Siam were rice and timber, which was consumed in China to the extent of several tens of millions of dollars annually. The purpose of the Prince in making a visit to China was to study trade conditions and the speaker was sure that his efforts would result in success and in prosperity which would be mutually beneficial to both the people of both countries.

Mr. Loo King-kee then read an address of welcome in the course of which he mentioned that the Chinese people were glad to receive his Royal Highness, whose efforts on behalf of the Chinese people in Siam were greatly appreciated. The Bank of Canton had a branch in Siam and there, under benevolent rule, business was carried on peacefully and happily. A spirit of friendship existed between the people of Siam and the people of China and he hoped that this would long continue.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lan having spoken on the history of Sino-Siamese relations Gen. Liu Chi-wen said that China was unable to show Prince Purachatra very much because she was undergoing a period of revolution and transition, after which would come the reconstruction stage. She really had had little time to do much in the past. Siam, he said, was one of the most progressive countries in the Far East, apart from Japan, and China could well follow Siam's example.

Owing to the fact that China had remained stagnant during the Ching dynasty little or no progress had been made and what progress had been made was very slow indeed. China, therefore, could be described as being still in her infancy. Gen. Liu expressed the hope that there would be more co-operation between the two countries and that trade would continue to prosper. This, he said, would result in beneficial results not only for the two countries concerned but for the whole Asian continent.

Gen. Liu hoped the Prince would look at things in China with a critical eye and tell the Chinese where they were lacking. Friendly criticism would always be welcome. If there were anything in China which might be introduced in Siam, he hoped the Prince would try to introduce it into his own country. As China had so many citizens in Siam, Gen. Liu concluded by hoping that the Siamese Government would continue to give them good treatment as it had done in the past.

Thanking his hosts for their wonderful reception and all present for the honour they conferred upon him by attending the function, His Royal Highness said:—

"I have come to China purely as a private citizen of my own country, not as a politician, not in my princely rank, or as a Minister of State, to pay a friendly visit to the people of China, to see things in China for myself. I am deeply touched by your welcome. Had I come as a member of the Royal Family or as a Minister of State, I should not be able to get among you or to know the real sentiments of your people. I have come in a spirit of true friendship for I am sure that a great deal can come of true friendship and true understanding between the people without thinking of rank.

"I feel that, from trade and commerce, there will spring a true friendship such as cannot be obtained through government or diplomatic channels. Therefore, I have come as one of you, as a private citizen, to make a general study. I hope that you will tell me your wishes, your inclinations and your interests for, by so doing, you will be doing a great deal towards reaching a mutual and beneficial understanding.

"You may have it from me that the opportunities given me to meet all ranks of officials and commercial leaders have not been in vain. I deeply appreciate them in the full and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all of you who have helped to make my stay a happy and pleasant one."

Visit to Hangchow

Hangchow, Oct. 14.

H.R.H. Prince Purachatra of Siam visited Hangchow during the week-end, arriving on the 11th and leaving on the 13th. The royal party included His Excellency Phya Supan Sompati, Siamese Minister to Tokyo, and Madame Supan; Mr. Phra Pramonda, Secretary to His Royal Highness; and Mr. Oves Lunn, Danish Consul in Shanghai, and Madame Lunn. As His Highness was particularly anxious to see the famous Hangchow bore, arrangements were made for him to alight at Changan, whence the party proceeded to Haining by motor.

In the evening His Highness was guest of honour at a banquet given by Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Provincial Government, at which many distinguished personages were present.

The chief hobby of His Highness, he told press correspondents, is photography. His photographer followed him everywhere with four or five cameras and many pictures were taken at various places. Ling Ying Temple was visited; so was the famous Carp Fish Pond. At the latter place many feet of cinema film were focussed on the moving carp.

The royal party inspected the Wei Cheng Silk Filature and also visited many local rice hongs, where samples of local rice were obtained.

As His Highness is a devout Buddhist, homage was paid to the Buddha at Ling Ying Temple. Two large candles were lighted by himself and placed in front of the image.

The boat trip on the Lake was as much enjoyed as the trip on land. The Island of Three Pagodas fascinated the Prince, but unfortunately dusk was fast falling so that it was impossible to take many pictures.

The royal party left by the morning express on the 13th with, the Prince declared, indelible impressions of the beautiful scenery of Hangchow.—Kuo Min.

Mr. M. A. Kichigin, on October 14, a well-known Russian artist in Shanghai, was robbed of 30 new paintings which represented the greater part of his summer work which was accomplished in Peking and Tsingtao.

MARINE COMMANDER ORDERED HOME

Arriving on October 14, Colonel R. F. Hooker will take over the command of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Marines in order to relieve Colonel Charles. H. Lyman, commanding officer, who has been ordered to report to San Diego for duty and who will sail for the United States on November 25.

Colonel Lyman will be accompanied by Mrs. Lyman and they plan to sail on the U. S. transport Henderson. Colonel Lyman arrived in Shanghai last year from North China to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Fred D. Kilgore, acting commander of the regiment, after the death of Colonel Charles L. Hill.

REDUCTION IN FARES

Reduction in steamship round-trip first class fares between ports in the Orient are announced by the American Mail Line, Canadian Pacific, Dollar Steamship Line, and Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The following return fares will apply:—

From Shanghai to	Manila	Hongkong	
	G.$140.00	G.$72.00	
"	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama
	G.$45.00	G.$75.00	G.$95.00

The Canadian Pacific and Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also issue round-trip second class tickets between Orient ports as follows:—

From Shanghai to	Manila	Hongkong	
	G.$81.00	G.$54.00	
"	Nagasagi	Kobe	Yokohama
	G.$36.00	G.$52.00	G.$63.00

RUSSIAN GIRL SHOT

Nadejda Nicolaevna Astrova, a 19-year-old Russian ballet dancer formerly employed in the Canidrome, was shot and wounded on October 20 by a Georgian named Shaliko Badridze, in the garden in front of No. 632 Avenue Joffre. Her assailant surrendered himself to the police.

The girl, who lives at No. 104 Joffre Terrace, was removed to the Blue Hospital where, at a late hour last night, she was lying in a critical condition.

From inquiries made, it would appear that, at 6.15 o'clock yesterday evening, the girl was visiting 632 Avenue Joffre when she was accosted by the arrested man, who is now a bodyguard in the employ of a wealthy Chinese and who was formerly a wealthy merchant and cabaret proprietor in Harbin. It was in the latter city that a friendship between the two parties was established which led to a love romance.

When he met the girl yesterday, the man was heard to say "So you are going to leave me for ever. Will you come back?" and the reply was "Maybe." Persons dining on the verandah at the time heard no more of the conversation but presently a shot was heard and the girl cried out, "I am wounded. He wants to kill me. Send me to hospital quickly."

Bystanders rushed up in an attempt to go to the rescue of the girl but they were held up by a second pistol which the man pointed at them. He warned them not to approach or he would shoot them, after which he proceeded to fire three more shots. The whole four shots took effect, two bullets penetrating the right leg and two the left. The girl dropped to the ground, bleeding profusely and crying for help.

Immediately after the shooting, Badridze surrendered himself to a sergeant of the French Municipal Police who happened to be passing and handed the latter his pistols, one of which was a Browning automatic in which were two live cartridges.

The wounded girl was rushed to the Blue Hospital and an ex-ray photograph was taken at ten o'clock last night, this revealing that the right shin bone had been broken and that the bullets were embedded in the flesh. The wounds in the left leg likewise were of a serious nature and doctors were of the opinion that it would be impossible for the girl ever to dance again.

After the shooting, the accused man was taken to the French Police Station where he is alleged to have admitted that he had shot the girl. He is said to have stated that he had lived with her for several years but now that he was impoverished she had transferred her affections.

MR. H. BERENT'S SCHEME

A highly interesting suggestion was put forward by Mr. Hans Berents in his presidential address to the Engineering Society of China whose meeting was held in the Jacobean Room of the Cathay Hotel last night. He suggests that a voluntary system of registration with the Shanghai Municipal Council be adopted by qualified engineers and architects in Shanghai.

Part of Mr. Berents' speech follows:—

"The question of registration of practising engineers and architects in Shanghai as brought up on previous occasions by this Society is, I believe, nearer a reality to-day than it has ever been before, and, with the co-operation of the authorities, the general public and the professional men practising in Shanghai to-day, should be possible of attainment at no distant future.

"It has been patent for years, not only to those closely connected with the various building operations, that some sort of a system of registration be adopted for engineers and architects connected therewith, but also to a large extent by the public, as examplified by discussions in the press from time to time, and although at present only the Chinese authorities of the city government of Greater Shanghai have formulated rules and regulations governing such registration, it is hoped that for the benefit and safety of everybody concerned a satisfactory solution will will be found and put into practice in the near future also for the foreign controlled areas.

"Rules and regulations governing the registration of practising engineers and architects in any country tend to strengthen not only the bond of co-operation and esteem between such men but also as between the general public and the professional men as a body, and the resultant feeling of confidence rests upon the solid foundations of bye-laws and codes of accepted engineering and architectural societies, the members of which have to attain certain standards of learning and practice in their respective countries before being eligible to practice.

"The amount of engineering and architectural work carried out in Shanghai by unqualified persons and "jacks of all trades" is astounding and that no more serious accidents happen is generally due to the repeated checking and inspection by the authorities than to the effects of those lacking the necessary qualifications.

"In view of the above and in the absence of compulsory power by the S.M.C. and also as a preliminary arrangement pending any possible adjustment in the constitution of the Council in the distant future, it would, I believe, be a good plan to form a voluntary system of registration. This would gradually acquire prestige and the force of public opinion as well as the value of registration as evidence of standing would go far to weld together the good elements.

"The Council might perhaps also consider for its own convenience keeping a private roll of practising engineers and architects as it keeps a register of doctors. At present a doctor who may want to practise in the General Hospital, which is not a Council hospital although largely financed by it, must register his qualifications with and be accepted by the Council as well as by the General Hospital. The Council might then issue on request a certificate of recognition that "X" has registered himself with the Council as a practising engineer or architect or both as the case may be, qualified according to the professional qualifications obtaining in his own country, as confirmed by his Consul or by the recognized engineering or architectural society of which he may be a member.

"It is appreciated that the Council cannot impose registration and issue certificates which would rank as a public document, but if a form of certificate be given on the lines above indicated in respect of a private and voluntary registration, this would constitute good evidence of standing and qualification and its absence would be a professional disadvantage.

"I trust that the above suggestion will meet with the approval of everybody concerned and that the system indicated be adopted as the first step in the right direction, to be improved upon whenever possible."

CANADIAN TRADE MISSION

A party of Canada's leading business men and bankers (the latter representing the three largest banking institutions of the Dominion) are due to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, November 16, by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.

The party has been organized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and it is not an official mission for the members are coming purely on a friendly visit for the purpose of seeing things for themselves and with the idea of promoting mutual trade through friendly meetings and discussions with trade and government organizations.

Cable advices received in Shanghai state that the party is divided into two groups and that the delegation will be under the official direction of Mr. Imrie, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Mr. A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who will represent the interests of his company.

The following is a full list of the members of the delegation:—

Mr. Imire, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and managing director of the "Edmonton Journal" and Mrs. Imrie: Mr. Haight, executive engineer, Canadian Ingersoll Rand, and Mrs. Haight: Mrs. Youell; Mr. Johnson, Montreal financier: Mr. Oldaker, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver: Mr. Lawson, supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, and Mrs. Lawson: Mr. Baird, supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, and Mrs. Baird: Mr. Locker, representing the tiles and mosaic industry, Montreal, and Mrs. Locker: Mr. Pierce, representing the fur industry, Montreal, and Mrs. Pierce: Mr. Kelsh, a Montreal consulting engineer: Mr. McKay, Mrs. Stark, Miss Starke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Steinkopf, a Winnipeg lawyer, and Mrs. Steinkopf: Mr. Ramsay, department store proprietor of Edmonton: Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway: Mr. Hamilton, supervisor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and vice-president of the Vancouver Board of Trade: Mr. Sawers, an hardwood lumber merchant of Vancouver, and Mrs. Sawers: Mr. Lambert, shoe manufacturer and ex-Harbour Commissioner at Montreal: Mr. Burd, managing director, Vancouver "Province," Mrs. Burd and the two Misses Burd: Mr. and Mrs. Labrecque and Miss Labrecque, Mr. Carsley, Montreal chemical engineer: and Mr. Clarke, secretary of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce.

THE ARTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

An application was made in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 15 by the Municipal Police for the sealing of the premises known as the "Arts Research Society", 328 Weihaiwei Road, and for the confiscation of a large quantity of Communist literature found therein.

Mr. R.S.W. Winter, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that at the request of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, a raid was made on the premises on October 14. When the police entered, they found 62 male and six female Chinese, whose names were not shown on the search warrant. In the premises, counsel said, two duplicating machines and other articles were found and seized. The premises were rented by a Chapei merchant and guaranteed by a native cotton mill.

Judge Yih informed counsel that a judge would be appointed by the Court to give a ruling regarding the seized property, but the premises could not be sealed. He would issue a summons to the landlord of the premises and warn him not to rent his houses to the Communists in future. The judge ordered that the seized property should be detained.

Yui Sze-chi, the 12-year old grandson of a former official of the Manchu *régime*, was kidnapped on October 15 whilst on his way to school.

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RED AGENCY EXPOSED

The disclosure of a new Communist propaganda service has just been made by the "North-China Daily News" in unusual circumstances, the discovery being due to the false use of the name of this paper as an evidence of reliability and good standing. Local foreign and Chinese authorities have hitherto been unaware of the existence of this service.

It is entitled "The Chinese Workers Correspondence (C.W.C.)" and apparently is issued daily, or almost so. The issues that have come into the hands of the "North-China Daily News" are Nos. 3,4.5,6,7 and 8, dated from August 21, 1930, onwards. Each issue is only flimsy paper, and has been produced on a duplicating machine, in handwriting. The English language is used throughout, the grammatical construction, however, giving signs that a Chinese not too well conversant with the language has been responsible for it.

The "correspondence" came into the hands of the "North-China Daily News" through the return of two letters from the post office in Moscow, as undeliverable. Each envelope bore on the top left hand corner the words "From Hawks P. Cooper, North-China Daily News. Shanghai, China." Needless to say, this person does not exist. Inquiries show that the placing of addresses of well-known Shanghai firms on envelopes containing Communist matter is not a new one, but this is the first time that the name of the "North-China Daily News" has been so used. The addressee in each case is "Mr. Prager, 14 Cogolewsky St., Room 4, Moscow, U.S.S.R." Who, what or why Mr. Prager is nobody seems to know, but he gave the Moscow postal authorities a few minutes' work in searching for him, the envelopes finally being chopped "Inconnu" and "Retour" and sent back to Shanghai, to be returned to the offices of the "North-China Daily News," the alleged address of the mythical Mr. Hawks P. Cooper.

The first "news" item in the correspondence is entitled "The Secretariat of The Pan-Pacific Labour Council To Call The World Proletariat To Support The Chinese Revolution." It goes on to state that this secretariat has just issued a manifesto calling workers of the world to support the Chinese revolution and oppose the massacre of Chinese workers and peasants.

The manifesto is declared to have stated that over 3,000 of the working masses have been killed in Changsha since the Red army evacuated it, and that "tens of persons" have been executed daily in Nanking, Nanchang, Kiukiang and other places. It is said to claim that the Red forces have now grown to 20 armies totalling 300,000 men occupying many important quarters in central and south China and besieging the capitals of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces, and that at the same time "the wave of the strike in cities and the local uprisings are tremendously developing." British and Japanese marines are alleged to have "helped the Kuomintang militarists to massacre the active workers," and "American, British, Japanese and French imperialists are continually fighting with the Red Troops by their gunboats and warships."

Under the caption "The New Development of the Red Armies" it is stated that "on August 17 three groups of the Red Troops, who united the revolutionary masses in various places, captured Wuhsieh on the Yangtze river near Kiukiang and have been launching marvelous attacks on various directions with Wuhsueh as the centre." It is near Wuhsieh that the firing on shipping has been so bad during the past several weeks.

A call for 1,400 Red officers is made; it being stated that the Chinese "white" troops are collapsing and "are longing to become the Red troops." Therefore Red leaders were needed. This item of information, however, had come to light locally before the discovery of the "Correspondence."

The issue of August 24 states that the Red forces in southern Chekiang have been developing greatly, and that the "Communist Cadres" had called a joint meeting of 16 district committees at which the scheme of attacking Taichow had been drawn up and "it is positively carried out."

The same issue deals with a strike on August 20 of over 50,000 building workers in Hongkong, who "besieged the police station for demanding the release of the arrested workers." Although the news of this exploit is new to Shanghai and will probably still be news in Hongkong, the Correspondence goes on to state "The strike is being kept on the purpose of demanding the wage increase, working time decrease and improvement of the treatment despite that the arrests were at once released under the power of the united workers."

This issue covers a lot of territory, referring to the Communist movement in Tsingtao and the "Growing Pickets of Miners in Chihli" as well as to Hongkong. It also gives as an estimate $200,000,000 for three months as "The Statistics of the Man-Slaughtering Expenses of the Kuomintang." Another issue declares that the militarists are unable to keep on the war, which seems to have been borne out. It refers to forced military service and states that in such places as Soochow no peasants dare to come to the city and even handcraft workers keep at home to save themselves from being impressed.

Famine in Shensi is claimed to have taken told of 3,000,000 lives, and "the nationwide famine" is ascribed to imperialist exploitation and the militarist war. Exploitation and oppression by imperialists and the Kuomintang are said to have caused 120,000 ricsha coolies in Shanghai to live lives more miserable than those of animals "so they sought the communists to guide their struggle."

Under the heading "Intensified Preparation for Organizing the National Soviet Government" appears the following paragraph:

"In various provinces in China there have been over two hundred districts (the total number of the districts in China is about 1,600) of the Soviet Regime, over 6,000,000 organized armed peasants and 300,000 men of the Red troops; and there is possibility to seize the economic and political centres by the conjunction of the Red Armies and workers' and soldiers' uprisings. For the sake of providing an organization of the centralized and supreme ruling power for being more powerful to call the working and peasant masses in the whole country to struggle, for unifying the Soviet Districts in the whole country and for directing all the Red forces to develop the presidium of the National Soviet District Congress, basing on the resolution of the congress and on the present revolutionary, situation, decided to convene the All-China Soviet Congress on November 7, the anniversary of the October revolution, in order to establish the central government of the National Soviet. Now the Chinese Communist party is positively preparing for this and calling the broad working and peasant and toiling masses to bravely and decisively struggle for the Central Soviet Regime."

PROGRESS BY GOOD TEMPLARS

The North China Pioneer Lodge M251 of the International Order of Good Templars celebrates its 3rd Anniversary this month and reports continuing success. Over a hundred members have joined up and though the ranks have been depleted from time to time an average of about thirty active members continue to assemble weekly and enjoy useful and pleasant programmes.

The greatest success, however, has been in the increased membership of the Juvenile Temple, with over eighty active members. The children conduct their own meetings and are in every way a great credit to the Order. The interest shown in organizing programmes, sports clubs, and outings is indicative of the general outlook of these fine young members and promises well for the future of the movement in Shanghai.

The I.O.G.T. stands for total abstinence and seeks through Local Option to bring about a condition of affairs that will leave each to choose for himself his own attitude to the drink question, and to instruct the young concerning the evil habits of drinking intoxicating drink, of smoking and the taking of narcotics, of swearing and gambling; in other words to warn against evil, to improve the body, mind and soul and prepare the members to take their rightful place in the Community as useful, helpful citizens.

There is a Temple Orphanage which calls for the aid of those charitably disposed, where the children of Good Templars left unprovided for may find a home and be educated and other opportunities of service for those in need.

AUTHOR AND SILK EXPERT

After spending eleven years on the Continent studying, teaching, and writing books, Mr. Sheng Cheng, former resident of Shanghai and Nanking returned in the str. Tevere. At 31, Mr. Cheng has several books to his credit, books which were reviewed in fifteen European languages and now, after being translated from the original French, the first has been published in New York. the second, off the press a year later, is "Ma Mère et Moi." They deal with comparative Chinese civilizations. The former was prefaced by Paul Valery of the Académie Française. At present

Prof. Sheng Cheng.

Mr. Cheng is correspondent for "Les Nouvelles Litteraires."

Leaving here in 1919, the then youthful Cheng went to London, after a year establishing a permanent residence in France, studying at the University of Montpellier and later spending a year at the University of Padua in Italy.

Selecting sociology as his major subject, the student prepared himself first in all the natural sciences. For his degree of high licence, he wrote a 300-page book on the Zoological-Sociological characteritics of the scorpion, which has not yet been published.

Advised ot turn to something for the time being more practical and useful to his native land than sociology, he took up sericulture and last year was professor of this science at the Sorbonne.

Mr. Cheng proposes to remain in China for several years, making a study of the various aspects of growing silkworms, localities, climates, and the cultural, industrial and economic factors involved. At times he will lecture on sericulture.

Questioned as to the various grades of silkworms, Mr. Cheng said that those round Wusih were probably the best in the world. Eggs had been taken to France, but owing to climatic differences were not so successfully grown as in their native habitat, and also because of the fact that the silkworm family undergoes a complete biological change in eight years.

Some of the eggs of a later generation were re-exported to China, but failed to respond, although placed under native conditions.

Chinese silk was noted for its quality, in Japan a greater quantity came from a single worm. His immediate superior, Prof. Lambert, he stated, described Chinese silk as being the best as to elasticity and tenacity. Prof. Lambert advised him to return to China and to take up the cudgel—developing China silk—to produce it economically and compete with artificial silk. As early as the first century, the Romans had sent a delegation to China to secure eggs along the "Silk Road," from Sidon (Syria) to Sianfu, he concluded.

TWO DROWN IN WHANGPOO

Two deaths from drowning have occurred alongside the Messageries Maritimes str. Chenonceaux, one of a foreigner in the small hours of October 17 and the other of a sampan man on October 16. Each affair involved a sampan.

The foreigner drowned was Mr. Walter Zurcher, a Swiss citizen, 32 years of age, who was travelling from Marseilles to Kobe, and whose body has not yet been recovered.

The first affair occurred at 7 a.m. on October 16. Three French sailors from the Chenonceaux were going ashore for the evening. There were two sampans lying alongside the gangway, the official ship sampan under contract lying outside, so that the men had to cross the public sampan to get into that which they were using. They got into it safely.

These men had been followed down the gangway by two sailors from the French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau, who had gone to have a look at the Chenonceaux. They tried to follow the trio into the official sampan, but the first man to step off the gangway was seized by the public sampan man, who obviously wanted the sailors to go ashore in his sampan.

The sailor who had been seized shook off the grasping hands, but at the same time, it is alleged, the sampan being far from steady, shook the man into the river, where he disappeared and did not come up. Inquiries into this affair are still being carried out by the River Police.

The death of Mr. Zurcher occurred at about 3.45 a.m. on October 17. In company with two French passengers, he was returning to the Chenonceaux, which is lying at Nos. 11 and 12 buoys, in a sampan. There was a strong ebb tide running.

When the sampan got alongside the ship, its bow caught under the ship's gangway, and within a second or two it upset. All four, the three foreigners and the sampan man, fell into the water.

One foreigner and the sampan man managed to seize hold of the gangway and hang on until a quartermaster pulled them out. The other two were swept down the river, Mr Zurcher disappearing, but the other managing to keep afloat and was picked up by a sampan a short distance from the ship.

CRITICISM OF OPEN AIR POOL

At the last meeting of the Municipal Health Committee, the Acting Commissioner of Public Health reported that he had received a personal letter from certain members of the Committee in which they stated that in the view of the Chinese community the non-discrimination between sexes practized at the pool was subversive of decent morals. They therefore regarded it as necessary and desirable that the existing regulations should be revised to provide separate reservation periods for each sex.

The Acting Commissioner stated that during the seven seasons the Pool had been open for mixed bathing there had been no unpleasant incidents and this was the first complaint received, although of late owing to a somewhat rougher element making use of the Pool certain incidents not of a serious nature had occurred which resulted in reprimands and warnings being issued. He considered that the reservation of the Pool for the sexes would very greatly diminish its popularity and value to the public and that it would be difficult fairly to allocate periods for each sex.

In observing that the view held by the Chinese community on this question might be widely divergent from that obtaining in foreign circles, the Chairman favoured facilities being provided to meet the wishes of the members who had written to the Acting Commissioner. He proposed that a sufficient appropriation be included in the 1931 estimates for the provision of an additional pool in close proximity to the existing Pool to be reserved during certain periods exclusively for male and for female bathers. Upon the members who had written on the subject stating that they regarded his proposal as satisfactory it was unanimously endorsed.

TRAGIC DEATH OF FRENCH GIRL

A tragic shooting accident occurred in the French Concession on October 13 which resulted in the death on October 15 of Miss Daniele Cornet, the 17-year old daughter of the new commandant of the French Fire Brigade.

Miss Cornet is thought to have picked up her father's revolver, which was lying on the dressing table of the famliy home in the Savoy Apartments and to have examined it, not knowing that it was loaded, when she accidentally touched the trigger and shot herself through the chest.

She was immediately taken to St. Marie's hospital where everything was done to save her life. All efforts were unsuccessful, however, for death intervened at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Cornet and his family arrived in Shanghai only three or four months ago and Miss Cornet had become very popular in the French community during her short stay here.

LOCAL JOCKEY KIDNAPPED

Mr. C. Z. Chow, a sergeant in the Chinese Company S.V.C., son of a wealthy property owner in Shanghai, and a rider at Kiangwan, was kidnapped shortly after six o'clock on October 18 on the Kiangwan Road as he was going to the race course for the usual morning training. The kidnapping is distinctive inasmuch as officials are of the opinion that the gang had made their preparations for weeks past, going so far as to have a letter to the relatives already prepared.

Mr. Chow and Mr. R. B. Ozario, the latter of Messrs. Arnold and Co. have been in the custom of going together to the race course. on October 16, as usual, the victim went with his car to 74 Dixwell Road to pick up his friend.

While proceeding along Kiangwan Road more than a mile beyond the Settlement boundaries, according to Mr. Ozario, they noticed a large car, a Studebaker or Buick type, zigzagging very slowly across the road so that they could not pass. Finally the car stopped and they were forced to stop. From somewhere behind three men rushed up and surrounded the Morris car in which Mr. Chow was riding.

Two others alighted from the car in front, armed with pistols, and forced Mr. Chow and the chauffeur to get out. While one man with a pistol stood guard over Mr. Ozario, another fired two shots into a tyre of the Morris. The kidnappers' car then drove off. A large number of coolies employed upon the construction of a building witnessed the affair but neither they or Mr. Ozario noticed the number of the car.

The kidnappers, after piling their victim into their car, forced him to read a newspaper as they drove off. They also forced the chauffeur to wear a pair of glasses, the lenses of which had been covered with paper.

Driving off toward Chapei the car car was lost from sight. The gang duped the chauffeur off, their car having proceeded a mile or more. The chauffeur returned to the scene, repaired the tyre, and he and Mr. Ozario reported the matter to Dixwell Road police station.

It is expected that the kidnappers, having taken their victims to a dive in Chapei, will communicate with Mr. Chow's father.

WHARF COOLIES ON STRIKE

Coastwise shipping of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. was held up on October 17, owing to disgruntled longshoremen who struck for an increase in wages. Two ships, the Fushing and the Kwongsang, are delayed. The river steamers have not been affected.

On October 17 at 6.30 a.m., 300 longshoremen on the Hunt's Wharf refused to work and struck for wages amounting to increases ranging from 10 cents to 40 cents a day, depending on the kind of work on which they were engaged. Other coasting vessels are expected also to be involved but it is said that arrangements will be made to car for loading and unloading of the ships.

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AT THE CINEMA

"Shadow of the Law"

"Shadow of the Law," showing at the Grand Theatre this week, has as its star the suave William Powell. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that it is a crook play. The play is excellent enough as crook plays go, the efficient William Powell supplying two dramatic moments which give him the opportunity to display his acting ability as in "Interference." Convicted of murder for lack of the lady who could have proved his innocence, but who disappears at the wrong time, he goes to prison for life. For good behaviour he is made the "boss" of a machine shop. There he learns two things, how to get out of prison and how to make a fortune in machinery after he gets out. He does both. The escape is breath-taking, aided and abetted by the weird and ominous patrol sirens which are calculated to put a shiver in the best regulated spine. Sophisticated though he usually is Powell misjudges feminine character. He risks, and almost loses his freedom, by trusting the lady who refused to liberate him at his trial. Naturally enough the game is discovered and Powell is confronted with a detective. Going into the huge factory of thundering machinery he puts both of his hands into a knife-like roller. The audience is permitted to see the excruciating agony which he endures and he plays the part well. The finger-print menace thus eliminated he convinces the detective of his innocence and marries the millionaire's daughter, according to tradition. The prison scenes are interesting and dramatic.—M.G.

"The Vagabond King"

The Capitol management should have no anxiety regarding the programme to be presented to their patrons for the next week or so. The film version of that immensely popular light opera, "The Vagabond King" reaches an all-round perfection which places it at the very top of the list of the talking pictures yet shown in Shanghai. Above all is it completely worked in technicolour—a development of the film craft which is peculiarly suitable to scenes demanding so much vividness in their exposition. At this time of day the story of the "Vagabond King" and its mythical but popular endowment of Francois Villon, the rascal-poet of mid-XV Century Paris, with half-fulfilled dreams of royal opportunity, mingled with a royal romance has been the common property of several works. It is sufficient to give the authors credit for a sound plot into which they have woven most ingeniously much that is authentic about Francois' career, such as his association with church-robbers, his adoption of the name of de Montcorbier, and his enmity with Thibault—a Bishop, not a Grand Marshal as in the play. The music of the stage-production has been well employed by the producers of this film version. It is always tuneful, it does not soar to great heights but it is essentially the proper vehicle for romantic drama. The famous vagabonds' chorus "To Hell with Burgundy" will perhaps be the most popular passage in the musical entertainment given by the film although "Only a Rose" will run it close.

The photographing is exceptionally good; the cleverness with which the audience are given glimpses of the cloisters of the Cathedral, and the magnificent proportions of the King's palace deserves a special note. Everything that emphasizes the advantages possessed by the film medium over the stage is duly exploited. The stage scores in only one respect. The vagabonds' chorus loses on the film much of its virility and sense of movement. The liveliness, power and, even, the venom of the inflamed mob scarcely "got across" as it did when the figures were real and their movement was not restricted by the narrow limits of the square white sheet.

For the acting the triumph of Mr. Dennis King—a magnificent figure of robust, romantic waywardness possessed of a voice with which he created the part on the stage and enraptured New York—stands out pre-eminently. He is a more convincing Villon than Mr. Derek Oldham—another tuneful singer—who played the part in London, just as Miss Jeannette MacDonald makes a more winsome princess and sings with greater intensity and expression than Miss Winnie Melville. Miss MacDonald is not quite so satisfactory in the acting; she lacks the royal touch and there was more than once the hint of the soubrette about her. Still she wears her dresses with an air and her singing wins the audience completely. Miss Lilian Roth shows in the final scene what a fine emotional actress she can be but, generally, she fails to gain the heights so easily reached, in London, in the part of the vagabond girl by Miss Norah Blaney. She is too aggressive and not enough in tune with the poetic Villon. The rest of the cast perform their tasks excellently, but Mr. O. P. Heggie must be singled out for a truly remarkable character study of Louis XI. If anything he surpasses Mr. H. A. Saintsbury's memorable rendering of the part at the Winter Garden. That is high praise indeed. The crafty cruelty, childish credulity and sardonic humour of the tyrannical monarch are all portrayed by Mr. Heggie with the fidelity of the experienced and thoughtful artist. He is an Australian born and trained actor who, after much success on the London stage, has, like Mr. Dennis King, gravitated to the United States of America. Shanghai must not miss this truly enthralling production.—E.H.

"So This is London"

There is not much of London in this film—just a glimpse of Big Ben and Charing X Railway Bridge and little else. The audience at the Nanking Theatre enjoyed it mainly because Mr. Will Rogers is a genius who is always delightful to watch and hear. He is handicapped in that he is called upon to preach a homily of international goodwill. In order to bring out the grating points of each nation the eccentricities of the British and of the American are elongated ludicrously out of focus—a necessity of course to work off the homily but it weakens the reality of the story. If Mr. Rogers were not so good and were not able to rely on the support of such competent performers as Miss Irene Rich, Miss Maureen O'Sullivan and Mr. Frank Albertson, enjoyment would be lacking. Mr. Albertson by the way is the pleasantest juvenile lead yet produced by Hollywood. He can act; he is attractive without being intensely mawkish. Mr. Bramwell Fletcher runs him close, in a small part. Special commendation must be given to the realistically funny scene of seasickness. The spectacle of the stricken Mr. Rogers and Miss Rich stretched out in deck chairs, hoping wildly that the ship will go down, while energetic and annoyingly robust passengers fitfully inquire after their health, awakened many a chord of memory in the audience. It was almost ruthless in its tragic fidelity to life. There are some amusing epigrams for Mr. Rogers to get off his chest; one is "England makes the best diplomatists and the rottenest coffee in the world."—E.H.

"The Florodora Girl"

"The Florodora Girl," which is showing at the Carlton Theatre this week, is a quaintly charming portrayal of life in the "Gay '90's." It owes its inspiration to the Florodora Sextette, famous musical troupe of that period, but it has also contrived to bring to light the fashions and fancies of the whole era in a whimsical manner which is not even overcome by the clumsy and heavy accessories of the time. Marion Davies, as Daisy, of the original sextette, proves that she is capable of fine acting in this picture. She is winsome throughout, in spite of the fact that her physical charms are completely obliterated by leg 'o mutton sleeves, ridiculous ostrich-plumed hats, striped and pleated and cumbersome skirts and shirt-waists, high-laced boots, and the famous high-necked, long-sleeved, pantalooned bathing suits of the day. Among the interesting and amusing relics of the '90's which are brought to light is that American legend, the saloon, and the five cent. mug of beer from which Daisy drags her wayward father every night. Also there is "The Bicycle Built For Two" and the accompanying song, reminiscent of mother's courtship days. The first "horseless wagon," wound up by a crank on one side and chugging along at the alarming rate of ten miles an hour, is also a source of merriment. A picture of that period, of course, would not be complete without the "Bowery," den of the early '90 idea of iniquity. All the young roués caper about in a daring manner and the "tough" girls show at least two inches of their ankles, one or two even smoke cigarettes. Last of all, if anyone cares about seeing a young man with dishonourable intentions, get his face slapped in the good old melodramatic manner by a "I'll-have-you-know-I'm-a-nice-girl" heroine, by all means see "The Florodora Girl."—M.G.

"Drag"

A well-knit story with a definite study in psychology carefully worked out is presented in this film at the Embassy Theatre. Richard Barthelmess plays the part of a young journalist who, setting out to wake up the local newspaper of a small provincial town, is himself caught in the trap of matrimony chalked out, pressed on him and turned into a device for maintaining a horde of parasitical "in-laws." The worm eventually turns but not until his paper has gone on the rocks, his play has been brilliantly successful in New York and the "in-laws" with his spineless wife reappear on the scene to share his new prosperity. His amazing complaisance at last breaks down—inspired perhaps by the greater signs of independence shown by his negro servant—and he leaves the maggots in possession and sails for Europe with the girl whom he should have married from the start. She was a brunette—pleasantly played by Miss Lila Lee—and presumably the choice of the blonde and inept Allie—cleverly studied by Miss Alice Day—if it had any direction from the worm himself was inspired by a belief in the accuracy of the title of Miss Anita Loos' first book.—E.H.

"The 3 Sisters"

Were it not for the picturesque and refreshing "Italianisms" in "The 3 Sisters," which is now showing at the Nanking Theatre, the picture would be in danger of an anti-climax. Louise Dresser in the role of the mother who loses her three daughters through marriages, one through death, a son-in-law in the war, her grandchild in the court-room, and her tidy little fortune through the chicanery of Pacquale, a delightful villain with fierce mustaches, might reasonably be expected to give vent to a good gust of temper or tears at one of these casualties at least. But not Louise Dresser, she smiles benignly through them all in the approved screen mother fashion. Apart from the endurance tests which fortune, fate, and the world-war heap upon the head of this sweet old lady there is considerable amusing characterization in the story. Pacquale, the villain, twirls his mustaches, and somehow manages to get enormous quantities of wine and spaghetti into his mouth without doing them noticeable damage, to the delight of the audience. Tom Patricola as "Tony," the husband of one of the sisters, is a fiery charmer with enthusiasm for the sheer joy of living. The Austrian impresario who marries another sister, presumably so that he can see that her tonsils are properly cared for and her voice thus preserved is an impressive and noisy source of merriment. In addition Italian weddings and spaghetti are always good fun.—M.G.

A report has been made to the Council by the Commissioner of Revenue outlining arrangements made for the taking of the quinquennial census on October 22. With regard to the areas to be embraced it has been decided that apart from the Settlement the census should apply only to foreign residents on outside roads, such statistics to be prepared separately, and that river shipping and the Pootung area should be excluded.

WEDDINGS

Gordon—Marshall

An exceptionally pretty wedding of considerable local interest took place on October 14, between Blanche Marshall, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Tarik Marshall, and Robin Gordon, son of Mr. Henry Sharpe Gordon, O.B.E., and Mrs. Gordon, of Yateley Place, Yateley, Hants. Both bride and groom are well known in local circles, the bride being the daughter of a prominent business man and notable for her performances in Shanghai amateur theatricals, whereas the bridegroom, who spent several years here with Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., before being transferred to Hongkong where he now is, will be remembered as a member of the local Light Horse.

The civil ceremony took place at 11.30 a.m. at the British Consulate, and the religious one at the Cathedral, with Dean Trivett officiating, at 3 p.m. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. F. A. Pollock acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. F. E. T. Marshall, brother of the bride, Messrs. J. W. Robertson, J. H. Keswick, and C. O. Cumming. There were four bridesmaids, Miss Esmé Hooper, chief bridesmaid, and the Misses Mary Gordon (sister of the bridegroom) "Buz" Cumming and Mary Edmonston.

The bride looked delightful in a graceful gown of heavy ivory satin with tight ruched sleeves and a long train, folds at the waist being caught up by a spray of orange blossom, and the only ornamentation being a diamond clasp at the throat, the gift of the bridegroom's parents. A coronet of seed pearls with orange blossom and a long shower bouquet of white roses and ferns and satin slippers to match the frock completed an unusually attractive ensemble, charming in its simplicity.

The bridesmaids wore picture frocks of pale blue tulle with pale pink appliqué; hats and slippers to match, and carried shell pink bouquets of carnations. The bride's mother wore a chiffon velvet gown of autumn-leaf velvet with a sable-collared cape coatee to match, and carried a bouquet of the same shade. An innovation in the shape of silvered rice was used to speed the pair.

After the wedding a reception was held at 158 Edinburgh Road, the home of Mrs. and Miss Hooper, which was very prettily decorated, with a flower porch, and inside the entrance, a bower under which hung a silver bell, beneath which the happy couple stood to receive congratulations. A large number of beautiful presents were on view, the bride's gift to the groom being an ivory-fitted dressing case and his to her a diamond bangle.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Peking. The bride's going-away dress is of silver grey, a ribbed ensemble, tight fitting, with cape, tight felt hat to match, grey kid shoes and a grey squirrel coat.

Arnold-Hooley

Holy Trinity Cathedral was the scene of a very pretty ceremony on October 18 when Miss Marian Kathleen, daughter of the late H. D. and Mrs. Hooley, was married to Mr. Arthur Edwin Arnold, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnold of Wanstead, Sussex. Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiated.

The bride was attended by Misses Nansi Pugh, Sheila Urquhart, Doris Baines and Doris Head as bridesmaids; Mrs. Hooley as matron-of-honour; little Vivienne Jackson as flower girl. Mr. H. Flint was best man; Messrs. W. H. Lock, W. A. Lamb, H. T. Tucker, E. Munro and D. Macalister acted as ushers. The bride was given away by Mr. Ellis Pugh.

Mrs. Arnold wore a lovely gown of white moire with princess bodice, long tight sleeves, and flaring ankle-length skirt. Her veil was of Indian lace with orange blossom wreath. She carried white roses. The bridesmaids were attired in gowns of two shades of yellow georgette, with trailing skirts and sleeves flared from the elbow; their hats were yellow straw with large taffeta bows at the back and they carried bronze coloured dahlias. Mrs. Hooley wore flowered chiffon, a brown felt hat and carried tangerine dahlias.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother at 691 Ave. Foch after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold left shortly afterwards for Tsingtao where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Arnold is very well-known locally and Mr. Arnold is connected with Butterfield & Swire, of Hongkong.

Talan—Rodkin

A pretty ceremony took place on October 16 at 7 p.m. at the Beth Sharon Synagogue when Miss Nercia Talan became the bride of Mr. Alexander Z. Rodkin. Rabbi Askinaze officiated. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. M. E. Talan; Miss Shelly Talan, sister of the bride, was maid of honour; the bridesmaids were Misses Ada Lobzovsky and Mimi Uydeus. Mr. S. Zokheim was best man; Messrs. Moses Dietrich, James Mariepolsky, Boris Withe and Alexander Ustimovitch were ushers. The train bearers were Masters Vova and Alexander Uydeus.

The bride wore a lovely gown of white moiré, and long veil caught back with orange blossoms; she carried white roses. Miss Shelly Talan as maid of honour wore pastel green and carried pink carnations; the bridesmaids wore peach taffeta gowns of Empire style and carried tea roses. Mrs. Talan, mother of the bride wore pearl grey georgette.

A reception at the Synagogue followed the ceremony, after which the newly-married pair left for Dairen, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Rodkin is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Talan and is well known in newspaper circles, as she was a reporter for the Shanghai "Mercury" for sometime. Mr. Rodkin is manager of the Polish-Chinese Trading Co.

Thorne—Flint

Dr. Annabelle E. Flint and Lt. Thomas S. Thorne of the U.S. Navy, were married at Kiukiang in the presence of the American Consul on October 10. The honeymoon is being spent at Kuling, the Thornes expecting to return to Shanghai at the end of this month.

Mrs. Thorne has been a practising physician in Shanghai for the past year and a half, and Lt. Thorne is now stationed on the U.S. gunboat Monocacy.

INCINERATOR FOR EASTERN DISTRICT

The Municipal Council has endorsed the recommendation of the Works Committee, made on October 7, that Messrs. Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd., be authorized to erect a "Balmer" type refuse incinerator on Cadastral Lot 1405E, the site already approved for the Eastern District Plant.

The price originally quoted consisted of three items: (1) Imported material, G.$103,288 (2) Installation of incinerator, etc., Tls. 38,534, (3) Building, Tls. 65,400. The total cost being about Tls. 365,000. The company, however, has since agreed to carry out additional work and at the same time to reduce item (3) to Tls. 62,594. Terms of payment are 50 per cent. when 75 per cent. of the material has been delivered to the site, 30 per cent. when all work has been completed and 20 per cent. 12 months after completion. The plant should be in working order in September, 1931.

CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR LEAVES SHANGHAI

Having completed a short but active business visit to Shanghai, Captain Dollar, the venerable owner of the shipping interests bearing his name, left on October 15 on the President Fillmore for Manila where he will supervise the opening of the new inter-island steamship service of the company. Captain Dollar, and Mrs. Dollar arrived in Shanghai last week, Captain Dollar making his 36th trip to the Orient in the interests of trade between America and the Far East. He has renewed many old acquaintances, both business and personal, in Japan and China, on this trip, and he predicts that Shanghai will some day enjoy prosperity although it is at present in a depressed condition. On his return from the Philippines, Captain and Mrs. Dollar will spend a few more days in Shanghai before returning to their home in San Rafael, California.

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Y.M.C.A. DEBATE ON WAR FILMS

The Foreign "Y" Debating Club opened its season on October 16, with a very willing debate on war-films and books. Mr. P. G. D. Sixsmith proposed that "War-films and books are on the whole bad in their influence". On the ground that at their best, they are propaganda, and that propaganda as such can never convey the simple truth, he attacked all such exaggerated productions in a well-prepared, if somewhat academic onslaught. He claimed that we should attack war in a positive fashion by treating intelligently the political danger spots of our civilization. The unhealthy sob stuff of the screen will not help in this constructive task.

In presenting the other side of the argument, Mr. McEwan showed that the war idea needed combatting in every possible manner. War books and films helped to create a common mind against war. They acted as a good purgative. People could fight, if they must, on the screen, instead of in blood and iron. War books do teach the folly of war and preserve for generations a sickening account of humanity's past follies.

The subsequent discussion was spirited and stimulating. Some excellent speeches were listened to. Those taking part in the argument included Messrs. Band, Dunkley, Harris, Carey, Harmer and Yarnold.

The annual election of officers and committee was held the same evening, and resulted as follows: President Mr. E. Haward; Vice Presidents: Rev. E. K. Quick and Mr. E. F. Harris, Recording Secretary Mr. P. H. Lloyd, Business Secretary, Mr. T. M. Haslett, Committee: Messrs. F. W. Gray. L. B. Harmer, P. J. Kane, J. D. McEwan and E. T. Yarnold.

A very hearty vote of thanks and appreciation for his valued help during the past year, was accorded to the retiring president, Mr. E. F. Harris.

Y.M.C.A. TOURISTS

The National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China played host on October 17 to a group of fifty-two tourists, both men and women, representing various professions and walks of life who have come from Hongkong to visit this part of the country. This trip is arranged under the auspices of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A.

The group arrived here on October 4. After spending a few days in browsing around this city, they proceeded with their trip to Hangchow where they stayed for four days and visited the different outstanding places of interest of that city. The next city which was visited was the national capital. From Nanking they went to Soochow where they spent two days in visiting the different points of interest, particularly the gardens..

They returned to Shanghai on Friday morning. In the afternoon they were entertained at a tea party at the National Committee building, 20 Museum Road, following which the group inspected the offices and the laboratory of the National Committee. A dinner was held in their honour in the evening at the Banker's Club, over which Mr. S. C. Chu, Chairman of the National Committee, presided.

Yesterday, the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. acted as hosts of the group and arranged a programme which enabled the visitors from the South to get a bird's eye view of the various aspects of work which are conducted by that Association.

DOUGLAS JENKINS ARRIVES

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, who will take over the duties of the American Consul-General in Shanghai during the six months' absence of Mr. E. S. Cuningham, arrived on October 16 at 9.30 o'clock in Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is the former American Consul-General in Canton. He will remain in Shanghai until April when he will go to Hongkong to take up his post of American Consul-General there, to which he was recently appointed. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were met by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Josselyn.-Mr. Josselyn is the adviser to the Consul-General here. He has, during the past week, taken over the activities of the Consul-General during the absence of both Mr. Cunhingham and Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins takes over the duties of the Consul-General on October 17.

AUTUMN GARDENING HINTS

Autumn is a most significant season for garden lovers and hints, both practical and artistic, given by the Gardening Section of the B.W.A. are greatly appreciated by all those who take a personal interest in the planting and arrangement of their own gardens. Their activities commenced with a most successful meeting held on Friday at Mrs. Craddock's garden, 12 Kinnear Road.

The display of beautifully coloured dahlias, grown by Mrs. Craddock was greatly admired and was an encouraging proof of the successful results that can be achieved by the enthusiastic garden lover. The main feature of the meeting was a lecture given by Mrs. Clear, so well known in Shanghai for her interest in gardening, and whose pratical experience has always been at the disposal of the B.W.A.

Her lecture on the transplantation of Seedlings held many helpful suggestions. She began by advising those who wished to keep their own seeds, to cut away any flower that they did not want reproduced, this applied especially to all mauve flowers, to which colour dahlias and many other flowers tend to revert. The reason for this being that if they were not removed before the time for collecting seeds, the bees would carry the pollen to other coloured flowers.

Before planting the seeds the ground should be well trenched and digging should continue until the soil becomes almost as fine as flour, it should then be watered thoroughly and left for one day and finally it may be "firmed" a little in readiness for the sowing of the seeds.

When sowing the seeds it would be advisable to consult a book, ("The Encyclopedia of Gardening" by T.H.W. Saunders was a useful suggestion) because the characteristics of different plants varied so much with regard to their position in the ground when planted. For instance, wall-flowers should be sown an inch deep, other plants requiring to be nearer the surface. The position for bedding-out should also be considered carefully, some flowers, such as stocks, liking a sunny protected spot, whereas others, such as early poppies, prefer a colder and more windy position.

The time for seed-planting should be chosen with care; for example, in August pansies and wall-flowers should be placed in well-drained seed-pans or boxes; the latter should be constructed so that they can be carried indoors during the typhoon rains of September. Other flowers, such as larkspur, antirrhinums, may be sown directly into beds at the end of September beginning of October. An advisable method for watering the young seedlings is to soak the seed-pans in water, thereby watering from beneath, otherwise a special can, with very fine holes should be used so as to sprinkle the water lightly. If ants make an appearance, boiling water should be poured over the seed-pans in order to kill them effectually. Then pans are then put in a shady place and covered with a newspaper. In two days the seeds should begin to grow and can then be brought into the open air. During the day the seedlings must be protected from the sun with matting, but left uncovered at night.

Transplantation from pan to bed must be done in the evening when the sun is not strong and takes place in the following way:—The seedlings are lifted, a few at a time, in a trowel, remembering that only the leaves should be handled, since the stem and root are very delicate. The soil is then pressed firmly around the roots and in order to avoid hard ground with open cracks, a little soil capable of being cultivated is left at the top.

At the conclusion of the lecture many questions were asked and answered by the speaker and interesting points were put forward by Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Fryer and Mrs. A. V. White.

MISSING YOUTH RETURNS

Missing for 48 days and presumed drowned in a whirlpool on the Whangpoo River, eight years-old Vladimir Loukomsky has returned to his home, looking bronzed and fit. Vladimir was one of the trio of youthful Russians who intended to make a trip to Tsingtao in a sampan.

The trio, under the leadership of 12 years-old Vadin Gravitsky, went down near the Point for a swim when their sampan trip proved unsuccessful. Vadin's story regarding the bathe was a tissue of falsehoods, it is understood. The three left the river bank happily and safely, but after proceeding a short distance on the road back to Shanghai there was a disagreement between them. Vadin wanted the trio to become beggars, but Vladimir had other ideas, and he parted from them.

Vladimir says that he lived in the fields, sleeping under trees, for the whole period, and only returned home because the colder weather was setting in. He claims that he lived on apples, peas and anything he could find growing in the fields. He managed to acquire a jacket and a pair of Chinese trousers. Speaking Chinese well, Vladimir claims that he had no trouble with the natives of the Woosung district.

Police circles, however, consider that Vladimir in all probability spent most of the 48 days aboard a Chinese junk sailing out of Shanghai. His bronzed and fit condition testify more to a life at sea than to a semi-furtive existence in the fields on an unusual diet.

What led Vadin Gravitsky, the "captain" of the trio, to testify that Vladimir was sucked under by a whirlpool on the river is not known. He further told this story to Vladimir's mother and said "I am sorry to tell you this." Actually Vadin's original story fits in with that of Vladimir quite well. It is suggested Vladimir's prolonged absence led Vadin to tell a story which would appear plausible and at the same time put an end to the episode.

NEW GAOL SITE

At the meeting of the Municipal Watch Committee held on October 7, the question of an alternative site for the Municipal Reformatory again came up for discussion. The Chairman (Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten) had suggested a revision and asked for departmental suggestions at a previous meeting. A recommendation by the Commissioner of Public Works that the surplus land outside the new Eastern boundary wall of the Gaol should be laid out as a recreation ground for warders next Spring and that the question of a new reformatory be left in abeyance pending definition by the Chinese authorities of the status of these institutions was endorsed by the Extra-Commissioner of Police.

Upon the Chairman enquiring whether the anticipated administrative difficulties could be overcome by an increase in the required staff, the Extra-Commissioner of Police stated that his objection to the Hungjao Road site was based primarily on supervisory difficulties. He added that the question as to whether ultimately the Reformatory should continue to be administered by the Gaol staff or placed under independent control was still in abeyance.

The Chairman was strongly of the opinion that from all points of view the retention of control of the Reformatory by the police was desirable and, on the ground that land values in the Hungjao Road vicinity were correspondingly less than in the Eastern district, which would enable additional recreation space to be provided, he was favourably inclined towards its erection on that site. His suggestion that before recording a definite recommendation on this subject the Commissioner of Police be asked to report further as to whether in the event of the Hungjao Road site being utilized for this purpose some means could not be found to overcome the anticipated difficulties as regards the supervision of this Institution, was unanimously adopted.

Upon the Secretary recalling that the Council had already given preliminary consideration to the question of the separation of the Gaols administration from that of the police force, the Extra-Commissioner of Police expressed the opinion that if effect were given to this proposal it was preferable that the Reformatory should continue under the supervision of the Gaols administrative staff as they had more experience in this capacity than the administrative staff of the police force.

REGISTRATION OF DANCING GIRLS

Col. Yuan Liang, Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, has issued an order calling for the registration of professional dancing girls. The City Government has approved of a series of regulations in this connection and it is the hope of the Public Safety Commissioner to see them applied to all girls who depend on dancing for a living.

The regulations state that all dancing girls, irrespective of nationality, must register forthwith at the Bureau of Public Safety. They must submit two applications together with two passport photographs and give such particulars as their names, ages, home addresses, addresses of the places where they dance, addresses of the places where they learnt to dance, schools wherein they studied, family conditions, names and occupations of their husbands (if married), and the names and addresses of the owners of cabarets where they are engaged in dancing.

A fee of $2 will be charged for each registration. Badges will be issued and girls, having registered, will be required during business hours, always to wear these, failing which they will be liable to a fine of $5 or less.

Girls under 16 years of age are forbidden to become professional dancers: violators of this ruling will be fined $15 or less. Girls who give up dancing as a profession must hand back to the Public Safety Bureau the badges which have been issued to them or they will be fined $10 or less, and professional dancers who are found to engage in improper business during working hours shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.

THE "GAY MASKEES"

"The Gay Maskees" gave their opening concert for the Autumn season at the Worcestershire Camp on October 17 before a most enthusiastic audience.

This clever concert party was formed for the entertainment of the Naval and Military Forces and their hard work is already well-known in Shanghai.

The sketches given by Miss Moysey and Messrs. Moysey and Joseph were most original, while the singers, Miss Newcomb, Miss Pickles, and Messrs. Abley and Cash, were heartily encored. The humorous duets rendered by Messrs. Tusly and Hyrons gave the necessary humour to complete a most entertaining evening. These two men are new members of the "Gay Maskees", but their very amusing duets have been enjoyed by many people in Shanghai.

The programme was as follows:—

1 "Sunnyside up" Party
2 Song Annie Laurie Miss Pickles
3 Comic Duet Messrs. Tusly and Hyrons
4 Song Until Mr. Cash
5 Sketch "Pavement Artist" Miss Moysey, Messrs; Moysey and Joseph
6 Song Garden of Roses Miss Newcomb
7 Comic The Telephone Mr. Joseph
8 Song The Vagabond Town Mr. Abley
9 Sketch "The Typist" Miss Moysey, Messrs. Moysey and Joseph
10 Duet (Selected) If I had a talking Picture of you Miss Newcomb and Mr. Cash
11 "The Darkies Sunday School" Party
12 Song Old Fashioned Town Miss Pickles
13 Comic Duet Messrs. Tusly and Hyrons
14 Song "I'am tired" Mr. Abley
15 Song (Selected) Miss Newcomb
16 Sketch Insurance Agent Miss Moysey and Mr. Moysey
17 Miss Newcomb and Abley
18 Song (Selected) Somewhere a voice is calling Mr. Cash
19 Comic "I love you so much" Messrs. Moysey Joseph and Party
20 "Sunnyside up" Party

At the Piano:—Mr. Robbins. Committee:—Miss Venn Brown, Chairman and Director, Mrs. le Boutillier, Mrs. McKenzie.

OBITUARY

Capt. Bolmarich Lodovico

The death occurred on October 15 on the bridge of his vessel of Capt. Bolmarich Lodovico, who was suddenly stricken with cerebral trombosis. Capt. Lodovico brought out the str. Tevere on her first trip between Trieste and Shanghai.

Capt. Lodovico was specially chosen for the trip, inasmuch as Count Galleazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo, the new Consul-General for Italy, and his wife, the daughter of Signor Mussolini, were passengers. On hearing of the death, the Countess expressed her sincere sympathy.

Full naval honours were paid deceased by Cmdr. Del Greco, of the Libia, his officers, and a number of sailors as the body was brought ashore several hours later. The coffin was draped in the national colours, the sailors presented arms, and the officers paid their respects.

The body was removed to the International Funeral Directors and will be returned to Italy on the next vessel.

Mrs. Best

Many relatives and friends attended the funeral on October 14 of the late Mrs. Lydia Josephine Benn Best at Bubbling Well Chapel, the Very Rev. Dean A.C.S. Trivett officiating. Mrs. Best had endeared herself to a host of friends and her sad loss will be keenly felt. Besides her husband, Mrs. Best is survived by two children and one sister to whom deep sympathy is extended.

Among those sending flowers were: Edgar; Edine and Buddy; Mother and Father; Nell; Tom; Peg; Win and Norman; Doris and Gladys; John, Allan, Dede, Bob, Sister and Gordon; Auntie Biddy; Ivey, Margaret and Frankie; Matie and Connie; Lily; Little folks of the Garden Schools; the General Electric Co. of China; the Staff of the General Electric Co. of China; Mrs. J. B. Monkman; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Calhoun; C. J. Doughty; W. J. Tucker; Mr. and Mrs. James Munro; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert C. Smith; Mrs. F. C. Banham; Isabel McKenzie; C. L. and G. A.; J. H. Farquharson; Mr. Louis Ensley McLachlin; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Souter; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stadtmann and daughters; Hubert S. Honigsberg; Robert Evans Salmon; Mr and Mrs. C. Reeves; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. James Tipp and family; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Parlane; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rodger; T. Madeira; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Nickels; K. P. Tai; Chitz Nai Lam; Amah and Boy.

Capt. W. G. Buchanan

The death is announced with regret of Captain William George Buchanan, which occurred at the General Hospital on October 19.

The late Captain Buchanan was one of the veteran shipping captains of Shanghai and was in his eightieth year. He had lived 58 years in Shanghai and had seen the Settlement develop from almost nothing to the metropolitan extent witnessed to-day, while his shipping experiences were unique.

Coming to Shanghai as a young man in 1872 when clipper ships were still a big factor in the transport of China's trade, Captain Buchanan joined Russell and Company, which later was to be known as the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Captain Buchanan was trained in sailing ships and for many years he was to be associated with them until sail finally gave way to steam. He was connected with this company in coastal work until the end of the 'eighties when he became a pilot and was one of the joint owners of the pilot schooner No. 3, the Syren, until 1890 when the Shanghai Pilots Association was formed and he merged his interests with the Association. During his connection with pilotage he was the principal pilot for the Blue Funnel Line, and one of the outstanding achievements of his career was his salvage work on the P. & O. str. Bokhara, which was wrecked off the Pescadores with the Hongkong interport team on board in 1893. Captain Buchanan continued his active connection with the pilot service until 1909 when he retired.

He is survived by a widow and three daughters, who are Mrs. E. F. Bateman, Mrs. A. E. Pearson and Mrs. F. W. Mackie, all of whom are in England. There are also five grandchildren and one great grandson.

The funeral will be held at 5 p.m., to-day at Bubbling Well Cemetery. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent. Friends so wishing are requested to send donations to the Mission to Seamen or to the Masonic Charity Fund.

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LUGGAGE KEEPER MURDERED

A serious outrage was committed by a lone bandit on an express train bound for Shanghai from Nanking on October 19 which resulted in the death of a railway employee and the wounding of another. The affair was committed shortly after the train had left the Chinkiang station.

Having shot the train men, the man attempted to escape by jumping from the train, which was travelling at a fairly high rate of speed at the time, but he was thrown violently to the ground and was seriously injured. He was later picked up by soldiers rushed to the spot from Tanyang station but he is not expected to recover.

According to the official report which has been presented to the railway administration by eye-witnesses, the train left Chinkiang Station at 2 a.m. for Shanghai. It is not known exactly how the man managed to get on board, some being of the belief that he concealed himself on the roof whilst the train was waiting at Chinkiang, others opining that while the train slowed up to pass through the Pao Kan Shan tunnel, he jumped from above the entrance to the tunnel on to the roof of the moving carriages. Nevertheless, he succeeded in lowering himself into the train guard's coach, there being present at the time the guard and a luggage keeper. There were no passengers nor was there any armed guard stationed in the van at the time.

The man, it was stated, was dressed in a Sun Yat-sen uniform and he carried a pistol. Seeing him enter, the guard told him that the coach was not for passengers and that he must move himself to those set apart for passengers. However, the man refused to leave and the guard threatened to call the armed guards who were travelling in other carriages at the time.

Hearing this, the man suddenly drew his pistol and fired six shots in succession, five of which struck the luggage keeper, who fell fatally wounded, and the sixth caused slight injury to the train guard. Having emptied his pistol, the desperado was about to re-load when the wounded guard grappled with him. The bandit succeeded in knocking the guard over and, just as the train passed Hsinfung station, a small by-way half way between Chinkiang and Tanyang, he attempted to escape by jumping from the moving train.

When the train reached Tanyang, the guard promptly reported the matter to the station master and the latter, in turn, informed the officer in charge of the troops stationed there and sent a telephone message to the troops posted at Hsinfung.

Armed parties immediately set out along the line in search of the man and, as anticipated, the man was found at the place where he jumped from the train. Lying in a seriously injured and unconscious condition beside the track, he was picked up and taken to Tanyang where he is being detained.

The wounded luggage keeper was taken to Changchow for treatment but his wounds were of a fatal nature and he passed away four hours after being shot. The guard was able to come to Shanghai after receiving treatment and to make a report of the affair to the railway authorities who are now investigating.

AT the Council meeting on October 15 the Secretary outlined the position which obtained owing to the unwillingness of Mr. Tsang Tai-lei, of the Emporium of Chinese Products, to comply with the Council's licensing requirements in respect of the purposes for which the former Town Hall was being utilized. Members present appreciated the grave position in which the Council would be placed in the event of an outbreak of fire in this building. Certain members took the view that Mr. Tsang should be granted limited period in which to comply with the Council's licencing requirements. In view, however, of the latitude already allowed him in this respect, it was decided to instruct the Police Department to close this building forthwith, its re-opening being contingent upon the Departmental licensing requirements being fulfilled.

MEETINGS

St. Andrew's Society

The 65th annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai was held on October 17 at the offices of Messrs. Maitland & Co., the retiring president, Mr. J. F. MacGregor, being in the chair, supported by the vice-president, Mr. Rod. G. MacDonald and members of the committee, Dr. R. E. Cameron, Messrs. W. E. Leckie, A. B. Lowson, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. James Macbeth and R. D. Murray, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, Messrs. J. B. Ross, W. E. D. Smith, George Gogg, H. E. D. Adams (hon. secretary) and J. M. Mackinnon (hon. treasurer).

The chairman opened the meeting with a few brief remarks. He expressed the deep regret of the Society at the losses it has sustained in the deaths of Messrs. R. G. Dowie (vice-president 1924-25), J. R. Harder, D. W. Duguid, A. M. Hynd, W. S. Buntain and Major Duncan Campbell, all of whom were keen supporters of the Society's activities.

He expressed the Society's thanks to the stewards of the Ewo Handicap for the generous donation of $1,342.80 to the Charity Fund, and to Mr. H. M. Muir for auditing the Caledonian Ball account and the annual account.

Comment on the report and accounts came from a member who remarked on the small profit transferred to the Charity account as the result of the Caledonian Ball, the chairman replying that the comment was just, but pointing out that the sudden rise at that time in the cost of living caught everybody unprepared, and that the committee had no desire to increase the ball subscription. The Ball is held for three purposes, first for charity, secondly for the re-union of Scots and thirdly for the commemoration of St. Andrew. He thought that the two last had been achieved satisfactorily, but not the first.

On the proposal of Mr. MacGregor, seconded by Mr. Rod. G. MacDonald, the report and accounts were adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. F. MacGregor and seconded by Mr. James Macbeth, last year's vice-president, Mr. Rod. G. MacDonald, was elected president for the ensuing year. After Mr. MacGregor had pinned the president's badge on Mr. MacDonald's coat, the latter expressed his appreciation of the honour done him, and said that with the assistance of the able committee that was about to be elected he hoped he would be able to follow in the footsteps of his great predecessors.

Mr. George Hogg was elected vice-president on the proposal of Mr. MacGregor, seconded by Mr. J. B. Ross, while the new committee was elected en bloc, on the proposal of Mr. MacGregor, seconded by Mr. Donald MacDonald, as follows: Messrs. H. E. D. Adams, C. B. Blakie, H. L. Carson J. G. Clay, A. Crawford, Wm. Lyle, James Macbeth, Ronald G. CcDonald, J. F. MacGregor, J. M. Mackinnon, J. F. W. Milne, Dr H. C. Patrick, Messrs. C. W. Porter, J. B. Ross, W. E. D. Smith and J. A. Urquhart. In the new members of the committee the Society has representatives of the Shanghai Scottish, the Shanghai Municipal Police, the mercantile marine and the engineering professions.

Regarding the manner in which St. Andrew's Day is to be celebrated, Mr. C. M. Bain proposed the old way, that of having a Caledonian Ball. He referred to the arguments held in the past over the subject of having this ball, but pointed out that the year would not seem the same without it. As for expense, he asked that the incoming committee keep an eye on it. Mr. Milne, who seconded the motion, suggested that it might be possible to cut out the champagne and to stick to the national drink (laughter). The resolution to hold the ball was passed without a dissentient vote. The next item to be placed before the meeting concerned the date of the ball, as St. Andrew's Day this year falls on a Sunday. There were a few advocates for Monday, December 1, but on being put to the vote the majority favoured the alternative of Friday, November 28. Saturday was not considered feasible. The chairman stated that the Majestic ballroom would be available again this year, and appeared suitable, he himself having made an inspection two days ago. Details regarding subscriptions and general arrangements were left to the incoming committee.

An addition to the rules, whereby a subscription of $50 entitles a member to Life Membership, was proposed by Mr. MacGregor and seconded by Mr. Hogg, and passed unanimously. It was pointed out that members who leave Shanghai would appreciate the retention of membership in the Society and maintain an interest in it thereby, that the funds of the Society would be swelled, and that $50 appeared a fair average figure at which to set the subscription fee.

A suggestion that the society's membership be opened to Scots ladies was made by Mr. Donald MacDonald, and left for decision until next year's meeting. It was suggested that ladies be entitled to associate membership at an annual fee of $2, and that the ladies would be useful in the activities of the society. The chairman pointed out that they had been co-opted on various committees in the past and had always been most willing to serve, and asked what benefit they would derive from such membership.

A certain amount of discussion took place over the resolution, proposed by Mr. Watson and seconded by Mr. Findlay, that the society affiliate with the Edinburgh Society, which was claimed to be a parent society. Mr. Hogg stated that this had been brought up at a committee meeting held on May 16, a circular letter having been received from Edinburgh, and that it was decided to reject the offer on the grounds that the Edinburgh society had aims that were chiefly political, while those in Shanghai were charitable.

The chairman stated that affiliation was a good idea if any benefit would accrue, but the Shanghai society did not wish to get mixed up in home politics. He stated that the Edinburgh society was a self-constituted parent body, and claimed that the Shanghai Society was senior to it in age, this latter statement being refuted by Mr. Milne. Mr. Rod. G. MacDonald as a point of interest, remarked that the oldest St. Andrew's Society was that in New York.

The resolution to affiliate was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. J. Weilstead asked that a definite band committee be appointed for the Caledonian Ball, the chairman replying that the incoming committee would see to this.

Mr. Donald MacDonald asked that the Society should observe Burns night, pointing out that that this is the only St. Andrew's Society of any consequence that does not celebrate it. The chairman thanked Mr. MacDonald for his suggestion, which was duly noted.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks by the chairman to Messrs. Maitland and Co. for the continued use of their offices for the annual meeting, and a vote of thanks by Mr. C. M. Bain to Mr. MacGregor for his fine services as president during the past year, which was carried with loud applause.

American Club

At the annual meeting of the American Club on October 17, Mr. C. M. Wentworth, president, in addressing the members and before the statement of accounts was proposed, said that in his opinion and that of the General Committee, the Club had had a very successful year, inasmuch as they had retired their first allotment of bonds amounting to Tls. 40,000. Further, as was pointed out in the report, he felt sure that the membership regretted the unusual number of members who had passed away. In concluding, the president requested the members to recognize the excellent work of the various committees, all of whom had done their bit, and it was not a small bit, in the furtherance of Club interests.

Opening the business session, Mr. Wentworth asked for the adoption of the report and accounts, which were unanimously adopted after proposal by Mr. H. Longfellow, seconded by Mr. G. Friedgen.

Nominations being in order, Mr. C. J. Breen proposed the re-election of Mr. Wentworth as president, seconded by Mr. G. Sheckles. On a motion that the nominations should be closed, Mr. Wentworth was re-elected.

Mr. Longtellow was re-elected vice-president, as was Mr. W. A. Adams to the post of treasurer.

Including the officers, the following members were chosen to serve on the General Committee:—Messrs. L. E. Bradsher, C. J. Breen, E. W. Hazzard, F. W. McIntyre, E. C. Stocker, F. J. Twogood.

THANKSGIVING DAY REHEARSALS

At the first rehearsal of the American Thanksgiving Day Chorus, which was held on October 13, it was decided that rehearsals would be held on Mondays and Fridays during October. It is hoped that all singers who have co-operated in the past or who are willing to assist in the chorus, will be present at the next rehearsal. More voices are needed and it is sincerely hoped that all will participate.

Miss Myra Bancroft Olive, a graduate of Hunter College and Columbia University, New York, as well as Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and Washington University, Seattle, Washington, has consented to be the director of the choir for the American Thanksgiving Service this year. She was the director and leader of a number of choirs and glee clubs both in America and China, and is at present an honorary director of the Shanghai Songsters, having been its first director in 1918-1920. She is at present on the staff of the Shanghai American School, the McTyeire School and the National College of Music.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

Under the Home Economics Department of the American Women's Club, a child study group has been organized and will meet every Tuesday morning at 10 p.m. Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., chairman of the department, announces the following programme:—

Oct. 21—Introduction, Carleton Lacy
" 23—Heredity and Environment
Miss Gertrude Steelbrook
Nov. 4—Mechanisms of Behavior
Mrs. Egbert Hayes
" 11—Mental Hygiene
Miss Dorothy Platt
" 18—Habits, Mrs. P. M. Sullivan
" 25—Emotional Reactions
Mrs. Carleton Lacey
Dec. 1—Sex and Adolescence
Dr. Doris Hollman
" 8—Home and School Relationships, Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr.

THE Short Story Club met at the home of Mrs. Carleton Lacy on October 13. this being the first meeting of the season. Miss Katherine Green assisted Mrs. Lacy as hostess. A short business meeting was presided over by Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, vice-president. A nominating committee for the choosing of new officers was named; Mrs. Vanderburgh and Miss Janet Wood being chosen. Two stories were read: one, "A Shooting Affair," written by Mrs. J. C. Porritt, was a negro folk tale; the second was "When Peter Winter Found Himself," which was read anonymously. The Club will meet next at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, 1349A Avenue Joffre.

PERSONAL NOTES

MISS Peggy Clear left Shanghai for England by the str. Tevere.

GEN. Chen Tiao-yuan, chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, is a visitor to Shanghai.

MAJ. F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Gerrard, returned to Shanghai on October 18 from Japan.

DR. and Mrs. George E. Vincent are paying a visit to Shanghai. Dr. Vincent was formerly president of the Peking Union Medical College.

MR. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., has arrived at Shanghai to take up a journalistic position with the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury."

MR. F. Hussey-Freke, Associate Inspector of the Salt Service, returned to Shanghai on October 17 after a trip of inspection up the Yangtze.

MR. L. de Luca who recently arrived at Shanghai is to be the new Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin and will leave Shanghai at an early date to take over charge from Mr. R. C. Grierson the Acting Commissioner.

MRS. L. A. Coulden of Winchmore Hill, North London, who recently retired after 22 years as headmistress of the senior mixed department of Hazelwood-lane Council School, will shortly make a world tour to visit some of her old pupils. She will go first to Malaya and then hopes to visit China and Japan before crossing the Pacific to California to visit former pupils in Los Angeles. She will also go to Canada.

THE family of the grandson of Yu Tso-wu, who lives off Weihaiwei Road, and who was kidnapped some time ago, are, it is reported by the "Eastern Times," in receipt of a letter from the abductors, which demands a ransom of $500,000. The letter bears the chop of a certain league of youths. In addition, loafers are extorting money, intimating that the boy is being kept in an opium den in the French Concession.

TEN Jesuit missionaries arrived at Shanghai on October 16, seven being Spanish, two Hungarian, and one Chinese. The latter has been in France for theological study. The Hungarian Fathers will go to the Shienhsien mission (Hopeh) and six of the seven Spanish to Anking. The seventh Spanish Father, the Rev. Escanciano, who has made a special study of Canon Law at Rome, will teach Moral Theology and Canon Law at the Siccawei Scholasticate. Fr. Tissoni, Superior of the Pengpu Mission, also returned from Italy on October 10, with a lay Brother.

PRAYERS requested for changed heart and consecration of life of young son. John Fourteen, twelve and thirteen.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Further Reflections on the Fukien Tragedy: Extra-territoriality and its Relevance: The Case of Mr. Lenox Simpson: The Effect of Communist Teaching: An Appeal for Russian Refugees: Professional Registers

Nanking's Responsibility

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Extraterritoriality does not connote special privileges or unequal rights, or superiority, or prestige, as that indefatigable correspondent "F.D.Z." so frequently contends in your column and the writer, "A Son of China," assumed in his letter the other day. Foreigners only ask that they be assured the same amenities, security and justice which they enjoy as common rights in their own lands. More than this is not asked. And it is the fact that Chinese themselves who have been educated abroad or who have been brought under foreign contact and influence are as anxious to secure these common rights.

Unhappily, the Chinese Government has thus far signally failed to assure, provide or safeguard these rights. More, it has shown its impotence, inability and incapacity to protect not only foreigners residing in its country but its own people from the actions and depredations of bandit soldiery and other rebel or outlaw bodies.

Following the dastardly attempt to assassinate Mr. Lenox Simpson, at a reception given to press representatives on October 2 (as reported by Reuter), a spokesman of the Central Kuomintang declared that the National Government would not be responsible for the safety of Mr. Lenox Simpson in Chinese territory. He added that since Mr. Simpson had defied the law and order of the Chinese Government that Government would give him no protection.

In other words, those foreigners—and Chinese—who are unfortunate enough to be classed as "enemies" of the Kuomintang may be harmed or even done to death by the most cowardly and treacherous means, and the Government would move no finger to apprehend and punish the perpetrators. Argued to its logical conclusion, it means that the Nanking Government condones violence and even murder where such are carried out in its especial interests.

It is this criminal evasion and shirking of its proper responsibilities on the part of the Nanking Government that has led to the many recent outrages committed on foreigners culminating in the kidnapping and atrocious torture and murder of two defenceless missionary women.

At best, it is a derogatory plea that certain sections of the country are in rebel or bandit hands. It is an admission of the incompetence of the Central Government.

One usually associates bandits with inaccessible lairs in difficult country far removed from the possibility of expedient official punitive measures. But the truth is that these bandits—in other words, ex-soldier brigands—now operating in the several provinces, control cities and whole districts, are probably in league or have an understanding with neighbouring officials, and live in open defiance of Nanking, which is patently powerless to suppress them. So that Dr. C. T. Wang's announcement yesterday that Government troops will be immediately released for the suppression of the bandits may be taken as having precisely the same value as previous similar announcements, *i.e.*, nil.

The only thing to do is to bring home to the Nanking Government a proper sense of its responsibilities, and this it is to be hoped will be achieved in some measure by the strong Note just despatched to Nanking by the British Legation regarding the murders of Miss Eleanor Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton.

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1930.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—"H.A.T." insists that foreigners here must be assured the same amenities, security and justice which they enjoy as common rights in their own lands. From this premise he seeks to justify his contention that for the time being extraterritoriality should be kept intact, as if with that miraculous privilege, the foreigners could be sure of their amenities, security and justice everywhere in China!

Does "H.A.T." think Mr. Lenox Simpson would not have been assassinated had there been no previous talk of the abolition of extraterritoriality? Or that the two lady missionaries would have been safe and sound in Fukien?

China is in a chaotic state. The old order of things is being destroyed; and a new order based on new considerations of truth and justice is gradually evolving itself. Whatever the Chinese government agrees to do, the Chinese people have long ceased to recognize the born right of foreigners to enjoy special privileges in China. Extraterritority is null and void in fact, if not in name.

The grim truth with China is that the government is impotent and that there is very little security of life and property in many places. Thousands and thousands of our own country-men have been plundered or killed by soldier-bandits. These are all innocent victims and the shedding of their sacred blood is mourned by all public-spirited Chinese. Now a few of our foreign friends too have been plundered or murdered. We feel sorry and extend to them the same sympathy which we feel for our own brothers and sisters. We can do no more than that.

But it looks as if men like "H.A.T." would have us think differently. There is the prevailing feeling that foreign lives, as such, are more sacred than the Chinese whatever the conditions of the Chinese, the foreigners here must enjoy the same amenities, security and justice as they enjoy in their own lands. These foreigners want all Chinese to respect their rights more than the rights of our own countrymen. They expect to go unscathed in the present general chaos; they are demanding something which is absurd and impossible, be there extraterritoriality or no extraterritoriality.

A poor man goes to a rich man's house and is entertained there like a prince. The rich man pays his poor friend a visit in return. The poor man can offer his guest only his humble cottage and his homely fare. Will it not be ungenerous if the rich man complains that he is not given the same entertainment as he enjoys in his own home?

Foreigners are uninvited guests in China's humble cottage. Admittedly the amenities, security and justice here are not the same as in their own lands. We are trying to improve these amenities, security and justice; but, in the meantime, we can only request our foreign friends to be satisfied with their very homely entertainment. What ill grace to come to this poor land and yet to refuse to submit to this land's prevalent penury and hardship!

Extraterritoriality, even if it is kept intact, will not help matters in any way. Extraterritoriality merely injures the feeling of the Chinese people. It is time that extraterritoriality is abolished altogether, in name as in fact.

F.D.Z.

Shanghai, October 16, 1930.

Extraterritoriality

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—"F.D.Z." now makes the accusation that foreigners "want all Chinese to respect their rights more than the rights of their own countrymen."

This is sheer nonsense. If there is one thing that foreigners heartily want the Chinese to do, it is that the Chinese people as a whole shall pull themselves together, exert some manly effort, throw off the shackles of "war-lordism," and achieve and realize the same liberty, security and justice which the people of every enlightened nation on earth possess and enjoy as a birthright.

What is the good of whining about the "chaotic state" of the country and the "prevalent penury and hardship." China was not always thus. Extraterritoriality was in operation when China was a greater nation, wealthier, better governed, more tranquil.

If nineteen years of Republicanism have bequeathed only chaos, suffering and poverty, the Chinese have only themselves to blame, and not extraterritoriality. Why expect foreigners to be engulfed and to share in the general misery and suffering wrought by Chinese leaders? Says "F.D.Z.,"—they (foreigners) expect to go unscathed in the present general chaos. Of course they do: that is why there are British troops and Japanese and American marines here to protect the lives of foreigners and, if need be, the lives of Chinese like "F.D.Z." and their womenfolk living in the security of foreign settlements from the same fate that is overtaking their brethren in places under Chinese control.

The crux of the whole matter is that to "F.D.Z." as to every self-respecting Chinese, the abolition of extraterritoriality is an urgent question of "face." To the foreign nations concerned it is a very grave question of safety for their nationals. "F.D.Z." and every educated Chinese know this fully well.

We can sympathize with "F.D.Z." and other self-respecting Chinese on the consideration of "face" or prestige. It must be galling that while your Government is negotiating for the removal of foreign policing of portions of your land—what extraterritoriality practically amounts to—the respect for and trust in your Government (which "F.D.Z." admits is impotent) is at such low ebb and conditions in your country are in such a terrible mess, that not only do the foreign nations concerned flatly refuse to give up the policeman's job, but actually while the negotiations are going on they have, to make conditions more secure, put additional policemen on the job.

Viewed in this light, one can properly respect the feeling of "F.D.Z." and other Chinese like him. In this new generation patriotism is no longer an alien word in the language.

But for "F.D.Z." periodically and blindly to pursue the argument that foreigners are out to make unreasonable demands, to exercise undue privileges, to be superior and to look down on the Chinese, is stupid and illogical, is a waste of time and leads us nowhere.

I think "F.D.Z." and every other Chinese can rest assured that the days when extraterritoriality gave rise to or sheltered abuses are gone, never to return.

H.A.T.

Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1930.

An Explanation

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial of October 4 entitled "The Outrage" dealing with the attempted assassination of Mr. Lenox Simpson, I deem it necessary to say something by way of clearing the misunderstanding and the wrong impressions of your readers which your editorial cannot fail to insinuate. Your attempt to give a political complexion to the incident was undoubtedly inspired by Reuter's report from Nanking dated October 2 which you wrongly mentioned as an authoritative telegram from Nanking purporting to convey the opinions of the Central Kuomintang. The whole trouble with your leader is that you based your comments upon facts supplied by the said Reuter's message which is a distortion of the original Chinese version as contained in the report circulated by the Central News Agency of Nanking under date of October 2. Reuter's agent apparently got the report, second-handed, from the Chinese papers which also failed to give a correct version of the original interview. If you will take the pains to go through the original interview as reported in Chinese, in the Central News Service, which may be taken as the official version, you will find that statements carried in Reuter's message are not contained there, indicating clearly that the facts given you by Reuter are misleading and unwarranted.

For instance, you quoted from Reuter's, "the National Government would not be responsible for the personal safety of Mr. Lenox Simpson in Chinese territory." It is a debatable question whether the National Government *should* or *should not* be responsible for the personal safety of Mr. Simpson in Chinese territory, when the same man had under the ægis of extraterritoriality violated British as well as Chinese laws by aiding and abetting Yen Hsi-shan's rebellion against the National Government, which His Britannic Majesty's Government has solemnly recognized, and still has escaped the punishment of either or both. But it is unmistakable that no such statement as the one you quoted from Reuter's was ever made in the official interview. Furthermore, whether or not the government representatives were instructed to follow Mr. Simpson's movements we do not know, but certainly there was no such statement to that effect in the interview. The claim—if it was ever made—that the Chinese Government had the right to arrest Mr. Simpson for trial was justified, since he has defied the law and order of the Chinese Government. Whether the Chinese Government will carry out that claim is of course left to her discretion. The Chinese Government entertains sympathy for a fallen victim, but that does not mean that the government has no right of action against his previous unlawful acts. The statement that the Government will give him no protection is also absolutely unfounded, as instructions have been given the police forces in Tientsin to unravel the mystery that shrouds the attempted murder. What more protection could the Chinese or any Government give to a foreigner who is allowed to meddle in Chinese internal affairs with impunity? Do you mean that the Chinese Government should provide bodyguards for the protection of the man who all the while was working to her detriment?

In your editorial you stated that "the Chinese Government have reason to resent some of Mr. Simpson's recent actions." Quite so. To quote Minister T. V. Soong's statement, "we cannot blind ourselves to the plain fact that his crimes against the Government and people of China are deserving of the severest punishment by due process of law. What the 'due process of law' entails in this case we are, unfortunately, on grounds not equally sure." Continued your editorial, "If Mr. Simpson has committed offences and they desire to make him answerable for those offences through channels prescribed by diplomatic instruments governing the status of foreigners in China, their course is clear." If the course is clear will you kindly show it to us? As we understand, the Chinese Government has repeatedly lodged strong protests and representations with the British authorities, but nothing came out of those protests, not even a word of advice by way of restraining his actions. So it is with a sense of disappointment and regret that Mr. T. V. Soong continued in his statement, "While he is allowed to retain the extraterritorial rights of a British subject in China, there are evidently no means by which he may be brought to book for offences against a Government solemnly recognized by his own Government."

As far as the outrage itself is concerned, there cannot be but the strongest condemnation, and we join in the hope that the perpetrators will be speedily arrested and punished. As for Mr. Simpson himself, however unpardonable his doings against the Chinese Government and people are, we cannot but personally sympathize with the victim of a cold-blooded and brutal attack, and hope that he survives the inflicted wounds.

A Kuomintang Spokesman.

Nanking, Oct. 15, 1930.

Urge or Splurge?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—According to Reuter's Peking correspondent, on 15th instant, the British Minister is making very strong representations to Nanking regarding the recent murder of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Eleanor Harrison of the Church Missionary Society and he is *urging* the Central Government to take drastic action, etc.

Reuter's Peking correspondent on the same day reports that the U.S. Legation is making representations to the Nationalist Government *urging* that immediate steps be taken to secure the release of the Rev. B. N. Nelson of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America from bandits by whom he has been captured in South Honan.

This word *urge* is now appearing so frequently in Diplomatic representations to the Nationalist Government in connection with revolting outrages which are being perpetrated on law-abiding and peaceful foreigners in China that the word might well be changed by Reuter's correspondent to *splurge*. This *urging* in such cases as the atrocious murder and kidnapping (with possibility of further assassination) mentioned above is a crime in itself against foreigners in China.

When *will* the Foreign Ministers get down to brass tacks and issue *demands*, as certainly would be more fitting in these two cases and countless others which are now a part of the revolting history of the present and previous so-called governments of China.

"Nauseated."

Shanghai, October 16, 1930.

A Fukien Memorial

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Two very gallant ladies have lived and died for China, her people and their good. In the bitterness of our feeling at the heinousness of the crime; in the urgency of our just demand that punishment be meted out to the perpetrators of this foul deed, let us be careful lest we, unwittingly, say or do ought which would be a betrayal of the ends for which the late Misses Harrison and Nettleton laboured. What worse memorial than that?

I say that in their death they have struck a blow for China for which their names shall for ever be held by this great people in hallowed reverence. If a thing can tread underfoot these, the fairest bloom of Christendom, then it is foul and sinister indeed. But they shall not have died in vain if, in paying so great a price, they have furnished the ransom for the Chinese people from the red monster of Communist-banditry which has raised its head to terrorize the kindly peasantry of this land.

What is logic for the occasion? In what way shall we foreigners erect a memorial to our dead sisters that, in proudly recording the liberation of their fine spirits, shall signalise the death-blow to "Communism" in China? I would suggest that the only sane, practical way is to pledge our whole-hearted support to the central government of this country, which is to be found at Nanking; that we should give them the most unambiguous indication of our sympathy and co-operation in the task of ridding this land of the red peril.

And I would interject here an expression of my strong feeling that so many of us foreign residents in this land have been ungenerous in our recognition of Nanking as the place which symbolizes the rising national consciousness of the Chinese people; and excessively stinting in our appreciation of the ideals (and, to a lesser extent, efforts) incarnate there in a Young China which is striving to infuse new life into the deadwood which a hoary antiquity of sterile precept and tradition has bequeathed.

Yet, if we cannot yield this sympathy and co-operation gratuitously, we will, if we are practical men, at least *yield* it. Chinese and foreign alike, our common necessity makes us comrades against the menace of the cloud that lowers on our horizon.

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As you have yourself, Mr. Editor, pointed out, exterritoriality is of no avail to succour from this bandit-communist menace. A "forceful" foreign policy in China is uneconomic, and therefore will not be resorted to by our hard-headed business governments. What resource, then, but to turn to the recognized Government of this country and to utilize it to the full in meeting our common crisis? But I would urge that we make our demands upon it in sympathy and understanding, and not in ridicule and fault-finding.

A "Harrison-Nettleton anti-communist fund," embracing Chinese and foreign contributors alike, should bring a ready response. The proceeds from such a fund, as well as caring for the dependents of the deceased ladies, might be devoted to partly defraying the expenses of foreign naval or army aeroplane reconnoitring, at the behest and in co-operation with the Chinese forces, in an energetic campaign immediately directed against the communist strongholds.

In to-day's news we have record that President Chiang Kai-shek enumerates the complete eradication of Communism and Banditry as the first of the five urgent post-war tasks upon which his Government have pledged themselves to concentrate. More is to be gained by foreign interests in China by a "more power to your elbow, President Chiang" attitude on our part than by sitting idly by and invoking foreign thunder upon a government in which we say we have no trust. The thunder not being available, we may as well experiment in this emergency with a policy of trust in the Government that sits at Nanking.

WAYFARER.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

"The Fukien Tragedy"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your editorial under the above heading, appearing in the issue of October 11 there is much with which people must agree. However, there is a very important point which should be recognized by all, viz. that in various conversations in regard to the residence of foreigners in China the Central Government has time after time stated that "We take full responsibility for foreign life and property."

With the above statement in mind please note the following facts as they pertain to Kiangsu Province, the province in which the National Capital is now located. Certainly here we have a right to expect the acme of such "protection."

It is a fact to-day that foreign property in the interior of Kiangsu Province is "protected" *only in direct proportion to the presence of the foreigner on his own property, plus his, or her, ability to resist the attempted encroachments of local representatives of the Central Government on this property.* This is a disgraceful situation which the governments concerned should recognize fully and in their dealings with the Central Government insure that such encroachments cease. Foreigners residing at Hsuchowfu, Sutsien, Haichow, Tsingkiangpu, Antung, and Yencheng are constantly faced with this menace. A threat to invoke the aid of Nanking is usually sufficient for the occasion, but, if Nanking issued strict orders which they enforced as they should, this menace would cease.

The real point is that all governments concerned should insure that "full responsibility for foreign life and property" means what it implies and is not merely a phrase which sounds well in the home countries but has no practical value to those really concerned.

"ONE WHOSE PROPERTY
HAS BEEN PROTECTED."

Shanghai, October 16, 1930.

Russian Refugees

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—People oppressed by the cruel Bolshevik rule are running away from the Union of the Soviet Republics, which was once upon a time Russia, the granary of Europe. Russian peasants dispossessed by the new policy of collectivization leave their native places and pass the frontiers which are guarded by the pitiless army of Ogpu. Those who succeed to pass the frontiers arrive here in China hungry, exhausted, ill, without clothing. They say: "It is certain death to remain in the Ussr, here we only run the risk of starving, let us risk." But can we look at them, can we see their misery without trying to alleviate their hard lot? Certainly not. We do believe in the better side of human soul.

By this we appeal to all those, who have kind sentiments towards sufferers. Clothing for women and men and children, food, money, all contributions will be gratefully accepted, however small.

A special Committee under the high Patronage of Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Cyra Cyrillovna cares for these new refugees from Soviet Russia.

Address of the Committee: 72 Route Paul Henry, Shanghai:—

L. JADVOIN,
President of the Committee.

Shanghai, October 9, 1930.

Economic Mission to Far East

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader was read with considerable satisfaction as it embodies what most merchants are thinking of this wonderful Mission.

As you most rightly say the information that its Chairman states he hopes to secure has been sent home consistently but instead of 'months' I would say 'years' and yet the knowledge of this great land and the best methods to be employed in securing business seems to be as poor as it was thirty or more years ago.

While home last year visiting many important firms the writer was astounded at the absolute lack of knowledge of China and also, alas, the comparative indifference to the possibilities it presents to the manufacturer at home.

Further, he was met by the same old cry that has disheartened so many merchants in years past, I refer to the cry 'we have always made this class of goods and it sells here and elsewhere and we do not see why you cannot sell it in China. If you cannot then we are not interested in making any other.' This is almost word for word the reply I received after making a tedious journey, to a famous mill in the Midlands.

Again and again the writer emphasized the cold fact that if we were to secure our fair share of business manufacturers must make the class of goods required and must pack them as the buyer desired and in every possible way endeavour to market his goods as to be pleasing to the consumer. Unfortunately, such remarks fall, largely, on deaf ears and your reception considerably cools as being merely another of those cranks from China.

I have recently received two letters on the subject of this Mission, one from an important Federation and one from a very large firm interested in Engineering. Neither expressed much hope of any real success attending it but piously hoped it might be useful in doing some advertising of the British Goods. May it be so but the writer fears it will remain a pious hope. The Mission will have a very pleasant time and, no doubt, will thoroughly enjoy itself in every way but the actual knowledge it will gain will be comparatively small and of that knowledge nothing NEW.

I have been somewhat astonished at the lack of real enthusiasms concerning its advent of everyone that I have asked as to what they thought of its coming. Mostly, it is expressed by a shrug of the shoulder and that just about sums up the attitude of the average merchant.

Your hope that 'the Mission could be made the focus of a real attempt to demonstrate the vigour of British Commercial effort' would be excellent if it could be brought to pass. Unfortunately, most of our people seem to imagine that to advertise, advertise, advertise, advertise is bad form and that it should not be done except sparingly and this is the great mistake. Our goods are of the best and they should be advertised. It is stupid of the manufacturer to say 'we know our goods are of the best and do not see why we should spend money in advertising, they do that themselves.' In these days of keen competition it simply has to be done and if the Mission learns no other lesson it would be well worth its while if this important one was learnt and after returning home worked for all it is worth on all and every occasion. To repeat a famous statement by the Prince of Wales at the Mansion House some years ago, 'Wake up England.'

CYNICAL.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1930.

The Way to Economy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—What an amazing era we live in. Within the past decade astounding events have taken place throughout the World, enough to upset the equilibrium of anyone's mind, that to me, it is another instance of Nature's marvellous workings. I marvel, too, at the quality of the human brain that somehow withstands the terrific strain exacted from it.

Those kind and thoughtful Scotchmen (I am sure that was their nationality) who invented paper money and which an indulgent public accepted at their face value, must be rolling in their graves with laughter could they see with what effect present-day financiers can juggle monetary systems. The rouble and mark vanished. All European currencies see-sawed to the tune of a hickory stick. And now, the wonder of wonders, silver, a metal, once the envious possession of kings and princes, has declined in value by 37 per cent. in spite of the fact that three-quarters of the nations of the world are more or less bankrupt. What is the meaning of it all?

The confusion becomes more apparent and forebodes further calamities when other features of intense dramatic possibilities, if not probabilities, are given consideration.

Meanwhile, revolutions, civil-wars, or whatever fancy name one cares to call them by, is rapidly spreading. It has caught on in several of the South American countries and thereby affords a great deal of more news for the papers to print. Not to be outdone by other countries Spain has recently hoisted the standard of revolt and followed by the waving of the red herring in Germany attached to the end of a long pole which in political parlance would be named Treaty of Versailles.

In spite of the thundering dark picture portrayed above there are happily two silver linings eminently etched and to which great results may be drawn from. Great Britain, suffering from the worst trade depression in its history, with over two millions unemployed, and taxed to an extent that no other nation would stand for without going purple in rage, not to speak of red, has shown and I earnestly trust, will continue to show, that fortitude, patience and understanding, that must eventually draw from the other nations of this world, their abounded admiration. It is a very significant fact that in spite of the deplorable state of affairs of the people of this truly wonderful nation, the country finds it necessary to close many of its prisons on account of the decrease in the number of criminals.

A country that has just recently taken a most sensible step (one that can be easily emulated by others) was the action taken by Denmark towards the reduction of unnecessary state expenses. (To those who have forgotten or not heard of this small nation I would refer them to any map of Germany, the northwest of which will show Denmark's geographical position. The whole fleet, I understand, will be shortly sold by public auction and the army politely dismissed.

CORREZE NIELSEN.

Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1930.

Unwelcome Visitors

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I trespass on your valuable time and space to draw attention to an undesirable state of affairs which primarily concerns a peaceful and courteous section of the rural Chinese population and, to a lesser degree, those of us who seek the tranquility of the Dong Keu (or Battery) Creek during week-ends and holidays as a haven for our houseboats?

Quite recently the normal solitude of this pretty stretch of water has been rudely disturbed by certain of Shanghai's foreign "sports" who appear to enjoy a frenzied delight in racing up and down this narrow waterway in their "speed boats" to the intense annoyance of the Chinese floating population, who strongly resent the discomfort and occasional damage brought about by the abnormal wash.

We are taught to "suffer fools gladly" but there is a limit to human endurance and, if this reprehensible practice is not discontinued, there can be no ground for protest should the Chinese authorities take measure to stop the nuisance

Let me conclude by recommending the "sports" to the roomy reaches of the Whangpoo where they may race their "jazz-boxes" to their hearts' content without endangering the remaining amenities of life in Shanghai.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended and enclosing my card.

"SIMPLEX"

Shanghai, Oct. 17, 1930.

Battery Creek

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one of the offenders in respect of Battery Creek I wish to offer my apologies that my outboard sports have interfered with the inboard sports of your correspondent "Simplex."

NOT SO SIMPLE.

Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1930.

Register of Professional Men

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Berents' suggestion that architects and engineers should register themselves will doubtless evoke considerable interest.

It is to be hoped that qualified men of other professions will follow his admirable suggestion. It is amazing that men who are not qualified should be allowed to practise. Why are they not required to produce proof of their ability? Is there no Municipal bye-law covering such matters?

It would seem that qualified members of any profession might for the sake of their own prestige cooperate to prevent unqualified persons from lowering the standard of their profession.

In too many instances people will not take the trouble to right a wrong which they know exists.

Mr. Berents is to be congratulated on the lead he is giving.

INTERESTED.

Shanghai, Oct. 16 1930.

Via Siberia

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The warning given in your issue of 13th instant to intending travellers via this route, to secure the doors of their cabins by means other than those supplied is necessary, The account of the relevant incident as reported in your issue of 10th instant was inaccurate in certain respects.

The Department of Communications of the U. S. S. R. had allocated the particular cabin which was entered to the writer and his wife for their journey from Moscow to Manchouli. After the robbery it was found that the safety chain of the door had been tampered with, one steel link having been removed and a brass one substituted in preparation for what actually took place. This link was easily cut, silently and without filing and it was only as the marauder was making his exit that the occupants awoke and the attempt to arrest him took place. That this was unsuccessful was due partly to the fact that he armed himself with a handy stepladder which he used most effectively and also to the fact that both the carriage attendants remained well under cover until the culprit had jumped the train. The whole occurrence savoured so much of collusion that future travellers would be well advised to trust nobody on this section of the journey, and by all means secure their doors on the inside, including that of the lavatory between cabins if they do not know who are their neighbours.

A "fence" may travel quite easily as a fellow passenger from Moscow and get off at Omsk or Harbin, in which places the stolen goods are soon lost trace of and all communications to Moscow on the subject will avail nothing.

JOHN A. HAYES.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1930.

Scots in Conclave

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai has issued its 65th Annual Report and has called its Annual Meeting for Friday 17th. inst. it may be worth while to offer a remark or two in reference to the correspondence which appeared in your columns in the last week of August. The first and longest letter was from "Old Timer" and took the form largely of criticism of the past doings of the Committee and a few suggestions for a better way in the future.

This letter and others that followed in support did not sufficiently take into account the historical character of the Society and the functions that it was originated to fulfil, and perhaps some changes that the growth of Shanghai has quite naturally compelled. The first and principal function is charity defined as, "the relief of Scotsmen or their families when destitute or in difficulties." The Report for 1917 shows an outlay of over $580 for Charity Relief, etc.; the report for 1930 nearly $5,400. Income has also increased but not in due proportion.

Now, while the Society declares other objects in its Constitution, by articles 11 and 12 it is made plain that the funds of the Society are to be principally used for its charitable purposes. So the Annual Caledonian Ball, and any Concerts, or Dinners or Tiffins which the Committee may see fit to arrange must be quite separately paid for, any surplus going to the Society's funds and any deficit being paid by the subscribers to such affairs.

In older days when social life in Shanghai was mostly of a private type, and there was little done by professional entertainers the Ball was the beginning of the winter season's gaiety, and a Concert or a Dinner later on had their special parts to play. Now with the great increase of public social life the Committee of St. Andrew's must walk warily in offering its members and their friends any form of entertainment. The Caledonian Ball has perhaps never been a failure socially, and it has features of its own that cannot be copied which go a long way to ensure success. But it has not always fulfilled that object set forth in the last clause of the Society's rule 11 "to increase the funds available for charitable purposes." It is doubtful if the various ideas offered for spreading the activities of the Society would make for greater success in the future.

"Old Timer" speaks of reconstituting the Committee, and has also something to say about Presidents—past and possible. Well the Committee is elected by the Society. I have before me four lists 1917, 1922, 1929 and 1930. There are many changes and only two names appear on all these lists, one of a past President and one of a past Secretary who, I believe, declined a nomination for President. If the gentleman "who has served continuously on the Committee for many years past" is still available by all means let "Old Timer" bring his name before the Annual Meeting for President. He will get a fair deal. The Committee must arrange nominations for office, but the Meeting rules.

There is more that might be said about the views of "Old Timer" and others. I shall only add this-about "Anglo-Scots"; does "Old Timer" count his own children (if he has any; perhaps he is a bachelor!) as Anglo-Scots or what? Shanghailanders?

LALLAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 14, 1930.

The Ricsha Mission

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Mission has lately been honoured by the presence, at two meetings for men, of two distinguished visitors. Mr. Justice Feetham, recently in the Mission Headquarters, Sing Ming Road, Chapei, addressed a large gathering of men, with great acceptance from his audience. On the 12th October, The Right Rev. J. O. Feetham D.D. Bishop of North Queensland, visited the Mission and delivered a memorable address to a mass meeting in the same hall.

GEORGE MATHESON,
Founder & Hon.-Director.

Shanghai, October 13, 1930.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20

BAR SILVER 16⅝

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/7½=₱12.55 at 72.50=$17.31
G$100 at 38¾=₱258.06 at 72.50=$355.94
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₱72.90
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₱72.50
Native interest per day on ₱1,000, ₱05
Copper Cash per ₱100, 390,500
New York on London G.$4.86
Customs Gold Unit, $1.032

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/7½
Demand	1/7⅝
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	38¼
Demand	38¼
PARIS—Demand	Francs 987
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 107½
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 96
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 82 nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 128¼
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 146

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	1/7½
4 months' sight credits	1/7⅝
4 months' sight docts	1/8
6 months' sight credits	1/8⅛
6 months' sight docts	1/8¼
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$39½
4 months' sight credits	40⅛
4 months' sight docts	40½
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1030

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.5481
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.4618
Demand selling rate on London £1.0.0 =Sh. $17.253
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.829

The American Express Co. Inc.

U.S. $	100	Mex.	$354.80
Can. $	100	"	354.80
£ Stg.	1.0.0	"	17.25
R. M.	100	"	85.39
French Fcs.	100	"	14.04
Swiss Fcs.	100	"	69.55
It. Lire	100	"	18.64
Austr. Schill.	100	"	50.43
Yugosl. Dinar.	100	"	6.38
Czech. Kron.	100	"	10.64
Greek Brachm.	100	"	4.61
Hung. Pengo.	100	"	62.72

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00		Mex.	$352.30
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	17.18

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00		Mex.	$345.94
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	16.76

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ₱100=Rm. 162.50
" Mex. $100=Rm. 117.89

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 2.78 ₱1
" 2.01 $1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	7.39		₱1
It. Lire	5.36	Mex.	$1
Swiss Frs.	1.99		₱1

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₱1,000=Shanghai		₱1,048
"	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Tientsin	₱1,000=	"	₱1,036
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Hankow	₱1,000=	"	₱1,029
"	$1,000=	"	$1,006
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,007
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,007
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Kiukiang	$1,000=	"	$1,009
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,019
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,015
Canton S.	$1,000=	"	₱ 63
Swatow	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Dairen	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Harbin	$1,000=	"	$ 793

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=₱72.725
Afternoon 100=₱72.6375

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₱64.35

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₱63.765
Afternoon 500=₱63.775

COPPERS:—
Morning 390,000 coppers=₱100

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 35 coppers=$1
283 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 3 coppers 10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₱0.726375
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.376

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK DECEMBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/7¾	1/7¾
U.S. G.$	39¼	39¼
Yen	126¾	126½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	del. Oct.	1/7½
G.$ T.T.	del. "	39
Fcs. T.T.	del. "	992
Rs. T.T.	del. "	108

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	del. Oct./Nov.	1/7¾
G.$ 4 m/s. l.c.	del. "	40
Fcs. 4 m/s.	del. "	1022
Rs. 7 d/s.	del. "	110¾

BULLING

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Gold Bars	575.20	569.50	572.00

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
London pence per std. oz.	16⅞	16⅞
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	30½	—

Bombay market closed
Bombay offtake 100 bars.
Market quiet and steady.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Oct. 18.

At the close of business on the 16th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 102,261,000 and $139,420,000.

These figures include Tls. 35,380,000 and $121,630,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 592 bars.

BAR SILVER

Arrivals:—
173 bars from Australia.
44 " " Japan.
217 bars.

Shipments:— Nil.

SYCEE

Arrivals:— Nil.
Shipments:—
₱1,300,000 to Hangchow.

DOLLARS

Arrivals:—
$1,300,000 from Hangchow.
200,000 " Weihaiwei.
100,000 " Wenchow.
$1,600,000

Shipments:—
$ 400,000 to Chinkiang.
300,000 " Chungking.
200,000 " Foochow.
100,000 " Hongkong.
$1,000,000

Silver

Yesterday's quotations of 16 13/16d. ready and forward against 16⅝d. a week ago show a gain of 3/16d. in both deliveries.

China was reported as having operated both way and India was once reported as a buyer.

Exchange

The official quotation is 1/7⅝d. against 1/7d. a week ago. During the week the highest quotation for near interbank T. T. was 1/7 11/16d and the lowest 1/7 7/16d.

The speculators' position is estimated to be oversold in Yen 6,000,000 and in sterling and gold dollars the equivalent of £1,500,000.

Selling T.T. 1/7⅛d. Oct./Nov., 1/7 9/16d. Dec./Jan. G.$39½ Oct./Nov. and 1/16th up per month to Jan.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/7 13/16d. Oct./Nov., and 1/16th up per month. G.$ 40 1/16 Oct./Nov. and ⅛th up per month.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Oct. 18.

THE piece goods market has been quiet during the week, while prices of local yarn have shown a decline.

All exports remain dull, with little movement taking place.

Purchases of Australian wheat at low prices have served to depress the local market, and the report of a considerable quantity of old rice in Japan available for export has caused lower prices in the cereal

PIECE GOODS

A lull in forward inquiry has been experienced in the piece goods market during the week, the reason given for this being that dealers fear still lower values for raw cotton in the future.

Interest in stock cargo, however, seems to have been well maintained and goods are moving steadily into consumption.

For Italians and Venetians the demand continues to be fair, but Velvets and Twills have been neglected.

Signs of renewed interest in White Shirtings have been shown, but it has not been accompanied by any inclination to pay higher prices by the local and Yangtze buyers.

The Yuenfong Auction

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday 160 packages were sold. On the whole the auction proved just a little bit disappointing, as it was hoped that after the Autumn Festival, the approach of which was taken as the reason for a quieter state of affairs during the past few weeks, more orders would have been in hand. Matters, however, were not so bright as had been anticipated. The strongest feature of the sale was Velvets which met a good demand from all quarters. Venetians were rather better and showed a slightly firmer tone, but Italians were in and out, for while the local market was quite steady and active there was not much strength in the demand from Chinkiang. A weaker tone was in evidence where Hankow was concerned, and this was also the case with Changsha. It must be borne in mind, however, that prices for these goods have now reached a comparatively high level, and it is a question of how much further the shortage of supplies will affect them. At present levels they are on replacing costs, but indications generally are that the demand now existing will lead to higher levels in view of the improved political conditions. No special interest was taken in White Shirtings at the auction, Korea still being weak, and very little being doing from anywhere else. Newchwang, however, was interested to some extent in White Sheetings. Prices of Whites were about 1¼ mace down. Deliveries have been maintained during the week, including quite a good shipment to Korea, while satisfactory quantities of Italians have gone into consumption.

COTTON YARN, ETC.

On the local Cotton Exchange, yarn is lower on the week by Tls. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale, whilst cotton has declined approximately 5 mace per picul. American prices have kept very steady and show practically no change. There are no signs of any increasing demand, either for yarn or cotton. With the peace in the North, some resumption of business might be expected, though interference with the trade routes by Communists is reported from various quarters. The weather still continues to be very favourable for the picking of the crop locally and arrivals generally are increasing.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China Cotton:—In so far as trade changes are concerned the cotton market has been rather inactive during the past week, with tendency at the close toward the easy side. The market has all the earmarks of having reached a temporary halting place, with little disposition on either side to attempt more than scalping operations, until it becomes better demonstrated whether there is going to be any material improvement in the demand for the staple or the movements of cotton from the interior will be more plentiful in the near future. Spinners refuse to commit themselves to any extent and are in most cases assuming a waiting policy requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive for fresh activities. Exporters are absolutely out of the market with no interest shown whatsoever. This situation is attributed to no other cause than the depression of the world cotton markets, which according to the general opinion now prevalent, does not indicate a recovery for some time to come.

In the circumstances, therefore, the present moment favours selling, and any good decline that would clear the speculative atmosphere would again present a favourable opportunity to buy for investment.

Yarn:—During the early part of the week our market has shown considerable retrogression and prices declined as much as two taels in one day. This was accentuated by the disappointing volume of business in the face of brighter prospects evolving from the more favourable political situation and was further depressed by professional selling and heavy liquidation. The market rallied sharply during the mid-week due to rumours of some combination among the big local spinners (Chinese) to sustain the price and support the market in every possible way in order that a more remunerative figure may be obtainable for their mills' outputs. Such scheme on their part may prove to be successful in the immediate future but final results will still depend on the quantity of actual business from the consuming centres as well as the cost of raw meterial. However, at the close, prices again receded by about Tls. 1 to Tls. 1.50 which was influenced by the renewed declines in the American markets bearing similar weakness on the domestic fibre.

SHANGHAI MARKET

	Tls.
Tungchow, Spot ex-wharf.....	33.00
Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	31.50
M-Ginned, Spot ex-mill	31.75
Shensi No. 1, Sport ex-mill....	34.00
Shensi Ordinary, Sport ex-mill..	32.75
Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf	31.20

Tone of the Market:—Weak.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn is better with the continued demand during the earlier part of the week from Shantung. The offtake, however, has now fallen off due to congestion at Tsingtao occasioned by the lack of freight cars. When these stocks are distributed, it is anticipated that further shipments will be made from here. It is reported that 70 per cent. of the weavers are now working, and there is a better inquiry for piece goods.

Tientsin demand is disappointing, and it would appear that Shantung is becoming the chief centre of manufacture.

The near and local markets are taking fair quantities. Despite these better conditions there is no appreciable advance in tael values as against sterling costs.

SUGAR

Following on reports of steadily advancing prices in New York and London, the local sugar market during the past week has shown a decidedly better tone, and a fair volume of business, principally in molasses sugar has taken place.

Owing to the scarcity of supplies of this grade in Java, sellers are now offering very sparingly, and it is generally expected that a substantial increase in the price of this quality will be witnessed before long.

Definite advices regarding the new scale of import duties are lacking, and buyers are consequently inclined to withold operations in other grades until some reliable information on this point is forth-coming.

There are indications, however, that a fair all-round demand will be felt during the next two months, and the undertone on the local market at present is decidedly steady.

RICE

Owing to the report that the Japanese Government has about 400,000 piculs of old crop rice reserves to be exported, there have been numerous inquiries from Japan as to what China can pay.

These inquiries have frightened the rice merchants here, with the result that prices here have dropped very considerably during the week.

On the whole the market is very sensitive to rumours, and as long as the wheat markets in Winnipeg and Chicago are as weak as they have been the cereal markets here will not recover any strength.

WHEAT

There have been some sales of Australian wheat at cheap prices during the week, as a result of which the price of native wheat has shown a big drop.

Flour has followed to the extent of about 10 tael cents per bag during the last two days.

Mills are holding off from further purchasing, hoping to depress prices of wheat still further. It seems to suit their book at present not to support prices of flour, as inquiries for actual shipment are scarce and unimportant.

More and more the Chinese grain market is being influenced by Winnipeg and Chicago, and even latterly by Liverpool.

TEA

Green Tea

Chun Mee:—Moyune quality available has declined a great deal, and only 16 packages are reported as settled since last Saturday at Tls. 200 or over. There is still a steady demand for what can be got, however, though the volume of business done has been small. Other kinds have drawn a little attention and a fairly general interest has been shown in Fychows.

Sowmee:—This market is not particularly active and only some 1,200 h/c have been settled during the week.

Country Chops:—What little demand there was seems to have died away.

Pingsueys:—The position reported last week remains unchanged, and lower lines and Imperials are fully firm in spite of the decline in quality available.

Black Tea

Shanghai:—The market is very quiet, Russians having bought no tea since our last report. Altogether some 983 h/c of Congous have been settled during the week, of which 548 were Keemuns and 336 Ningchows.

Hankow:—Buying has become brisk and a comparatively large volume of business has been done, probably in anticipation of the commencement of Russian operations. Stocks are still over 60,000 half chests, but of saleable tea there is not a great deal left.

SILK

The market has been equally as quiet as it was last week, with only Tussahs coming up from Tls. 380 to Tls. 400. The turnover was comparatively small, but there was some more demand on the market. New crop Tussah is calculated to cost about Tls. 430 to Tls. 440. Otherwise, Tsatlee re-reels furnished the only surprise of the week, the price falling from Tls. 800 to Tls. 750 in one afternoon and it has stayed down ever since, after having been on the same level for some months, the markets in the interior being firm and supplies small. There now seems to be a willingness to go on at Tls. 750. In Steam Filatures there have been only a few transactions to cover short sales.

METALS

Nothing whatsoever of importance has happened during the past week as regards metals. Dealers seem to have bought all they need for the next month, mostly at prices well above to-day's Home rates, and they prefer to wait and see how things develop in the European markets.

Sales to the interior are still very poor, but more inquiries are coming in, which, however, generally do not materialize owing to the difficulties of transferring money from smaller towns to the various provincial capitals.

PRODUCE

There appears to have been slightly more interest in produce during the past week, principally on the part of Northern Europe. A few parcels of sesamum seed are reported to have been sold to America. Generally speaking, however, business has continued to be very dull, with very few signs of renewed activity.

TIMBER

There has been a slight revival of the demand for Oregon pine, but the market generally is quiet. Stocks are still ample. The teak market continues quiet. There is little demand for hardwoods at present.

PAPER

Some small business is reported in better grades of paper, and it seems as if the dealers view the future with a little more confidence. Last week's offtake is said to have been fairly satisfactory.

Prices remain unaltered and it can safely be said that home prices cannot come much lower.

The "Swedish Paper Gazette" writes on September 15 as follows:—

There have been no signs of improvement in the export market for paper since our last report was published. People are still anxiously waiting for some signs of an expansion in the paper trade, which has now been exceedingly quiet for several months. According to statements from quite reliable sources there is very little accumulation of stocks in England, and this is no doubt the case also in other paper importing countries. We are not going to try to predict anything about the development of the market, but many signs show that the price drop in raw materials, at least for a good many branches, has now come to an end, and the paper and board industries as well as other industries have got to hold out until the confidence in the market comes back and the buying power automaticaly returns. To 'wait and See' is a slogan which is not very encouraging. We wish to point out again—as we have done many times before—that a real co-operation between the different producing countries is absolutely necessary. In times such as these co-operation is still more needed than in normal circumstances.

"With regard to the price level there is nothing new to be added; it is still weak for most qualities."

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Rep

Report No. 30-42 for Week Ending October 17

Rubber: Markets everywhere have remained dull and quotations are about unchanged from those of last week. Advices show no great buying interest as yet for the new season on the part of manufacturers but this is counterbalanced by the decline in the production of rubber from native plantations in Sumatra and elsewhere that is presently taking place. The stocks in the U. K. show a heavy increase of 1,547 tons, making the total this week 119,469 tons. The following are the quotations in all markets:—

	London		New York		Singapore	
	Spot	J/M	Spot	J/M	Spot	J/M
Last week	3⅞	4	7⅞	8¼	12¼	13¼
To-day	3⅞	4	7⅞	8¼	12	12¾

Rubber Shares: Prices on the local market remain about the same, Anglo Javas passing at ₮4.25 and ₮4.30, Chemors at 80 cts. Consolidated at ₮1.30, a line of Java Consolidated at 92½ cts., Kroewoeks at ₮1, Semambus at 30 cts., Serembans at 40 cts.. Sua Manggis at 30 cts. Tanah Merah at 72½ cts. but for November buyers only quote 65 cts. with sellers at 70 cts. A few hundred Tebongs came out at ₮1.10 and further business could probably be done around this figure.

Industrials: The approach of the October Settlement finds most counters easing off, in some cases quite considerably.

Cottons: After business passing in Ewos at ₮12.60 October they came out to-day for this settlement at ₮12.20, with November bid ₮12.25 and sellers at ₮12.30, at which price 1,000 shares changed hands. A few hundred Shanghai Cottons were done at ₮83 and ₮82½ October with buyers for November quoting ₮83, sellers being in evidence at half a point higher. Zoong Sings are down to business done at ₮9.87½ from a high for the woek of ₮10.20. After business passing at ₮9.90 November at the close buyers dropped the price to ₮9.85.

Banks & Loans: No business has passed in Banks, the negotiable price being around M$1,705. Loans are off 20 cts. from best at ₮6.60 cash or October with November bid ₮6.65, sellers offering at ₮6.75.

Shipping: New Engineering (Ord) are down to ₮7.10 from a best of ₮7.25 with November not bid at the close. The Pref. remain scarce, only 100 being done at ₮5.90. Docks have shed 3 points at ₮122 done for cash with November bid at ₮121½ and sellers at ₮123. Tugs (Ord) have had a quiet week with no business done at buying rate of ₮88 for cash and ₮88½ November. The Preference remain unobtainable. Wharves also have been quiet, only 25 passing at ₮286 and 50 at ₮283. No bid was made for November.

Mining: Kaipings have changed hands at ₮24¼ with nothing done in Explorations.

Insurances has also had a stagnant week, 500 A.A.U. (Ord) at ₮20½ representing the only business done in this section. Unions are in request around H$445.

Lands: Cathay Lands, 1,500, came out at ₮13.80 October with ₮14 offered for November. Anglo French were done at ₮219 and ₮218. Asia Realty "A" are bid M$142½, and "B" M$28½ with a small lot offering at M$29. China Realty, despite ₮1 Interim Dividend, dropped from a best of ₮18.35 to ₮17.60, with November bid ₮17.75. No business resulted at these lower prices. Shanghai Lands are very quiet, a few shares passing for November at ₮307½ with sellers at this figure. West End Estates have excited no demand and are left at ₮3 nominal.

Miscellaneous: Mardens have been done at ₮11.70 with buyers now offering ₮11.62½. China Finance have had a busy week on price declining from ₮6.20 to ₮6.10 October despite a minimum dividend announcement of 12 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly beginning December 31. General Forge are in demand at ₮5.35 November, with sellers at ₮5.50 after business passing at the first named price for October Trusts have shared in the general decline, being off 30 cts. from best at ₮14.77½ October, business done, with November done at ₮14.95 and buyers. Powers Preference have sellers at ₮100 on rumours of a fresh issue at ₮98. Waterworks "A" shares came out at ₮290 with nothing passing in "B" or "C".

Buses & Trams: Buses have had a better week at prices ranging between ₮17.60 and ₮17.70 October with November at ₮17.80. Trams came out in fair quantities to-day at ₮28.10 October, with buyers for November at ₮28.30 after business done at ₮28.35. Sellers are offering at ₮28.32½.

Greyhounds: G.R.A.'s, presumably on the agitation amongst the Japanese, shed ₮2½ at the lowest price for the week of $22½. Yesterday they rose to $23½ for November but there are sellers to-day at $23 for next account. Founders are better at $115 bid, with sellers at $117½. Nothing has been done in S.I.G.'s with $8 bid for November. The French shares are in request at $13 with none coming out.

Debentures: There has been quite a good business done in S.M.C. 7 per cent. of 1922 at ₮102½ during the past day or two, a fall of ₮1½ on last business done. At this price the return is around 5.40 per cent. including redemption. French 7 per cent. of 1924 came out at ₮104½. In the Industrials and Clubs China Realty 8 per cent. changed hands at ₮101, Hall & Holtz 7 per cent. at ₮98, Trust 6 per cent. at par and further sellers, American Club 8 per cent. at ₮102½, Waterworks 8 per cent. of 1921 at ₮102, and Columbia Country Club 8 per cent. at ₮101 and ₮101½.

Chinese Govt. Bonds & Railways: Another quiet week with only a very small amount of French 5 per cent. Reorganization passing at £63. The following are the latest quotations cabled from London:

5%	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I.	£63	7	6	Sellers	
5%	" " " " F.I.	£61	10	0	Middle Price	Cum. B.I.R.S.
5%	Gold Loan 1912	£39	10	0	Buyers	
5%	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£58	12	6	Sellers	" "
5%	Hukuang Railway L. P. N. Y.	£31	17	6	"	" "
5%	Lung-Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£14	10	0	Buyers	" "
5%	Tientsin-Pukow Railway London	£21	10	0	"	" "
5%	Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Bonds	£74	10	0	Nominal	" "
	British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	£ 5	2	6	Sellers	
	Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	£ 1	18	6	Middle Price	

Forward Settlements for 1930

October 28, Tuesday **November 25, Tuesday** **December 23, Tuesday**

Stock Movements Recorded during the Week

*November Settlement

OCTOBER	11th		13th		14th		15th		16th		17th	
	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Oct.
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Dutch Tls.	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	1.50	..
Anglo-Java — "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30	..	..	4.25
" .. "	..	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	4.25	..	..	..
Chemor .. "	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	..	..
Consolidated .. "	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	..
Java Conso'd .. "	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	0.92½
Kroewoek .. "	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	1	..	..
Seremban .. "	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	0.40	0.30	..
Sua Manggis "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	—
Tanah Merah "	—	0.70	..	..	..	0.72½	..	..	0.72½	..	..	—
Tebong .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	—	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) — Tls.	..	12.60	..	—	—	12.50	12.25	12.30	12.17½	12.17½	12.25	12.25
" .. "	..	—	..	—	..	12.45	..	12.25	—	..	..	*12.40
" .. "	..	12.57½	..	..	..	12.42½	..	12.20	..	12.20	..	*12.30
" .. "	..	—	..	..	..	12.40	..	12.17½	..	*12.30	..	12.20
" .. "	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	*12.22½	..	*12.32½	..	..
S'hai Cotton "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	82½	..	—
" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82½	..	..	..	—
Zoong Sing Mills "	..	10xp	..	10.20	9.90	9.87½	..	..	..	9.37½	..	*9.90
" .. "	..	—	..	..	..	9.90	..	..	—	..	..	—
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	9.92½	—	—	..	..	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS												
Ch. Finance — Tls.	..	6.20	6.02½	6.10	..	6.12½	—	6.05	..	6.17½	..	6.12½

Rubber Prices

	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 13
London Spot	3.7/8d	3.13/16d	3.13/16d
Nov/Dec.	3.15/16d	3.7/8d	3.7/8d
Jan/Mar.	4d	3.15/16d	3.15/16d
Apr/June	4.3/16d	4.1/8d	4.1/8d
Market	Dull	Quiet	Steady but quiet
Singapore Spot	12¼	11¾	11¾
Nov/Dec.	12¾	12¼	12¼
Jan/Mar.	13¼	13	13
Apr/June	14	13¾	13¾
Market	Quiet	Steady	Steady but quiet

	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
London Spot	3.7/8d	3.5/8d	3.7/8d
Nov/Dec.	3.15/16d	3.11/16d	3.15/16d
Jan/Mar.	4d	3¾d	4d
Apr/June	4.3/16d	3.15/16d	4.1/16d
Market	Quiet	Steady	Steady
Singapore Spot	12	12¼	12¼
Nov/Dec.	12¼	12¾	12¾
Jan/Mar.	13	13	13
Apr/June	13¼	13¼	13¼
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Dull

London and Liverpool Stock:—Were reported 119,469 tons, an increase of 1,547 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 808 tons; sold 546 tons.

Debentures

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,,	,,										6.12½		
,,	,,		6.10				6.02½		6.12½		•6.27½		
,,	,,						6.07½				•6.25		
,,	,,						6.10		•6.20		•6.20		
,,	,,										•6.22½		
[illegible]	,,		6.80		6.70		6.02½		6.65	6.70		6.60	
,,	,,								6.70				
,,	,,						6.65		6.72½				
I. I. Trust	,,		15.05		14.97½		14.82½		14.75	14.90	14.90		14.77½
,,	,,						14.80		14.77½				14.80
,,	,,				14.90		14.77½		14.87½				•14.95
,,	,,				14.92½		14.75		14.90		14.85		•14.92½
,,	,,								14.92½				•14.90
,,	,,								14.95		•15		
,,	,,								•15		•14.95		
,,	,,								•15.05		•14.97½		
,,	,,								•15.07½				
China Realty	,,		18.35		17.95		17.82½		17.87½		•17.95		
,,	,,								17.90				
,,	,,		18.25		18		17.80		•18				
,,	,,		18.20										
Anglo-Fr. Land	,,			219						218			
S'hai Land	,,								•307½				•307½
Cathay Land	,,												13.80
S'hai Dock	,,				124½		122	123	122	122	122½		•123½
,,	,,								123		122½		
,,	,,				125				122½				
,,	,,								123½				
,,	,,								124				
New Eng. (Ord.)	,,				7.25					7.10	7.12½		7.10
,, (Pref.)	,,									5.90			
General Forge	,,						5.35						
A.A.U. (Ord)	,,			20.50									
Kaiping	,,							24½					
J. & H. Wharf	,,	286					283						
Marden	,,						11.80				11.70		28.16
Tram "B"	,,			28.35	28.32½	28.20	28			28.15	28.15		28.10
,,	,,					28.15					28.12½		•28.35
,,	,,					28.10					28.10		
,,	,,					28.05							
,,	,,					28							
C. G. Omnibus	,,		17.70					17.70	17.70				17.60
,,	,,												•17.80
S'hai Power Co.	,,			100		100		100					
S.W.W. Fittings	,,					1.52½		1.50					
Asia Realty "A"	M$									140			
Asia Realty "B"	,,							29		29			
,,	,,									28½			
GREYHOUNDS													
G.R.A. (Ord.)	M$		25.10		25		23	22½	•23.75		23.50		
,,	,,				24½								
,,	,,				24						•23.40		
,, (Found)	,,		120	118½	118½	110			110		•114		•115
,,	,,			119½									•116
,,	,,			119	116								
,,	,,			118									
DEBENTURES													
S.M.C. 8%, 1921	Tls.											102	
S.M.C. 7%, 1922	,,							103½				102½	
F.M.C. 7%, 1924	,,					104½							
Am. Club 8%	,,					102½							
Cathay Land 6%	,,									101			
Ch. Realty 8%	,,	101		101		101				101			
C. Country Club 8%	,,					101		101½					
Hall & Holtz 7%	,,			98									
Trust 6%	,,							100					
S.W.W. 8%, 1921	,,											102	
G $ Bonds 5%, 1925	G $					68		67½					
Ch. Reorg. Loan 5% 1913 F.I. Unstpd	£							63					

QUOTATIONS 15-10-30				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	A[illegible]t standing	Interest payable at end of
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		
S.M.C.	¶7%'20	(10)	Tls.	100	..	..	2,240,000	Jun.-Dec.
,,	8%'21	(10/30)	M$	100	..	..	1,000,000	do.
,,	8%'21	(,,)	Tls.	102½	..	..	5,096,400	do.
,,	7%'22	(,,)	,,	104	..	104	8,000,000	do.
,,	6%'23	(,,)	,,	102½	..	..	4,920,000	do.
,,	6%'24	(,,)	,,	102½	..	..	5,000,000	do.
,,	6%'2[illegible]	(,,)	,,	102½	102½	..	2,000,000	do.
,,	6%'[illegible]	(,,)	,,	103	103	..	1,860,000	do.
,,	7%'27	(10)	,,	104½	105	..	1,750,000	do.
,,	7%'28	(5/10)	,,	104	104½	..	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11	(10/30)	,,	101	..	..	324,400	May-Nov.
,,	5½%'14	(,,)	,,	99½	..	..	457,500	Jun.-Dec.
,,	5½%'16	(,,)	,,	99½	..	..	329,300	do.
,,	8%'21	(,,)	,,	103½	103½	..	2,000,000	do.
,,	6%'23	(,,)	,,	102	..	..	800,000	May-Nov.
,,	7%'24	(,,)	,,	104	..	..	800,000	Mar-Sept.
,,	6½%'25	(,,)	,,	102½	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,,	6½%'26	(,,)	,,	102½	..	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July
,,	7%'28	(10)	,,	104	..	..	500,000	15/4-15/10
,,	7%'29	(,,)	,,	104	..	..	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
,,	6%'30	(10/25)	,,	102½	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
Am. Club	8%'30	(10/20)	,,	102½	102½	..	750,000	August
Asia Realty	6%'30	(Coupon)	,,	102½	101	..	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
,,	6%'30	(Reg'd)	,,	102½	100	..	1,000,000	Mar-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30	(20)	,,	100	100	..	3,000,000	Jun.-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30	(10)	,,	100½	100½	..	3,000,000	Mar.-Sep.
C. C'try Club	8%			101½	..	102½	—	Jun.-Dec.
Country Club	6%'01	(Perpl)	,,	99½	99½	..	139,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob.	6%'30	(15)	,,	101	100	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7%			95	..	95	—	do.
Hall & Holtz	7%'14	(5/20)	,,	98	98	..	M$274,942	Jan.-July.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30	(10/25)	,,	99½	99½	100½	2,000,000	Mar.-Sep.
Lane C'ford	6%'14	(5/20)	,,	97	..	..	130,000	Jun.-Dec.
,,	6%'15	(,,)	,,	97	..	..	110,000	Mar.-Sep.
Race-Club	6½%'23	(25)	,,	102	102	..	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	†6%'11	(5/20)	,,	100	..	..	500,000	Various(3)
,,	6%'13	(,,)	,,	101	..	..	750,000	Various(3)
,,	6%'14	(,,)	,,	101	..	..	250,000	Jun.-Dec.
,,	5½%'16	(5/25)	,,	98½	..	..	237,000	do.
,,	6%'22	(,,)	,,	102	402	..	1,250,000	Various(2)
,,	6%'25	(,,)	,,	102	102	..	500,000	do.
,,	6%'26	(,,)	,,	102	102	..	500,000	Mar.-Sep.
,,	5%'30	(15)	,,	100	..	..	4,650,000	31/5-30/11
Tientsin Land	7%'29	(12/22)	,,	100	..	..	1,422,100	Jun.-Dec.
W'works	8%'21	(10/30)	,,	102	..	..	2,000,000	do.
,,	8%'22	(,,)	,,	102	..	..	500,000	do.
,,	7%'22	(,,)	,,	102	..	..	1,000,000	do.
,,	6%'25	(,,)	,,	102	102	..	500,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays Interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

Issued	Amount	To be redeemed
†Apr.-May, 1911	Tls. 250,000	1/1/1931
†Aug.-Sept., 1911	,, 250,000	1/11/1930

¶To be redeemed at 31/12/30.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company		Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs last fin. year		Output from end of last fin. year to 28-2-30	1930 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
						lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-29	490,000	c)	–/6.1d.	196,800	30,600	38,200	(h)	45,700	49,600	51,500	46.300
Amherst (New)	,,	104,962	31-10-29	262,340		..	141,213	31,441	30,532	(h)	21,608	..	14,289	25.818
Anglo-Dutch	,,	1,575,000	31-12-29	1,241,740		..	227,200	100,500	130,000	(h)	110,700	101,000	72,000	86,000
Anglo-Java	,,	2,093,011	31-12-29	2,897,864		..	471,000	233,000	246,000	(h)	292,200	248,000	175,000	180,000
Ayer Tawah	,,	335,499	30-9-29	805,753		..	370,800	27,026	(h)	(h)	67,241	73,367	81,658	77,472
Batu Anam	,,	400,000	31-12-29	454,300		..	72,500	36,000	32,000	(h)	37,500	46,700	45,000	43.200
Bukit	,,	600,000	31-3-30	728,206		..	..		67,000	(h)	69,000	77,300	74,300	72.100
Bute	,,	300,000	31-12-29	384,000	c)	–/5.74d.	69,000	30,000	33,000	(h)	34,034	35,000	34,000	32.197
Chemor United	,,	360,000	31-12-29	600,526		..	98,300	37,700	37,200	(h)	42,000	47,800	64,700	56.000
Chempedak	,,	232,177	31-10-29	199,800	c)	–/9.83d.	76,600	18,500	20,600	(h)	20,500	26,700	28,000	25.000
Cheng	,,	274,875	30-6-30	255,000		..						21,500	26,000	21.000
Consolidated (1924)	,,	281,250	31-12-29	1,197,102	c)	–/5.24d.	202,000	91,000	89,100	(h)	92,200	103,600	113,800	108.800
Dominion	,,	166,745	31-12-29	648,690	c)	–/6.92d.	107,137	47,089	51,373	(h)	57,495	63,636	62,819	64.588
Gula-Kalumping	£	665,000	31-12-29	2,182,000		..	355,000	145,000	145,000	(h)	175,000	190,000	200,000	180.000
Java Consolidated	Tls.	650,113	31-12-29	932,444		..	148,000	78,000	82,800	(h)	95,000	88,500	68,400	71,000
Kapayang	,,	148,000	31-12-29	219,000	d)	23.37c.	14,000	17,500	18,000	(h)	17,000	19,500	21,500	19.500
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,,	292,500	30-6-30	563,247	c)	6.20d.						58,033	63,854	62.106
Kroewoek	,,	473,000	31-12-29	970,241		..	162,000	83,000	84,000	(h)	88,000	86,000	60,000	63,000
Langkat	,,	1,825,000	31-10-29	1,003,512		..	305,443	60,340	60,918	(h)	66,719	76,736	74,250	73.889
Padang	,,	500,000	30-4-30	302,541	c)	–/7.11d.	..	..	..	(h)	26,650	31,300	32,230	28.900
Lengkalan (1921)	,,	150,000	31-3-30	214,600	b)	25.46c.	..	..	15,700	(h)	18,100	22,000	24,000	..
Permata	,,	226,585	31-10-29	126,771		..	57,807	9,478	9,114	(h)	10,626	10,676	13,424	..
Repah	,,	450,000	31-12-29	876,353		..	128,000	60,000	44,500	(h)	76,500	92,400	92,000	76.500
Samagaga	,,	411,000	30-9-29	360,931		(not given)						36,018		40.000
Semambu	,,	300,000	31-12-29	288,000		..	52,700	22,000	30,000	(h)	30,000	31,000	34,400	41.000
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	,,	{285,000 / 33,943	31-1-30	667.220		..	48,000	51,700	60,100	(h)	54,600	60,000	59,000	53.000
Shanghai Kedah	,,	300,000	30-9-29	641,279	c)	–/4.72d.	287,608	45,701	47,502	(h)	52,324	58,660	60,730	54.610
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,,	350,000	31-12-29	232,200		..	39,700	21,000	23,000	22,500	22,500	22,000	24,400	23.500
S'hai-Klebang	,,	313,613	31-12-29	242,450		..	37,600	17,000	12,200	(h)	17,000	21,700	23 900	26.200
S'hai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	,,	{300,000 / 273,800	31-12-29	740,859		..	114,400	55,700	50,800	(h)	57,600	68,000	66,400	72.300
S'hai Pahang	,,	200,000	30-6-30	370,000	c)	6.51d.						44,100	42,200	40.800
S'hai Seremban	,,	325,000	31-12-29	335,019		..	64,600	26,800	29,800	(h)	28,600	34,300	35,900	32.800
S'hai Sumatra	,,	384,780	31-10-29	660,314	eg)	–/8¼d.	203,584	22,117	36,577	(h)	44,172	56,921	56,030	48.379
Sua-Manggis	,,	270,000	31-12-29	202,300		(not given)	..	..						..
Sungala	,,	150,000	31-3-30	204,636	b)	4.9d.	..	..	12,866	(h)	15,211	16,694	18,084	..
Sungei Duri	,,	340,000	30-6-30	473,541	b)	4.93d.						44,029	60,000	47.500
Taiping	,,	200,000	31-12-29	130,067		..	22,663	9 413	11,567	(h)	12,063	12,221	13,015	
Tanah Merah (1916)	,,	1,300,000	31-3-30	1,316,259	a)	5.23d.	..		108,411	(h)	110,892	114,017	129,717	112.098
Tebong	,,	710,000	31-1-30	1,680,000		..	111,000	100,000	205,000	(h)	115,000	130,000	125,000	118.000
Ziangbe	,,	1,030,049	31-12-29	1,396,979		..	275,000	114,000	143,000	(h)	143,600	121,000	90 000	90,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year.

(b) All in Cost.

(c) F.O.B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses.

(d) F.O.B. only.

(e) Estate Cost.

(f) Excluding Debenture Interest.

(g) Estimated.

(h) No tapping.

(i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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port with Closing Quotations October 17, 1930

Closing Quotations

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	108	..	..						
	M$	1700	1700	1720	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Interim Divd. £3, less I/T, 1930 ..	11-8-30
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£	17¼	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim of 7/- free I/T, A/C, 1930 ..	Sep-1930
Amer. Oriental Finance Corp. Fed., Inc.	M$	125xD	125	..	80,000	20,457	M$100	Dec.	Interim of 9%, 1930	5-10-30
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. ord.	G$	10	..	..	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 7%, 1929	22-2-30
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. pref.	G$	10	..	..	..	32,035	G$10		Pref. 7% P.A. (63 quarterly divid.) ..	1-10-30
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	T	14.90	14.80	14.90	2,000,000	319,250	T10	Mar.	Incorporated 1930	.. ..
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc., U. S. A.	T	6.15	6.10	6.20	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.		.. ..
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ..	H$	445	..	..	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for '28, Int. 24s. %, '29..	30-5-30
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. ..	M$	50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.50, 1929	5-6-30
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ..	T	22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1929	5-6-30
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H$	1085	1085	..	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$27 (mkg. H$45) for 1928, Interim H$18 % 1929	16-5-30
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H$	1080	1080	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$47, 1928	26-3-30
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H$	400	400	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	Final H$9 and Bonus H$6 (mkg. $18, 1928), Interim H$3 %, 1929 ..	30-5-30
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	117½	..	..	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.. ..
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G$	400	400	..	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	.. ..
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T	20½	20.75	..	50,000	50,000	T10	Dec.	Interim Divd. 10% for 1930	31-8-30
do (Pref)	T	102	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year	30-6-30
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H$	30	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0½ = $5.94 = 1924-25	19-6-29
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. def. ord. ..	H$	22	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5		Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6½ = $11.90 = 1921	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. ord. (Bearer) ..	£	81/3	..	..	30,000,000	24,121,361	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of I/T 1929) Coupon 56	8-7-30
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	..	..	..	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	..	..	..	10,000,000	10,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary .	T	87	88	91	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T6, 1929	3-3-30
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. 7% pref. .	T	53	53	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1929	3-3-30
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	H$	28½	28½	..	20,000	20,000	H$50	Dec.	H$4 for 1924	28-3-25
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	H$	25½	26	26½	80,000	80,000	H$15	Dec.	H$1½ for 1929	4-3-30
Star Ferry Co., Ld.	H$	83	..	83	100,000	80,000	H$10	Dec.	H$2 & Bonus H$2, 1929	14-2-30
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	T	11½	..	..	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.		
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	122	121½	..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. T5. & Bonus T2. (mkg. T7. 1929-30)	30-7-30
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ..	H$	31	..	32	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) ..	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ordinary ..	T	7.10	7.10	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.50, 1929	24-2-30
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. 8% cum. pref.	T	5.90	5.90	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1929	24-2-30
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ..	T	287	283½	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim Divd. T3 for 1930	12-9-30
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H$	158½	164	..	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$9, 1929	13-3-30
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	24½	..	..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Interim Divd. 1/- free of I/T. 1929-30 Coupon No. 37	31-5-30
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer" London	£	37/6	37/9	39/3	..	..	..			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" ..	£	5/-	..	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil. ..	10-1-28
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ld.	£	6/10½	..	..	500,000	429,390	G$10	Dec.	G$0.50	8-5-30
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	H$	24½	24½	..	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	1st. Int. Divd. 1/- A/c 1930-31 ..	26-9-30
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	304	..	306	140,400	140,400	T50	Dec.	Interim Divd. Tls. 3, 1930	31-7-30
H'kong Land I. & A. Co., Ld. Old ..	H$	75½	75½	..	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Interim H$2, 1930	8-8-30
" " New ..	H$	73¾	73¾	..		60,000				
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H$	16	..	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80, 1929	7-5-30
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1929	3-3-30
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	218	214	220	25,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim T4, 1930-31	19-9-30
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ..	T	170	...	165	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1929	19-2-30
West End Estates, Ld.	T	3	...	..	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. ..	H$	11	...	..	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Div. H$0.50 1929	7-4-30
AsiaRealtyCo., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. 'A' (ord)	M$	140	142½	..	20,000	15,093	M$100	Dec.	2nd Interim 4% (mkg. 9%, 1930) ..	1-10-30
do. "B"	M$	28½	28½	29	150,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	2nd Interim 4% (mkg. 9%, 1930) ..	1-10-30
do. (Pref) 8%	M$	105	..	..	10,000	1,000	M$100	Dec.		....
Asia Realty Co. Rights	M$	3½	3½	4½					Interim T.1. per share (add. T.1.50 per share on old shares, Nos. 1/50,000)	Pending
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	T	17.80	17.60	..	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.		
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	T	13¾	..	..	500,000	..	T10	Dec.	Interim 4%, 1930	Pending
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	T	147	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	2	2½	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29) ..	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.05	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T	1½	1½	2	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	4¼	4.10	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929) ..	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	2	2	..	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29) ..	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. .	T	0.25	0.25	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ..	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.40	0.40	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ..	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T	0.45	0.50	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.80	0.75	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929) ..	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	2½	..	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) ..	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.25	0.30	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	1.30	1.30	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929) ..	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1 [illegible]	1	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.2[illegible]29) ..	27-3-30
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. old fully pd.	T	6½	6½	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 les[illegible]T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. new fully pd.	T	5½	..							

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Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	0.85	0.85	—	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	1½	1½	—	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	6	—	—	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½ 1929	18-4-30
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921) Ld.	T	0.25	0.30	—	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T	1	0.90	—	700,000	550,000	2/-(10.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	13-3-30
Langkat	T	7.10	..	..	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	3-5-30
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.20	—	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T	0.40	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-29
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.60	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ld.	T	0.40	0.40	—	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	7-4-30
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.45	..	..	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
Semambu Rubber Ests, Ld.	T	0.30	0.27½	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ordinary	T	0.95	1	..	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. 12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ..	T	0.90	0.90	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.15	..	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'ahi Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.22½	0.20	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ordinary	T	4	..	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. 8% cum. part. pref.	T	6	..	..	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.35	0.40	—	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.35	0.37½	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	4½	4½	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.30	0.35	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.50	...	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	5½	...	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. 0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.20	0.20	—	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	25-4-30
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ..	T	0.72½	0.67½	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.10	1.07½	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Div. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3.60	3½	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	15-3-30
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ordinary ..	T	12¼	12.10	..	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T2.40, 1929)	17-3-30
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	118	...	..	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1929	17-3-30
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. old	T	82	82	..	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2.50&Bonus T0.75 for ½ yr. to 30-4-30	27-5-30
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. new	T	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	T50	Apr.	T1.87½&BonusT0.56¼ ,, ,, ,, ,,	27-5-30
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	9.90	...	9.90	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1929-30	9-10-30
INDUSTRIAL.										
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	T	10.75	10¾	—	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1929 for 7 months	30-4-30
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	11	11.10	..	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.4666, 1929 for 7 months	30-4-30
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28	31-5-29
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H$	1.10	—	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	In Liquidation	....
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T	25	..	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	Divid. 7½% 1929-30	11-4-30
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. com ..		17.65	17.65	17.85	..	..	..		.. ..	....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. old ..	H$	11.85	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.30 on old shares, 1929	19-3-30
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. new ..		5.20	5.20	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.04 on new shares, 1929	19-3-30
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	6.60	6.62½	—	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Interim T0.25, 1930	1-7-30
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	1.05	...	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	.. ..	— —
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	15	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. ..	....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	63½	63	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Interim Divid. T2. for 1930	23-8-30
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. "A"	T	285	285	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Interim Div. 12/6d. exch @ 1/6d. 1930, Coupon No. 33	31-7-30
do. "B"	T	12.30	—	..	359,280	108,500	£1	Dec.	Interim Div. 7½d. exch. @ 1/6d. 1930, Coupon No. 6	31-7-30
do. "C"	T	12.30	..	12.35		250,000	£1	Dec.	Interim Div. 7½d. exch. @ 1/6d, 1930 Coupon No. 2	31-7-30
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ..	T	1½	1½	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10%, 1929	19-3-30
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	20	20	—	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1928/29	14-10-29
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T	28.15	28.10	..	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% (Mkg. 12½%, 1929) Free of 1/T Coupon No. 39	29-5-30
do. "Reg."	T	27½	27.40	..						
London "B"	£	..	..	..						
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T	17.70	17.40	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1929	25-2-30
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	217½	217½	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1929	17-5-30
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H$	27	—	—	140,000	140,000	Pesos30	Dec.	Pesos 3, 1928	11-4-29
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	H$	11.90	..	..	150,000	120,000	H$10	Oct.	H$0.70, 1929	31-3-30
General Forge Products (1929), Ld. ..	T	5¼	5.27½	..	200,000	100,000	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	— —
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	T	13.65	..	..	200,000	15,800	T10	Dec.	Incorporated, 1930	— —
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	T	100	...	100	200,000	80,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. No. 2, T1.50	1-10-30
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M$	21½	22	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M$	30	—	..	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M$	105	—	..	10,000	9,970	M$50	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $6 (mkg. $11, 1929-30)	30-6-30
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M$	65	65	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M$	18	...	—	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Final $1 (mkg. $1½, 1929-30)	9-7-30
GREYHOUNDS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) ord.	M$	22.55	...	..	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1928-29	20-12-29
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) found.	M$	110	110	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1928-29	20-12-29
S'hai Inter. Greyhounds (Stadium) ..	M$	9½	..	..	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divid. $1.25, 1929	2-4-30
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) ord.	M$	13	13	—	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	.. ..	....
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) found.	M$	9	..	..		6,490	Free	Dec.	.. ..	....

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

Company Notices

The Cathay Land Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of 4 per cent. in respect of 1930 has been declared and will be payable on Monday, October 20, 1930. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 13 to 20, 1930, both days inclusive.

China Realty Company.—An Interim Dividend of Tael 1 per share upon business as from April 1 will be paid on October 26, 1930. An additional dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share will be paid on the old shares (Nos. 1/50,000) for account of business from January 1 to March 31, 1930. The Transfer Book will be closed from October 20 to 25, 1930, both days inclusive.

F. M. C. 7 per cent. Debentures, 1929.—The Transfer Books for the above loan will be closed from October 22 to November 10, 1930, both days inclusive.

China Finance Corporation.—At a meeting of the board of directors of China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A., it was decided to adopt a policy of quarterly dividend payments for the common shares at the rate of 3 per cent. per quarter, and to pay the first quarterly dividend for the quarter ending December 31, 1930 to shareholders on record as on December 15, 1930. The Company in the future will pay such regular quarterly dividends on ordinary shares at the fixed minimum rate of Tls. 0.60 (12 per cent.). The Company also will pay any additional dividend which may be adopted at the annual general meeting of the company.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

H. S. MITCHELL WINS AMATEUR GOLF CONTEST

The amateur open golf championship of China was brought to a conclusion at Hungjao on October 19, being won by the narrow margin of two points by Lt. H. S. Mitchell of The Green Howards. At the end of Saturday's play he had been sixth on the list, but by splendid golf and great steadiness under difficult conditions, he carried off the honours.

The prize winners in he competition were as follows:—

Champion—H.S. Mitchell—306
Runner-up—M.W. Budd—308
3rd best score—R. T. Denison—312
4th best score—Lt. F. C. Nelson—314
5th best score—K.M. Cumming—315
6th best score—Lt. E. C. Pepper—316
7th best score—E. C. C. Marton—319
8th best score—H. R. Buckland—323
9th best score—R. D. Wrigley—326
9th best score—J. W. Harrison—326
First Briton (other than Scotsman)—H. S. Mitchell
First Scotsman—K. M. Cumming
First American—R. T. Denison
First Japanese—K. Matsumoto
Best Individual round, Hungjao—K. M. Cumming, 75.
Best Individual round, Kiangwan—R. T. Denison, 70.

M. W. Budd and H. S. Mitchell played together, and were followed by a considerable crowd of spectators. The rain of the preceding night had caused the course to be very wet, a great amount of casual water being about, and to add to the difficulties of set of players who for a week had been playing on bone-dry courses, there was half a gale blowing in the morning. This increased in violence in the afternoon, and the standard of golf was shown by the fact that scoring was kept as low as is shown in the accompanying table.

Budd started off well with a four and a five, but Mitchell pushed both his drive and brassie out at the second and required six. After this he steadied up, while Budd now found himself constantly in difficulties. At the fourth he topped his drive into the creek in front of the tee, and took five to reach the green, and with a couple of putts needed a seven. Budd bunkered himself at the sixth, and with three putts took a five for a bogey three hole. He was not getting his putts home, whereas Mitchell was playing all departments of the game steadily, and recovering well when in trouble.

The disaster of the day happened to Budd at the 14th hole, the one tucked up in a corner beside the road. Here the wind was blowing from right to left, and it was fatal to Budd. After an excellent drive he played what ought to have been a pretty shot, and which was at one time on the green but then bounced out of bounds. In all Budd put four balls out of bounds here, and the hole cost him nine.

Nothing outstanding occurred until the 17th where Mitchell had a pretty approach up to within 20 feet of the pin, but on walking up to the ball he found it firmly embedded in the soft ground and had to chip it out with a mashie-niblick. As a result of overrunning the pin, the hole cost him a five. Nevertheless he had quite a satisfactory round and registered a 76 while Budd was 84.

In spite of the fact that the wind was stronger in the afternoon Mitchell maintained his standard of play, while that of Budd improved. Both had 77's.

At tiffin time it was obvious that the most dangerous opponents which Mitchell and Budd had for the championship were R. T. Denison and Lt. Fred Nelson of Manila. Saturday's play had put Denison at the head of the list with a total of 144, while Nelson was second with 145. Nelson was not too happy on the green in the morning, but returned a useful 82. Out in 41, Denison required 42 coming Home, getting into trouble at the 14th where he required seven. The result was that at his stage of the proceedings Denison and Nelson were all square as regards score, being 227, Mitchell was 229, and Budd 231—a total difference of four points between the leaders.

Nelson practically put himself out of the running very early on, for he required a six at the first and then got into endless trouble at the second. He pulled a ball into the very difficult low ground on the left, and then, after getting out, shoved his approach into the creek. It cost him nine, and he failed to make the best of matters thereafter for he needed a four at the third and a five at the fourth. He subsequently steadied down, but these two holes had proved to be too costly. His afternoon round was 87.

Dension went out of bounds at the first hole in the afternoon, but showed his command of the game by claiming a five thereafter. For the first eight holes he took 35, but needed 41 for the nine.

The 14th again proved his downfall in this afternoon round. In the water, then in the long grass, then out of bounds, he took eight: altogether he had spent 15 strokes on this hole on his two visits to it during the day. The results was that he now found himself with four holes to do in 14 strokes in which to equal Mitchell's score, these being the long 15th (480 yards), then the short 16th (160 yards), and the other two of 400 and 275 yards respectively. Bogey for these four is 16, and his only hope was that by the deadly accuracy which he can show generally he would beat the Colonel. It was hardly the day, however, to hope for such a performance, and by taking five for the 15th, he practically lost his chance. The best he could do was to get home in 85, and this put him third on the list. Budd having secured second place.

Kenneth Cumming developed a fine game in the afternoon and did a 75, but E. C. Pepper, who had looked like being dangerous because of a 76 in the morning, required an 82 in the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the competition Sir Peter Grain asked Mrs. J. F. Brenan to present the prizes. In doing so he mentioned that the winner, Lt. Mitchell, had been Boy Champion in 1922 and runner-up in that competition in 1923. He won the Alexandria Egypt Open Championship in 1928 and was runner up in 1929. Referring to Mr. Budd's distinguished career as a golfer Sir Peter pointed out that on four occasions he had won the China Open Championship and had been runner-up twice.

Mrs. Brenan presented the trohpies, whereafter Sir Peter presented her with a handsome bouquet.

The details of the prize winner's scores are as follows:—

H. S. Mitchell	79	74	76	77—306
M. W. Budd	74	73	84	77—308
R. T. Denison	70	74	83	85—312
Lt. F. C. Nelson	73	72	82	87—314
K. M. Cumming	78	80	82	75—315
E. C. Pepper	75	83	76	82—316
O.E.C. Marton	80	77	84	78—319
H. R. Buckland	81	79	83	80—323
R. D. Wrigley	77	75	91	83—326
J. W. Harrison	76	79	82	89—326

The other scores are as follows (not given in order of merit):—W. K. Kilpatrick 341: A. V. Pettitt, 332: H. Martin Little, 342: D. Ward-Smith, 332: N. E. Lurton, 358: W. H. C. Huggett, 329: Dr. W. E. O'Harn, 347: J. F. Alcorn, 344: J. H. Underwood, retired: P. H. Prevot, retired: J. C. Dickson, 335: A. E. Scott, retired: J. H. Wilson, 336: J. M. C. Lopes, 348: D. E. Sauvie, 373: C. E. M. Thomson, retired: K. Kanai, retired: H. P. Bishop, 342: W. R. Harvey, 366: R. S. Duff 353: T. S. Parry, 336: W. T. Rose, 413: A. J. Grant, retired: T. S. M. Terrace, 329: K. Hatsumoto, 336: Y. Nomura, 344: S. Araki, 345: S. Kawasaki, 350: H. Kato, 375: B. Hashimoto, retired: E. D. Lawrence, retired: N. L. Smith, retired: W. M. Thompson, retired: Dr. J. Newton, retired: J. Robertson, retired: F. T. Harrop, retired: T. D. Aplin, retired: J.R.H. Mason, retired: V. Robson retired: C. D. McCord, retired: Capt. I. I. Yates 341: C. C. Young, 379: J. B. Logan, 337: Major J. M. Rowe, retired: W. H. Lovatt, retired: P. H. Cobb, retired: C. O. Cumming, 335: Capt. V. J. Barber, retired: Lt. J. L. Moody, 346: W. J. Hawkings, retired: J. R. Crompton, 339: C. B. Cates, 366: G. A. Benson, 327.

The thanks of the golfing community are due to those who have been responsible for the arrangements which made this open championship a very great success. Among those who took an active part in the work were Messrs. D. Ward-Smith, K. E. Newman, K. M. Cumming and F. H. Colam.

SHANGHAI WINS INTER-PORT GOLF MATCH

Seldom has an interport match provided such thrills as that between the Shanghai Golf Club and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at Kiangwan on October 14 and 15. Hongkong and Shanghai each scored one point in the foursome on October 14, and it appeared as if there would be a very even contest on October 15.

As a matter of fact Shanghai won all of the six singles, but in three of them the contests were of the closest possible nature. For Hongkong Marton, Wrigley and Ferguson gave their opponents a severe tussle, and almost until the end the decision was in doubt.

Shanghai won by seven points to one.

The scores in the match are as follows:—

FOURSOMES

Shanghai		Hongkong	
M. W. Budd and P. H. Prevot (all square)	0	O. E. C. Marton and E. D. Lawrence	0
R. T. Denison and G. A. Benson (1 down)	0	R. D. Wrigley and N. L. Smith	1
A. V. Petitt and W. H. Huggett (2 up)	1	A. H. Ferguson and Dr. J. Newton	0
Totals	1		1

SINGLES

M. W. Budd (3 and 3)	1	O. E. C. Marton	0
P. H. Prevot (1 up)	1	R. D. Wrigley	0
R. T. Denison (1 up)	1	A. H. Ferguson	0
W. H. Huggett (11 and 10)	1	E. D. Lawrence	0
G. A. Benson (10 and 9)	1	N. L. Smith	0
A. V. Pettitt (6 and 4)	1	Dr. J. Newton	0
Totals	6		0
Grand Totals	7		1

MANILA BEATS HONGKONG AT GOLF

Interesting as were the two interport golf matches in which Shanghai took part last week, they in no way eclipsed the struggle seen on October 16 between Hongkong and Manila at Kiangwan. The feature of the day's play was the remarkable scoring which took place, this including the holing out of the 17th hole in one by a Hongkong player.

Singles were played in the morning, when Hongkong led by three points to two, but in the afternoon Manila secured two out of the three four ball matches, and as these counted two each, won the contest by six points to five. The scores were:—

Hongkong		Manila	
O. E. C. Marton (2 and 1)	1	T. D. Aplin	0
R. D. Wrigley (all sq.)	0	Lt. F. C. Nelson	0
A. H. Ferguson (3 and 2)	1	J. R. H. Mason	0
E. D. Lawrence (4 and 3)	1	C. D. McCord	0
N. L. Smith (lost 4 and 3)	0	Vic Robson	1
W. M. Thompson (lost 5 and 4)	0	Capt. I. I. Yates	1
Total	3		2

FOUR BALLS

Marton and Wrigley (1 up)	2	Aplin and McCord	0
Ferguson and Lawrence (lost 5 and 4)	0	Nelson and Robson	2
Smith and Thompson (lost 3 and 2)	0	Mason and Yates	2
Total	2		4
Grand Total	5		6

69 HOURS IN WATER AND STILL SWIMMING

London, Oct. 19.

The Indian swimmer Shafi has swum continuously for 69 hours in the Worthing baths, thus establishing a new world's swimming endurance record.—Reuter.

KIANGWAN POLO TOURNAMENT

By "Observer"

Shanghai Americans.—No. 1, C. Sprague; 2, C. S. Franklin; 3, C. Fritz; 4, D. D. Burdick (captain).

Tientsin No. 1, Lieut. Glasgow and Capt. Pence; 2, Captain Foy; 3, Captain Fry; 4, Lieut. Cornog.

Umpire.—H. D. Rodger.

The Tientsin Interport team played their last game at Kiangwan on Saturday afternoon, when they had a hard six-chukker match against the Shanghai Americans. Play on the whole was evenly distributed, until the last chukker, when the local team simply ran through the visitors, scoring no fewer than five goals. The ponies belonging to the visitors appeared to be utterly baked.

Great credit is due to Sprague, who was mainly responsible for the decisive score, not so much for shooting the goals himself, but for being always in position and riding his Back. It was a pleasure to everyone, except Cornog himself, to see him clearing a passage for Franklin (his No 2.) and it was not until he had put his opposite number right out of the game that he condescended to leave him for a minute, and take up his usual bustling tactics.

The visitors played Glasgow at 1 in the first three chukkers, and then substituted Pence in the second half of the game. Neither of their ponies were good enough to stand up to those of their opponents, and, though their stick-work was good, they were constantly being out-galloped and robbed of possession. Capt. Fry, play No. 3 for Tientsin, was the outstanding player on his side. He was hard at it, both in attack and defence. His stick-work was extremely good, and he rode hard every moment of the match. It was difficult for him to go forward often, owing to the number of times Sprague put his Back out of the game. The goal scored in the fifth chukker by Foy was only made possible by the former, who brought the ball down through the field, and placed it up to his forward.

Capt. Foy, the Tientsin captain, was hard at it from the moment the bell rang. He had a terrific task in front of him in stopping the Shanghai Backs, and at the same time trying to elude their vigilance when Tientsin attacked. He made the most of his ponies, but their pace was considerably slower than that of the Shanghai mounts. His stick-work was at times erratic, which is not surprising, considering the frequent bumping he was giving and receiving. His goal in the fourth chukker was entirely due to his own efforts, and was warmly applauded.

Spectators will regret having seen the last of Cornog's long near-side back-handers. They were a pleasure to watch and nearly always came off. He is a fine Back, and, given better cattle under him, would make an excellent showing.

Franklin was in his best goal-getting form, being responsible for no fewer than five goals for his side. Two of these were brilliant and unassisted individual efforts. Picking up the ball from close to his own 60-yard line, and playing with excellent judgment, he went the rest of the length of the field to score. His ponies were probably the fastest on the ground and he used their speed to the best advantage, whilst his stick-work was never at fault.

Burdick, who captained the Shanghai team, was in excellent form, especially in the middle of the game, when Tientsin were bringing pressure to bear. He saved the situation on several occasions and was hitting extremely well. The near-side back-hander from the left-hand corner of the ground, which he placed perfectly to the expectant Franklin in the goal-mouth, was particularly pretty. On two other occasions he came through the field and scored on his own. He and his rival captain were responsible for some good examples of riding each other off, the honours being evenly divided.

Fritz was well mounted and was sure in defence, but his forward stick-work was not up to its usual standard, and he at times over-rode the ball. He interchanged well with Burdick, and they had a good understanding of each other's play. He scored the last goal of the match, bringing the ball right through a melee.

All polo players regret the departure of the Tientsin team, who left by the str. Wilfrid yesterday. Quite apart from the interesting games they have provided, it was a pleasure to meet them socially, and they have made themselves extremely popular in Shanghai.

At the end of the match, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten asked Mrs. Ford, the wife of one of the Tientsin players, to present the trophies to the winners, she receiving in return a bouquet of carnations from the Polo Club.

A happy note was struck when the General, with a short speech of thanks, presented Mr. and Mrs. Parsons with a souvenir of the Interport matches, thanking them for all the assistance given so cheerfully throughout the week.

RECS GROUNDSMEN WIN AT CRICKET

Scores:—

S.R.C., 1ST INNINGS

Wang Mau, b. Tai Chin-san	1
Kua Lau, ct. An Mau, b. Tai Shin-san	12
Shao Kiang-foh, b. Tai Chin-san	0
Dao Pao-ling, ct. Ah Mou, b. Loo Loo	5
Erh Foh, b. Tai Chin-san	1
Shao Yui-kua, l.b.w., b. Tai Chin-san	41
Lia Hai, c. Yu May-wong, b. Chao Dah-mao	18
Lee Sun, b. Chao Dah-mao	0
Fang Kuo, c. Sun Tai-lou, b. Chan Dah-mao	0
Lee Yu-tse, b. Chan Dah-mao	1
Mao Nan, not out	3
Extras	14
Total	96

S.C.C., 1ST INNINGS

Tai Chin-san, run out	5
Shun Kao-yue, ct. Fai Kai, b. Dao Pao-ling	4
Chang Fah, b. Dao Pao-ling	0
Yue May Wong, run out	0
Chan Dao-mao, ct. Wong Mao, b. Dao Pao-ling	7
Tong Ah-kao, b. Lee Yue-tse	1
Tong Pao-ling, b. Lee Yue-tse	4
Sun She-tso, b. Lee Yue-tse	16
Sung Kuay-sei, b. Lee Yue-tse	0
Wong Sze-hai, c. Shao Yuo-kue, b. Lee Yue	7
Sun Tai-lou, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	49

S.C.C., 2ND INNINGS

Tai Chin-san, c. Wang Mao, b. Dao Pao-ling	6
Chang Dao-mao, ct. Wang Mao, b. Dao Pao-ling	19
Chang Foh, not out	5
Sun She-tso, not out	4
Extras	2
Total (for two)	36

S.R.C., 2ND INNINGS

Kwa Mao, c. Chan Dao-mao, b. Tai Chi	21
Shao Kuan-foh, st. Chang Dao, b. Tai Chi	2
Dac Pao-ling, b. Moh Sze-tse	3
Shun Yao-juah, c. Yue Mee, b. Moh Sze	4
Ah Foh, b. Moh Sze	1
Wang Mao, not out	2
Fan Kuo, not out	4
Extras	4
Total (for five)	41

MUNICIPAL CHALLENGE CUP

The Municipal Challenge Cup of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was competed for on October 19 and is one of the events of the annual rifle meeting, and was won by Sgt. W. Hutchinson of the American Co., who thus adds yet another victory to the extraordinary shooting record of his unit in the past few weeks.

Hutchinson led at the end of the first stage, but he was overtaken by C.Q.M.S. Glover of the Shanghai Scottish in the second stage. On commencing the third and last stage Glover led by four points.

Glover, however, fell down badly in the last practice, only scoring 14 to Hutchinson's 22, and the latter thus won by eight points. Shooting conditions in the afternoon, as in the team events held during the morning, were far from good, owing to a very strong and gusty wind blowing from the west.

Leading scores were:

1.—Sgt. W. Hutchinson, American Co., 121 points.

2.—C.Q.M.S. C. W. Glover, Shanghai Scottish, 117.

3.—Pte. R. H. Gordon, American Co., 107.

4.—L/Cpl. J. R. Milligan, Shanghai Scottish, 102.

Jean Borotra, a member of the French Davis Cup team, won the London tennis covered courts title beating H. W. Austin (Britain) in the final by 6-1, 0-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

In the final of the American Women's Golf Championship, Miss Glenna Collett beat Miss Virginia van Wie by six up and five to play. This is Miss Collett's fifth win.

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U.S. BALL TEAM IN JAPAN

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Yokohoma, Oct. 9.

The Fourth U. S. Marines baseball team from Shanghai, defeated the Yokohoma Commercial High School by the score of 7 to 5 in a game in which the features were the heavy hitting of Fogleman for the Marines, and the fielding in the pinches by the Marines, led by Lindstrom, Parsons, and Maddes, whose sparkling plays furnished the spectators plenty of thrills.

Welch went the entire route in the pitcher's box for the Marines, and, although he allowed two runs in the first inning and three in the third, he settled down and pitched himself out of some bad places, being backed up by his team with faultless fielding. Maddes caught Welch in approved style and kept the runners glued to the bases. The catching of Maddes has been the strongest part of the Marines' defence during this tour.

Yokohoma started the scoring in the initial frame, when the lead off man was given a life on an interference play, his bat being tipped by the glove of Maddes when catching. An infield out and a base on balls resulted in two runs coming across. Again, in the third inning, the lead-off man for Yokohoma started a three-run rally, but this was the last scoring done by Yokohoma.

In the fourth inning, going to bat five runs behind, the Marines showed their offensive power. Moore led off with a single, Passmore singled, and both runners came home when Fogleman tripled to deep centre, coming home himself when the third baseman let the throw-in get away. In the fifth inning, the count was tied when Saunders led off with a single through the third baseman, advanced to second on an infield out and came home on a single by Passmore. Fogleman tied the score when he drove Passmore across with a sharp single to right centre.

In the seventh inning, Moore, for the Marines, got a life on a bobble by the first baseman, Passmore walked, Fogleman got his third hit of the game and drove Moore across the plate to put the Marines ahead. In the final frame, Saunders got his second hit, a sharp double to left field, went to third on an infield out on Moore and scored when the pitcher made a play at first base.

In the seventh inning, the Yokohoma team made a desperate attempt at rallying when, with the bases filled, Welch seemed to lose control of the ball. At this critical point, Lindstrom made a wonderful stop at short and, on a splendid throw to Maddes, nipped the runner at the plate. The next two batters popped up weakly. Again in the eighth inning the bases were filled, with one out, when Welch pitched himself out of a bad spot and, on a sharp double play, Welch to Maddes to Passmore at first base, the side were retired without any scoring. In the ninth inning, Yokohoma went out in easy fashion, the third man being retired at second base on a play by Parsons to Fogleman.

Lindstrom, Maddes, and Parsons sparkled afield for the Marines, with Fogleman's bat playing the big part in winning the game when his three hits drove in five runs. Passmore and Saunders got two hits each.

Yoshide, for Yokohoma, got two hits to lead his team, one of them being a two-bagger. Maeno at shortstop fielded brilliantly.

Fourth Marines

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Saunders, rf.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Moore, cf.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Passmore, 1b.	3	2	2	11	0	0
Fobleman 2b.	5	1	3	4	0	0
Maddes, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Lund, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Parsons, 3b.	4	0	1	0	5	2
Lindstrom, ss.	4	0	0	1	5	0
Welch, p.	4	0	1	1	4	0
	37	7	10	27	16	2

Yokohoma

Mikahi, lf.	4	1	1	0	1	0
Yoshide, 2b.	5	2	2	6	4	1
Maeno, ss.	4	0	1	2	5	1
Kono, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Tsukiu, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	1
Mishihate, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Miyashito, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Tsuji, c.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Nishida *	1	0	0	0	0	0
Okade, cf.	3	1	1	5	0	0
	38	5	7	27	11	3

*Batted for Tsuji in the 9th inning.

Earned runs: Marines 6; Yokohoma 3. Left on bases: Marines 6; Yokohoma 7. First base on errors: Marines 2; Yokohoma 2. Three base hit: Fogleman. Two base hits: Saunders; Parsons; Yoshide. Stolen bases: Saunders; Passmore; Fogleman. Sacrifice hits: Passmore; Maeno; Kono; Tsukiua. Bases on balls: Off Welch 3; off Mishihate 2. Struck out: By Welch: 1; by Mishihate 3. Double plays: Welch to Maddes to Passmore; Lindstrom to Fogleman to Passmore. Time of game: 1 hr. 40 min. Umpires: Mamezama and Fujiyama.

Visitors Defeated

Yokohoma, Oct. 10

The Fourth Marines were defeated by the strong Kosho Baseball Club of Yokohoma at the City Stadium here to-day by the score of 10 to 4. The Kosho Club boasts the strongest nine in Yokohoma and in reality is an "all-star" aggregation. It was the best fielding and hitting team seen in Japan this season outside of the "big six" college teams.

The Marines were the first to score, in the first inning, when Moore walked and came home when Passmore and Fogleman hit two successive bingles. Kimball, pitching for the Marines, got off to a bad start in the initial frame and inserted a base on balls between two hits with two errors by Parsons. Before the side were retired six runs had trickled across the plate. Kimball settled down after the first inning and pitched good ball, mixing his curves and fast ball in good style and Maddes caught him in approved fashion.

Errors again played an important part in determining the winners of this game, Lindstrom and Parsons being the principal offenders and contributing bobbles when runners were on bases. Passmore, Fogleman, and Maddes got two hits each. Moore fielded in big league form, throwing a man out at the plate deep centre to bring a round of applause from the large crowd.

In the ninth inning, the Marines made a game bid for a rally when, with one down, a strike-out that went as a wild pitch put Lund on base. This was followed by a base on balls, but Lund was guilty of bone-headed base-running and the last man up went out on an easy roller to short-stop, to wind up the game.

THE BOX SCORE

Fourth Marines

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Saunders, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Moore, cf.	4	1	0	5	2	0
Passmore, 1b.	5	1	2	8	0	1
Fogleman, 2b.	4	2	2	1	0	1
Maddes, c.	4	0	2	3	1	0
Lindstrom, ss.	4	0	1	3	4	2
Parsons, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	2
Chapin, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kimball, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Lund *	1	0	0	0	0	0
Haney **	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	4	9	24	10	6

*Batted for Chapin in 9th inning.
**Batted for Kimball in 9th inning.

Kosho Club

Machizuki, cf.	5	0	0	2	3	0
Sugitani, ss.	5	2	1	3	2	1
Masuko, 1b.	5	2	1	6	0	0
Myasaki, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Shioni, p.	4	2	0	1	1	0
Kuroda, 3b.	5	1	1	3	6	0
Takesawi, lf.	5	2	3	2	0	0
Miura, c.	5	0	0	7	1	2
Nakajima, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0	0
	43	10	10	27	13	3

Earned runs: Marines 4; Kosho Club 4. Left on bases: Marines 6; Kosho Club 8. First base on errors: Marines 1; Kosho Club 6. Stolen bases: Moore; Passmore; Fogleman 2; Takesawai; Miura; Nakajima. Bases on balls: Off Kimball 2; off Shioni 4. Struck out: By Kimball 2; by Shioni 5. Hit by pitcher: By Kimball (Machizuki); by Shioni (Saunders). Double play: Machizuki to Sugitani. Time of game: 2 hours. Umpires: Iguchi and Takahashi.

The Marines' Record

The record of the Marines to date, on their tour, is 8 games played 5 won, three lost. Most of the teams have been 50 per cent. stronger than visiting Japanese teams in Shanghai. The individual averages follow:—

Batting

	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	Ave.
Fogleman	30	5	13	—	.433
Maddes	28	3	10	—	.357
Passmore	28	7	8	—	.286
Moore	29	6	8	—	.276
Lindstrom	22	3	6	—	.273
Saunders	30	7	8	1	.266
Parsons	15	2	4	—	.266
Welch	8	—	2	—	.250
Lund	14	2	3	—	.214
Chapin	18	3	3	—	.166
Kimball	6	2	1	—	.166
Cogsdell	19	6	3	—	.158

Fielding

	PO.	A.	E.	Ave.
Fogleman	29	12	2	.954
Maddes	37	9	3	.939
Passmore	65	1	2	.971
Moore	14	—	—	1.000
Lindstrom	5	18	5	.857
Saunders	5	—	1	.833
Parsons	3	16	3	.859
Welch	4	9	2	.866
Lund	—	8	5	.750
Chapin	10	2	1	.923
Kimball	1	3	—	1.000
Cogsdell	7	15	7	.758

Pitcher's Records

	G.	Ip.	H.	So.	Bb.	Hb.	W.	L.	Pct.
Parsons	2	10	2	7	5	1	1	—	1.000
Welch	6	59	22	7	7	—	4	2	.677
Kimball	3	24	19	5	4	—	—	—	.—

SOCCER PLAYERS WARNED

The following circular has been sent to all clubs in membership of the Shanghai Football Association:—

Among the complaints received from referees of League matches which were played on October 11 and 12 were several on the following lines:—

(a) No linesmen provided.

(b) Teams arriving late and the start of the match delayed thereby.

(c) Teams not turning out in their registered colours, and in some cases with a multifarious assortment of shirts.

(d) Players coming on to the field after the game had started and failing to report to the referee.

(e) Difficulty in obtaining lists of players from the captains of the competing teams, and the generally unsatisfactory condition of such lists when they were supplied.

(f) Arguing with the referee after he had given a decision.

(g) Dangerous play.

With regard to:—

(a) Clubs are reminded that an efficient linesman must be supplied by each team.

(b) Referees are being instructed to commence a match at the specified hour, regardless of how few players may be present. All future cases of a game being delayed owing to the late arrival of players will be dealt with by the Executive Committee.

(c) All future complaints under this heading will be dealt with by the Execitive Committee.

(d) This is a direct contravention of the laws of the game, and future delinquents will be called upon personally to explain their conduct.

(e) It is important that the lists of players shall be handed to the referee before the time of commencement of play, that they shall be legible (many handed in last week are not) and that shall state the name of the team concerned. Referees are authorized to delay the start of any match till they have received such lists, and the clubs concerned will be held responsible for any delay.

(f) A circular on this subject was issued to clubs only a few days ago. Future offenders will be called upon to appear before the Executive Committee, regardless of what action may be taken on the field by the referee.

(g) What constitutes dangerous play is clearly laid down in the laws of the game, and players are expected to make themselves conversant with this.

FOOTBALL RESULTS AT A GLANCE

FIRST DIVISION

Green Howards	11	Club Lusitano	0
S.R.C.	10	H. M. Navy	1
Worcester Regt.	5	Loh Hwa	1
S. M. Police	2	S.F.C.	2

SECOND DIVISION

Russians	6	Erin Villa	5
S.M.P.	3	S.F.C.	1
Green Howards	7	St. John's	2
R.A.M.C.	2	Y.M.C.A.	0
S.R.C.	5	H. M. Navy	1

THIRD DIVISION

R.A.S.C.	11	Bramtoco	0
Italian Navy	2	R.A.O.C.	0
Aurora	2	Redcaps	1

No play was possible at Hongkew Park, the grounds being unfit.

CESAREWITCH TO UT MAJEUR

London, Oct. 15.

The Cesarewitch Stakes (2 miles 2 furlongs) was run off at Newmarket this afternoon and resulted in a win for Ut Majeur, who was fourth in the St. Leger a month ago. The placings were:—

Aga Khan's Ut Majeur 1
Mr. J. B. Joel's Friendship 2
Mr. J. Murphy's Old Orkney 3

Twenty-eight ran. Won by four lengths, five lengths separating second and third.

Betting:—100/8 against Ut Majeur; 5/1 against Friendship; 100/6 against Old Orkney.

Their Majesties the King and Queen went from Sandringham to Newmarket to see the race. Prince George, who made the journey to Cambridge in the Prince of Wales's aeroplane, was also present.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN POLO VICTORY

Tientsin	American Troop
1. Capt. Foy	1. N. F. Allman
2. Capt. Pence	2. C. S. Franklin
3. Capt. Fry	3. D. Burdick
4. Lieut. Cornog	4. L. K. Taylor

Umpire: E. H. McMichael

After Tuesday's rain, the ground was in perfect condition, and the ball was travelling beautifully true. The weather was delightful and it proved to be a very enjoyable and interesting match, running into a seventh chukker for the deciding goal.

Tientsin changed their positions, and dropped Fry back to No. 3 a position which we think suits him better. Unfortunately, it meant putting Foy at No. 1 and the Tientsin Captain felt a little strange in his new role. He wisely left the calling to his No. 4, who undoubtedly sized up the situation ably, and his calls were always given clearly and distinctly.

The American Troop had the advantage of always having played in their positions, and thoroughly understood each other's play. Their ponies were faster than those of the visitors, and they made the most use possible of this advantage.

It was a close game, and the score was so level that when the final bell went both teams were at four goals all. The standard of play, however was disappointing. All the players, normally, are certain hitters, but as is sometimes the case in matches, both sides suffered from over eagerness and seemed to be pressing their shots. Many an easy goal was missed, and many a cleverly worked out opening was spoilt through sheer mis-hitting. It is strange after the sound exhibition put up on Sunday when the Tientsin team so rarely missed an opportunity and Burdick and Franklin were so consistently steady. Allman, who has been ill for some time, was missing opportunities in a way which is unusual on the part of that dashing player. Taylor too, who is usually as steady as a rock, did not play the safe confident game that one expects from him, probably due to the bustling tactics of Foy, who hung on to him like grim death.

The game opened with Tientsin pressing hard and when within the Shanghai 40-yard line Franklin was penalised for turning on the ball. Cornog took the shot and scored. The American Troop then pressed and shortly afterwards Cornog crossed. Penalty 2 was again given, but the American Troop just failed to score. Ragged play followed, until the bell went dead.

In the next chukker play was alternating rapidly, until Cornog got possession and nearly scored with a long shot. The American Troop took possession of the game, after half time, and came back to their true form. Both forwards and backs combining well, forced the ball towards the visitors goal and Franklin scored.

In the fifth chukker Shanghai again combined well, and Franklin again scored, this time with a shot underneath his pony. Not to be outdone by his forwards, Burdick came through and scored prettily. Tientsin from the throw-in, rushed the ball down and Foy scored with a shot clean between the posts.

In the sixth chukker Shanghai were aggressive once more and were forcing the pace hard. The ponies on both sides seemed to be blown. Franklin picked up the ball and was away before he could be caught, scoring just before time. This brought the score to four all, and the ball shortly after the bell rang hit the boards, which neccessitated an extra chukker. This was, however, of very short duration, as Fry picked up the ball almost on the throw in, and scored with a clean cutting shot. Final score Tientsin 5, Shanghai 4 goals.

IT would be possible to manufacture yeast every day to take the place of 10,000 cattle in food value. —Charles N. Frey, chemist.

BOXING

Jock Creighton, ex-British Navy, 149lb, drew with Dan Searcy of the U. S. Marines, 163½ lb. in the main event at the Auditorium on October 14 after a strenuous tussle over the full course of 10 rounds. Creighton took on a tough proposition in trying to give away 14½ lb. to a man of Searcy's calibre, but he came through with flying colours and was unlucky not to get the verdict.

The first round was spent in feeling each other out and near the end Jock ended with a pretty left and right to the jaw, giving him the edge. The second round brought down the house—figuratively speaking, of course. After a spell of infighting, Creighton ran into a hard upper cut to the jaw and went down for a count of 8. He rose groggy but in spite of Searcy's efforts weathered the round and managed to come back strong, scoring frequently with good lefts to a victory in the following round. Searcy took the defensive from the fourth round which Creighton won by forcing the fight without damage to either man. Creighton boxed cleverly making Searcy miss often. Searcy landed a right in this round, but Creighton took closing honours with a left-right-left to the jaw. Searcy opened up a bit from this on, but Creighton was too clever for him to hit, with the result that the round was even. There was a lot of rough stuff in the seventh, Searcy being the chief offender, hitting when holding and not breaking clean. However, each man landed good punches, and this round also was even. Creighton came back strongly in the eighth, winning the round by the proverbial mile. He hit Searcy all over the ring, landing at will. Searcy was booed for foul tactics. Searcy went down for a count of five in the ninth but Creighton was too excited to land a really decisive blow. The last round was the best of the fight, both men being all out. Searcy landed three hard rights to the jaw, while Creighton scored heavily on the body. The round was about even. The decision was well received.

The first event on the programme was a very poor demonstration of the fistic "art." Young Korea, who faced Kid Dayao, was of the haymaker type. He swung at everything except the moon and connected to such a stellar extent that the towel sailed from Dayao's corner at the end of the 5th. Dayao was slow and, unbelievable though it may seem, Korea was slower.

Kid Segundo, the self-styled champion of Cebu faced Pte. Blackwood of the U. S. Marines, who substituted for Young Nicko, in the second curtain-raiser. Blackwood won on points after a game exhibition by Segundo who must have known from the first that Young Nicko's substitute outmatched him in reach weight, and stamina. Still, he put up a very game struggle.

Seaman Gordon of H.M.S. Cornflower substituted for Sgt. Marvin of the U. S. Marines in the third prelim. against Battling Grecia, Sgt. Marvin being reserved for better things in the person of Kid Yacko in the Semi-Final, vide Red Walsh who, too badly, managed to sprain his ankle yesterday morning to the sincere regret of all concerned. To make a long story short, "Battling" Grecia knew nothing about battling and Seaman Gordon compelled his seconds to throw in the towel at the end of the 3rd.

In the Special Event between Fred. Zavelitch of the U.S. Marines and Young Gonzalo, local ring veteran, the crowd were treated to a rare slugging fest. Gonzalo was all out to win and to show that his K.O. at the Majestic was no fluke, but he lacked steam and missed badly. It was an easy victory for the Marine representative on points

In the Semi-Final Sgt. Marvin, substituting for Red Walsh, went down to defeat before Kid Yacko, who made a victorious return to local fistdom after an absence of some years. Marvin was gallant, but no match for the more experienced and skilled Yacko, who gave him a fairly consistent lesson in the deeper side of the manly art. Yacko throughout was far too fast and clever, taking full advantage of his opponent's tendency to leave himself wide open.

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SHANGHAI RACES

The Fifth Extra Race Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, on October 18, was quite the most enjoyable of any held this autumn and the good sport provided gave promise of still better days during the big meeting next month.

The results in detail follow:—

1—The Verdun Hurdle Race

For China Ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile and three quarters.
1.—Matsumoto's Wardle, H. Herzberg, 154.
2.—N. L. Sparke's Thé Dansant, N. A. Bott, 155.
3.—Mikrofon's Jolly Victory, A. Ferguson, 153.
Won by four lengths; the same.
Time, 4 min. 04⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.30. Places, $10, $21.30, $55.10.

2—The Auteuil Cup

For 4th Class ("Y" Class). China Ponies.—Seven Furlongs.
1.—Day's Comradeship, A. N. Dallas, 155.
2.—Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's Spirit of St. Louis, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.
3.—Taywilling's Little Cossack, H. Collaco, 155.
Won by a short head; two lengths.
Time, 1 min. 50 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.10. Places, $10, $9.70, $10.40.

3—The Nice Selling Race

For all China Ponies ("Y" Class).—Seven Furlongs.
1 D.H.—Eve's Service Eve, H. Collaco, 155.
1 D.H.—We Two's Snuff Box, F. Noodt, 155.
3.—Renter's Fairy Sprinter, A. F. Clark, 145.
A dead-heat for first; half.
Time, 1 min. 50⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $19.60, $11.30. Places, $14.10, $8.10, $16.10.
Service Eve sold to Mr. F. Reiber for Tls. 475; Snuff Box entered for Tls. 300, no bid.

4—The Paris Cup

For all China Ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Toeg's Alligator, J. Pote-Hunt, 155.
2.—Eve's Busy Bee, H. Collaco, 158.
3.—Day's Hurry On, A. N. Dallas, 155.
Won by two lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 41⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.50. Places, $5.30, $5.50, $6.

5—The Marseilles Cup

For Shanghai Race Club 1930 Sub-Griffins.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Billeve's Yester Eve, F. Noodt, 165.
2.—A. Chapaveyre's Toto, C. A. Encarnacao, 157.
3.—Fred Siemssen and Fr. Breitung's Fandango, W. L. McCann, 152.
Won by a half length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 49⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.60. Places, $9, $17.60, $21.30.

6—The Boulogne Cup

For 2nd and 3rd Class ("Y" Class) China Ponies only.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Toeg's The Hopeful Bird, J. Pote-Hunt, 158.
2.—H's Ecarte, A. F. Clark, 148.
3.—Whitemaryden's Saracen, H. Collaco, 148.
Won by a short head; half.
Time, 2 min. 47 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20. Places, $7.50, $8, $8.20.

7—The Lyons Cup

For China Ponies ("Y" Class), Griffins of 1930.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Allan's Windmill Plane, W. L. McCann, 163.
2.—Windsome and Hasty's The Golden Pheasant, W. Hill, 163.
3.—Eve's Vesper Eve, H. Collaco, 163.
Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.50. Places, $6.10, $10.80, $7.

8—The Versailles Cup

For 3rd Class ("Y" Class) China Ponies only.—Three quarters of one mile.
1.—B. P. Lalcaca's Lysander, J. K. Brand, 155.
2.—M. and L. G. W's Western Park, T. J. Rothe, 152.
3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's Merry Dancer, A. F. Clark, 149.
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.70. Places, $7.10, $32, $15.80.

9—The Calais Cup

For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China Ponies.—One mile.
1.—Fash's Ugly, A. F. Clark, 155.
2.—R. H. McNair's Sunny Joy, W. L. McCann, 166.
3.—Liddell and Purcell's Harbinger, N. Deitz, 155.
Won by one length; two.
Time, 2 min. 11⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.30. Places, $6.30, $7.30, $10.80.

10—The Bordeaux Cup

For China Ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of 1930.—Seven Furlongs.
1.—Harry White's Don Rizal, (J. K. Brand, 155.
2.—Durger's Kaloo, F. Noodt, 155.
3.—Elliott Hazzard's Alpha, R. D. Parkin, 158.
Won by one length; two.
Time, 1 min. 52 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.70. Places, $16.30, $30.80, $24.70.

11—The Havre Cup

For 2nd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies only.
1.—Day's Poppyland, A. N. Dallas, 160.
2.—Law and Hickling's Glen Gyle, T. J. Rothe, 152.
3.—Allan's Michigan, W. L. McCann, 155.
Won by one length; many.
Time, 2 min. 08⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.40. Places, $7.60, $8.60, $9.10.

C. J. C. RACES

OCTOBER 19.

1—The C.J.C. 87th Novices Race (a handicap).

For China Ponies of "Y" Class that have started and not won more than two races during 1930.—One mile.
1.—Mrs. Z. I. Yang's Indian Corn, V. G. Sung, 149.
2.—T. K. Li's The Chatty Bird, A. Sequeira, 149.
3.—Tung Hai's Rapidfoot, Z. Y. Shung, 142.
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 12⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win $205.20. Places, $35.90, $21, $19.10.

2—The Gulf of Mexico Plate

For Sub-Griffins of 1930, of any Race Club of Shanghai—Five furlongs:
1.—C.O.C. and W.H's Bambino, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.
2.—Allan's Elk, W. L. McCann, 152.
3.—Ment's Love Lane, H. C. Pih, 160.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 20 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $8.10. Places, $7.10, $11.30, $25.50.

3—The Gulf of Aden Selling Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Nine furlongs.
1.—K. S. Wong's Godson, Y. S. Chang, 155.
2.—Pin's Beautiful Rush, T. L. Wong, 149.
3.—Eve's Conference Eve, H. Herzberg, 155.
Won by a head; half-length.
Time, 2 min. 37 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.20. Places, $7.70, $7.50, $12.40.
Winner sold to Mr. C. L. Zee for $1,200.

4—The Gulf of Dantzic Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Three quarters of mile.
1.—Sextette's U 7, T. Y. Tung, 159.
2.—Eden and Mac's Irish Guard, T. J. Rothe, 159.
2.—Ment's Enthronement, H. C. Pih, 153.
Won by 1½ lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 37⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.40. Places, $8.80, $8.90, $25.10.

5—The Gulf of Pechili Plate

For Sub-Griffins at any time of any Race Club of Shanghai.—One mile.
1.—Plane's Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
2.—Ment's Attachment II, T. W. Tsiang, 149.
3.—Sub. Co's Grand Company, T. L. Wong, 155.
Won by a neck; half length.
Time, 2 min. 14⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $60.10. Places, $22.30, $34.20, $13.80.

6—The Gulf of Lions Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1930.—One mile.
1.—Sun's Goody Goody, T. M. Collaco, 148.
2.—Zee and Tung's Tell-me-faithfully, T. Y. Tung, 154.
3.—Ed. Sheng's Censorship II, T. W. Tsiang, 155.
Won by one length; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 11⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win $177.50. Places, $25.60, $15.20, $19.70.

7—The C.J.C. Sub-Griffins St. Leger

For C.J.C. Sub-Griffins of 1930.—One mile and three quarters.
1.—Pih and Chun's Golden Arrow, H. C. Pih, 142.
2.—Tung Hai's Corinth, J. B. Lok, 147.
3.—S. C's Arabian Plain, C. Encarnacao, 146.
Won by three lengths; a head.
Time, 4 min. 09⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $24.40. Places, $9.90, $14.90, $22.40.

8—The Gulf of Bothnia Race

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1930.—Half mile.
1.—Law and Hickling's Glen Clova, T. J. Rothe, 150.
2.—Raymond's Prince Walbert V., H. C. Pih, 159.
3.—Hen's Fiery Lad, Y. S. Chang, 149.
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 03⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $59.80. Places, $15.20, $15.70, $8.70.

9—The Gulf of Siam Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—F.C.C. and T.Z.L's Adalin, T. L. Wong, 155.
2.—Ment's Brison, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Five Bats' Peony, S. C. Chang, 145.
Won by a short head; half.
Time, 2 min. 55⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $23.40. Places, $9.70, $14.90, $48.30.

10—The Gulf of Riga Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1930, that have started and not won more than one race since 1st September, 1930.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Fairy's Fairy Hawk, J. B. Lok, 157.
2.—M.S.P's Jolly Comedian, T. M. Collaco, 155.
3.—T. W. Co's The New Buick, H. C. Pih, 155.
Won by a neck; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 50⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.10. Places, $6.20, $9, $10.30.

BASEBALL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

Keio were victorious over Waseda with the score of 6 to 4 in favour of the former in the inter-collegiate baseball classic played on the Meiji Shrine ground this afternoon. Tens of thousands of baseball enthusiasts turned out to witness the game, which is fast superseding the sumo (gapanese wrestling) as the national game in Japan.—Rengo.

YACHTS CAPSIZE WHEN RACING

It is not often that any sort of weather lessens the ardour of the sailing members of the Shanghai Yacht Club, but evidently the very strong wind which was blowing on October 19, at times reaching the force of a gale, was too much for many of them. At any rate, although the laodahs had all the boats ready, only three in each class went out—the Viking, Phantom, and Corsaire in the miscellaneous class, and the Spectre, Phooka, and Pixie of the Byrne boats. The Wah Lee set sail with the others, but her sporting owner was not on board and she soon returned to moorings, so it is presumed she was not racing.

The six skippers and their crews had one of the wildest races experienced for many years. The course set was up-river to the upper measured mile marks, a distance of just under 13 miles. The big boats went out with four reefs and the Byrne boats were reefed down as close as possible, but even this did not suffice for some. The Phantom, which is no more than a racing machine and never is stable in a real wind, capsized off the Dollar Wharf. Shortly afterwards, the Viking hove to in order to put in another reef, having gone out with only two, with the result that the Corsaire finished an easy first, with only the Viking behind her.

The Spectre had so much of a dusting in the early part of the race that her skipper put back from the Arsenal Reach. The other two carried on, but off High Bank the Phooka capsized, so the Pixie finished alone.

In these circumstances, it was left to the Corsaire and the Viking to provide the only competion for the return race and the Viking was the first to cross the line. However, the Corsaire had stayed so well with her that she won on handicaps, thus securing two winning flags for the day as some compensation for past disappointments this season.

The Phatom is only a large edition of the Byrne boats and the late Commodore built them to a non-sinkable and comfortably capsizing design, so that nothing resulted from the two accidents worse than being put out of the races.

Arrangements are being made to complete the International series on November 2, for which purpose the down-river meeting originally fixed for that date will be cancelled.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

English League, 1st Division

Aston Villa 1, Birmingham 1.
Bolton W. 1, Blackpool 0.
Chelsea 1, Sheffield United 0.
Grimsby Town 0, Portsmouth 3.
Huddersfield T. 4, Leicester City 1.
Liverpool 2, Leeds United 0.
Manchester U. 1, Arsenal 2.
Middlesbrough 1, Sunderland 0.
Newcastle U. 2, Derby County 5.
Sheffield W. 1, Manchester C. 1.
West Ham U. 4, Blackburn R. 3.

2nd Division

Bradford 3, Charlton A. 2.
Burnley 2, Swansea Town 2.
Millwall 2, Bristol City 0.
Nottingham F. 2, Everton 2.
Oldham A. 4, Cardiff City 2.
Preston N. E. 2, Plymouth 1.
Reading 0, Port Vale 3.
Southampton 1, W. Brom A. 1.
Stoke City 0, Barnsley 0.
Tottenham H. 3, Bury 1.
Whampton W. 0, Bradford City 1.

3rd Division (Southern)

Brentford 1, Coventry City 2.
Brighton 1, Norwich City 0.
Bristol Rovers 1, Watford 5.
Crystal Palace 5, Fulham 2.
Exeter City 4, Thames 3.
Gillingham 0, Clapton Orient 0.
Luton Town 2, Boscombe 3.
Newport County 2, Notts County 3.
Northampton T. 3, Walsall 0.
Southend U. 5, Swindon Town 3.
Torquay United 6, Queen's Park R. 2.

3rd Division (Northern)

Accrington S. 0, Hartlepools U. 2.
Barrow 3, Hull City 0.
Carlisle U. 2, New Brighton 0.
Chesterfield 2, Doncaster R. 1.
Crewe Alexandra 4, Nelson 2.
Rochdale 0, Wigan Borough 4.
Rotherham U. 1, Gateshead 1.
Southport 1, Lincoln City 2.
Tranmere R. 2, Halifax Town 2.
Wrexham 2, Darlington 0.
York City 1, Stockport C. 2.

Scottish League, 1st Division

Airdrie 0, Motherwell 5.
Celtic 3, St. Mirren 1.
Dundee 2, Cowdenbeath 0.
East Fife 1, Aberdeen 3.
Hamilton Acads 4, Clyde 0.
Hearts 5, Leith Athletic 2.
Kilmarnock 1, Rangers 0.
Morton 5, Hibernian 4.
Partick Thistle 5, Ayr United 1.
Queen's Park 2, Falkirk 0.
—Reuter.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Shooting under ideal weather conditions, resulting in some very fine scores, the American Company, S.V.C., concluded their annual rifle meeting. Following are the leading scores in individual events:—

	Lt. G. M. Neal	286
	Sgt. W. Hutchinson	267
Pl.	Sgt. H. Evangelista	266
	Pte. C. J. Langley	265
	Pte. R. H. Gordon	258
	Pte. E. H. Waller	250
	Pte. R. Hutchinson	245
	Pte. W. Awad	242
	Pte. T. Hutchinson	235
	Pte. B. S. Jenkins	225
	Pte. M. A. Kuhn	223
	Capt. W. E. Sauer	222
	Pte. P. De Gaston	217
	Pte. E. M. Hayes	215
	Corp. G. B. Enders	214
	Pte. R. M. Jordan	211
	„ H. A. Hibbard	200
	Sgt. J. W. Templo	192
	Pte. T. G. Derwingson	187
	„ J. Iglesias	176
	„ B. Teodora	176
	„ A. Teodora	171
	„ L. Trinidad	167
	„ W. Klein	164
	Corp. A. Ybardaloza	162
	„ A. O. Luchangco	162
	Pte. C. E. Ollerdessen	162
	„ W. V. Dyson	158
	„ M. A. Harris	156
	„ G. Mendosa	151
	Corp. T. F. McRae	148
1st	Sgt. R. P. Roberts	148
	Pte. A. R. Edwards	142
M	Sgt. T. J. Engstrom	141

The first three as above were similarly placed for the Grand Aggregate. Pte. R. Hutchinson, Pte. E. M. Hayes, Pte. L. Trinidad, and Pte. C. E. Ollerdessen won first prizes. Pte. A. R. Edwards won the Syria Cup for the highest score in the trained men's course with handicap.

AN S.V.C. RIFLE RECORD

The American Company have created a record for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps annual rifle meetings that will be hard to equal that of winning all the team events. On October 18, they won three, and on October 19 they won the remaining three, while in all events except the knock-out competition on Saturday the Japanese Company came second. In the knock-out, the Armoured Car Company were runners-up.

Before presenting the prizes at the conclusion of yesterday morning's shooting, Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, the Commandant, congratulated the American Company on their showing. He stated that he did not think he was doing an injustice to other units in saying that the success of the American and Japanese Companies was achieved on their merits.

The Commandant pointed out that three things were necessary for success in team competitions organization, keenness, and practice. Practice did not consist only in shooting with live rounds, but in turning up as a team regularly and in loading and aiming practice. These two units had spent more time over shooting than the others, hence their success.

Conditions were far from ideal for shooting yesterday morning. There was a very strong wind blowing across the range from the west, with violent gusts at times, while clouds chasing across the sky caused rapid changes of light at various parts of the range. At one time in the skirmishing practice bright sunlight on the firing point and deep shadow on the black figure targets made some of the latter practically invisible.

Great interest attached, as usual, to "the Best Ten," Event 5. Several teams were close together at the conclusion of the first two practices, the Americans leading from the Japanese and Armoured Cars by 20 points. Firing first, the Armoured Cars, in the skirmishing practice at difficult targets under tricky conditions, caused a surprise by making the excellent score of 123 points (41 hits).

Shortly afterwards the Japanese improved on this, the only unit to do so, scoring 42 hits and thus putting the Armoured Cars out of the running by 3 points. Firing next to last, and needing 36 hits to win, the Americans scored exactly this figure (108 points), to win from the Japanese by two points. Last year, the American Company won from the Japanese by the even narrower margin of one point. The Armoured Cars, who usually do well in this competition, are to be congratulated on again making a good showing against infantry units.

Details follow:

Event 4 (Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants). Holders, Japanese Co.—1, American Co., 180 points; 2, Japanese Co., 156; 3, Shanghai Scottish, 154.

Event 5 (the Best Ten). Holders, American Co.—1, American Co., 398 points (scores by practices, 176, 114, 108); 2, Japanese Co., 396 (168, 102, 126); 3, Armoured Car Co., 393 (167, 103, 123); 4, Field Artillery Battery, 381 (161 103, 117).

Event 6 (Chinese Challenge Cup). Holders, American Co.—1, American Co., 157 points; 2, Japanese Co., 141 points.

The winning teams of the American Co. were composed of the following:—

Event 4.—Lieut. G. M. Neal, Sgt. W. Hutchinson, Sgt. Evangelista and Sgt. Rodriguez.

Event 5.—Capt. W. E. Sauer, Lieut. G. M. Neal, Sgt. Hutchinson, Sgt. Evangelista, Cpl. Ybardaloza, Ptes. Langley, R. Hutchinson, R. H. Gordon, R. M. Jordan and Awad.

Event 6.—Capt. W. E. Sauer, Lieut. G. M. Neal, Sgt. W. Hutchinson, Sgt. Evangelista, Cpl. Enders and Cpl. Ybardolaza.

The Commandant took the opportunity on October 19 to present to Pte. R. M. Jordan the Trueman Cup, the trophy given for the highest score recorded each year in the annual classification course. The cup is new, replacing the original Trueman Cup which was stolen from the Japanese Club several months ago.

MR. "JOHN PEEL" GETS HOME

At the recent Ayr races, Mr. John Johnstone, riding his own horse, a five-year-old named Spring Blossom, won the Craigie Welter Handicap by two lengths, carrying 10 st. 7 lb. He started at odds of 7-1. A local correspondent writes:—

"Mary old residents in China, and in Shanghai in particular, will rejoice to see that one of their erstwhile crack jockeys can still ride winners, though well advanced in the sere and yellow leaf. The event was a welter for gentlemen riders and included some of the best in Great Britain."

"The Times" racing correspondent paid a very flattering compliment to Mr. Johnstone and those who remember the latter in China will be particularly interested in the last paragraph of his remarks, for when he rode in Shanghai for the "John Peel" stable there was no jockey who kept closer to a pony's neck than Mr. Johnstone. The extract follows:—

"The Craigie Welter Handicap, a race for gentlemen riders, was a great triumph for a rider of the older school, Mr. John Johnstone, who, riding his own horse, Spring Blossom, won from Argos Lad, with the favourite, Nuxford, third. Mr. Johnstone, who is a member of the National Hunt Committee, has spent many years in China, but is now residing in his native county of Dumfriesshire, where his father and grandfather were Masters of the Dumfriesshire Hounds. Mr. Johnstone made no secret of his hopes, but it is to be feared that not a few people who were told of those hopes failed to turn them to financial advantage. Nuxford was a firm favourite. His rider, Mr. Cottrill, apparently had no doubt about his ability to stay the mile over which this race was run, for as soon as the tapes went up he went to the front. He stayed there until half-way up the straight, when he was challenged by Argos Lad, who at that point in the race appeared certain to win. However, he either could not or would not find any more when Mr. Johnstone challenged him on the outside rather less than a furlong from the finish. Spring Blossom then went on to win decisively. It was a reminder of olden times to watch Mr. Johnstone sitting upright and riding his horse home with his heels and his hands—no climbing up the horse's neck and whispering in her ear, but just honest, vigorous riding."

U.S. FOOTBALL RESULTS

Army 6, Harvard 0.
Michigan 13, Ohio State 0.
Cornell 12, Princeton 7.
Fordham 6, Holy Cross 0.
Yale 21, Brown 0.
Florida 19, University of Chicago 0.
Alabama 18, Tennessee 6.
Duke 18, Navy 0.
Dartmouth 52, Columbia 0.
Wisconsin 27, Pennsylvania 0.
Nebraska 14, Iowa State 12.
Notre Dame 21, Carnegie 6.
Penn State 0, La Fayette 0.
Northwestern 32, Illinois 0.
Purdue 20, Iowa 0.
Minnesota 6, Indiana 0.
New York University 38, Missouri 0.
Ohio 47, Western Reserve 0.
Georgia 26, North Carolina 0.
Olympics 13, California 7.
Oregon 7, Washington 0.
Stanford 13, Oregon State 7.
—United Press.

TURNING their attention to the border provinces such as Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Thibet, students of Shanghai College have organized a Frontier Club, for the purpose of studying frontier life and problems in the hope that some of them may go to the frontiers for service in the future. In this connection, they are organizing a special frontier branch in the library and a frontier museum.

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SHANGHAI'S OWN FISH STORY

There *is* a fish in the Shanghai Rowing Club's bath. It has been seen by a member of the staff of the "North-China Daily News," alive, swimming, and contentedly browsing on a few odd leaves that have blown in through the windows—the fish, that is: not the investigator. Its size was difficult to judge, on account of the fore-shortening of the water, but it seemed in facial characteristics and dimensions something like a mackerel, or a large sardine, or a small tuna: only it is understood neither mackerel, sardine, or tuna are common in the Whangpoo.

"George" assisted in the investigation and, when referred to for more minute details, propounded them as follows:—"Fish have got. Have jump in boat." And that was all, save that George had a hungry and breach-of-the-Tenth-Commandment look in his eye. Accordingly, and as people will never believe a fish story, the reputed facts of the fish are recorded as sent in by "Ripley":—

"If you don't believe it, the evidence will be found in the swimming bath of the Shanghai Rowing Club, which is functioning temporarily as an aquarium. There are the elect few who have holed out in one (fewer than they say they are, by the way). Yet they must yield to the Rowing Club and a fish who holed out in a four-oared boat of the Rowing Club at noon yesterday, whilst it was near the Pootung shore. Bow of the boat received the two-footer (it may have been one—but this is a fishy tale anyway) full in his lap. A small edition of the fearsome Whangpoo dragon he thought it and Nos. 2, 3, and stroke had by force to restrain a dive overboard.

"Then he was (the fish, I mean) allowed to live in the bottom of the boat, breathing the fœtid and smoky atmosphere of our city for fifteen minutes, until the boathouse pontoon was reached. No committeeman being in sight, decision on the question as to whether the bath might be used by a non ticket-holder was dispensed with and Mr. Fish was given a dive from the sixth-step, entering far more gracefully than the ordinary member diver.

"If you don't believe it, join the club, pay your ten cents, whistle and 'Tunney' will bob to the surface and smile you over."

THE MUKDEN GAMES

Mukden, Oct. 14.

The athletic meeting held by the four North-Eastern Provinces ended yesterday, the winning school being the North-Eastern University of Mukden.

The champion boy athlete was Hsiao Ting-hua, of the North-Eastern University, Mukden while Wu Mei-hsien, of the Girls First Middle School, Harbin, took first place among the girl athletes.—Reuter.

Mr. H. E. Morriss's candidate for next year's One Thousand Guineas and The Oaks, Pasca, continues her flattering career and at Birmingham she ran away with a race for two-year-olds, leading all the way and finishing a comfortable one and a half lengths ahead of the well-bred Gainsborough-Mumtaz Mahal filly, Mah Mahal. The success is the more pleasing by reason of the fact that Pasca is bred from Soubriquet, the famous Lemberg mare, by Manna, Mr. Morriss's Derby winner. The racing expert of "The Times" wrote of Pasca recently that she "must be one of the best of her age and sex yet seen on the race course."

Weighing but 145 pounds and standing only 5 feet 4½ inches high, Kanetaka Kitahata, 25, of Tokyo, who aspires to seek prize-fighting fame in America, is the possessor of enormous strength, and is said to be as strong as 30 ordinary men combined. He is stated to be able to lift 10 bales of rice, weighing approximately a ton and a half. Driving a 5-inch nail into a 3-inch board is to him a thing of no account. At one time, he is said to have towed a motor car, loaded with 32 people by holding a rope in his mouth, pulling the car.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. FULL COURT

Rehearing of Action Against Local Transport Firm

H.M. Full Court of Appeal, consisting of Judge Sir Peter Grain, Assistant Judge G. W. King, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wood (Acting Chief Justice at Hongkong) on October 20, heard the appeal of the China Soap Co., Ltd., against a decision in favour of G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., given by Judge Grain on June 25.

Mr. John McNeill represented the plaintiffs-appellants; Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the defendants-respondents.

The facts of the case, as outlined by counsel, are briefly as follow: On August 30, or in the early hours of August 31, 1929, the defendants-respondents were engaged in carrying a consignment of 900 barrels of resin, which had been landed at the China Merchants Wharf, from the str. Silverbelle to the plaintiffs-appellants factory. They had carried all but 160 barrels before any incident took place. These 160 barrels were loaded separately on one of their lighters. The lighter was unable to deliver the cargo to the factory on August 30, as it was a Saturday, or on the following day as there was no one then authorized to receive it. The laodahs consequently moored the lighter against the Blue Funnel Wharf. While so moored, the str. Dah Yung passed down river, causing a considerable wash, which resulted in 118 barrels of the resin being either swept or tilted into the water, of which number 73 were an absolute loss. The value of the 73 barrels was Tls. 2,342.10 which amount was claimed at the original hearing.

The plaintiffs-appellants then pleaded that the defendants-respondents "common carriers," a capacity which rendered them liable for all loss except that caused by "Act of God" or "The King's Enemies" or by injury arising from defects inherent in the cargo carried. It was alternatively pleaded by them that if the defendants-respondents were not "common carriers" they had agreed to carry carefully and without negligence whereas it was in consequence of their negligence that the loss had occurred.

The defendants-respondents denied that they were "common carriers" and alleged that they had contracted to carry as "private carriers"; that the plaintiffs-appellants had contracted to insure all cargo to cover "risk of craft," and that they had given notice to the plaintiffs-appellants that they would not be liable as insurers of the goods. Alternatively, they pleaded that even if they had received the cargo as "common carriers" they had contracted out of part of their liabilities as such.

Judge Grain decided that the defendants-respondents were not "common carriers" and that no negligence had been proved by the plaintiffs-appellants, on whom the burden of proof rested.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr. McNeill said that the question of damages was not an issue and that he had based his appeal on ten alleged grounds which were briefly as follow: That the learned judge in the court below had been wrong in law in deciding the original case against his clients; that his decision that the defendants-respondents were not "common carriers" was not in consonance with the facts as proved; that he erred in holding that the maxim *res ipsa loquitur* (ie. that the accident to the resin could not have happened in the usual course of events if the servants of the defendants-respondents had used proper care and precaution) was not applicable; that he was wrong in holding that the burden of proving negligence rested on the shoulders of the plaintiffs-appellants, who alleged it; that his finding that there was insufficient evidence of negligence was wrong in law; that he erred in saying in his judgment that the evidence of a Chinese witness was illogical because of possible error in interpretation, despite the acceptance by the defendants-respondents of that interpretation; that he erred other than legally in holding that there were very meagre grounds to prove negligence; that as evidence of specific negligence had been given the burden was on the defendants-respondents to prove that the accident could not have been avoided; and that there was no evidence or insufficient evidence to show that the lost cargo had been properly stowed.

Mr. McNeill quoted exhaustively from legal authorities in support of these contentions. It was obvious, he said, that the learned judge had been under a misapprehension as to the status of "common" and "private" carriers when he gave his decision in favour of the defendants-respondents. The evidence of negligence was so apparent that had he then had a proper conception of that status he could not have done otherwise but find for the plaintiffs-respondents.

Mr. Harris commenced his reply just before the Court adjourned. He will continue his speech on October 21.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Anderson Case Continued

The case of Mrs. Frances Jean Anderson, charged with assault and battery in a complaint by Mrs. Elsa Baruksen, Russian, was continued on October 14 in the U.S. Court for China. Mrs. Anderson was arrested on October 9 on Mrs. Baruksen's complaint that on October 8, she, in company with Mr. E. Matthey, head steward of the Majestic Hotel, had gone to to the home of Mrs. Anderson to demand payment of debts. Mrs. Baruksen alleged that on that day Mrs. Anderson had hit her, bruised her flesh, slapped Mr. Matthey across the face, and that she had been forcibly ejected by Mr. Anderson.

At the hearing, Mrs. Anderson testified that the alleged debt to Mrs. Baruksen had been paid to Mr. Baruksen, proprietor of the Cathay Pharmacy, and that $60 of the alleged $100 debt to the Majestic Hotel had already been paid to Mr. Duer. In answer to the District Attorney's question as to whether or not it was Mrs. Anderson's habit to issue post-dated cheques, Mrs. Anderson replied, "I refuse to answer that question."

Mrs. Anderson also testified that she had not hit Mrs. Baruksen at any time but that Mrs. Baruksen had followed her into the dining room after having been invited to leave, and had called her vile names. At this point, witness alleged, Mr. Anderson had come to her rescue, Mr. Matthey had made a "pass" at Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson had retaliated by twisting his arm. Mrs. Anderson had implored her husband to desist and he, accordingly, had done so, much against his will.

Mr. Anderson was next sworn and stated that he had gone ahead on the American theory that his home was his castle and had put Mrs. Baruksen, chief invader, out. When questioned as to why he had not called the police Mr. Anderson replied, "There is nothing wrong with me physically. If there is any ejecting to do I'll do it." Mr. Anderson testified to the fact that he had used a "half-Nelson" hold on Mr. Matthey but had released him upon Mrs. Anderson's request. He then gave Mrs. Baruksen, after Mr. Matthey had gone to get the police, exactly nine minutes to evacuate. Upon her persistant refusal to do so he had carried her out to the hall, set her on her feet, and shut the door. Mrs. Baruksen, witness alleged, had broken five windows in vengeance, doing considerable screaming in the meantime.

At this time Mr. F. J. Schuhl, attorney for the defence, asked to be excused and the case was adjourned.

Murder Case

A legal argument regarding the liberation of a prisoner committed for trial on a second degree charge of murder was the reason for postponing the commitment at the U.S. Court on October 17, of Raymondo Tobias, a Filipino, who appeared in connection with the death of William Garcia.

A whole-day hearing was devoted to the case by Commissioner A. Krisel and the court was crowded. The Commissioner postponed the commitment until a later date. Dr. George Sellett, U.S. District Attorney, prosecuted and Mr. J. B. Davies defended.

Jean Lafranke, known as "Tex", an American citizen and an acquaintance of William Garcia, who met his death at 4.15 on Sunday morning September 28, 1930, by reason of a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument, was the first witness. He said he was a professional motor cycle rider, employed at the New World, and he became acquainted with Garcia when he also was employed by that establishment. Garcia came to the New World on July 1 of this year as a mechanic.

On Saturday, September 27, witness stated that he first saw Garcia at 11.30 a.m. at the New World and later went for tiffin with him at 136 N. Szechuen Road where, in company with Mrs. Kane, the three drank two quarts of beer.

Later Garcia and Tex went to the International Cafe and had a quart of beer and two glasses of port wine each. They arrived at the New World at 5.30 where they parted. Garcia came back at nine o'clock to take tickets and at 11.30 the couple set out to do a little drinking. They bought a quart of port and consumed half of it while walking to Peking Road where they took rieshas and went to the Tumble Inn cafe. There Garcia became quarrelsome with some strangers and drank, with Tex, the other half of the port, a bottle of beer, and two glasses of straight whiskey. They left the place at 3.30 Sunday morning, took rieshas, and turned south on Szechuen Road and east on Range Road, Tex in the lead about 20 feet. Hearing Garcia call, and the words, "Hey, Tex, wait a minute," he looked back and saw a street fight in progress, composed of Garcia and five others. Tex went back to see if he could be of assistance and one man struck him and knocked him down. When he got up two men knocked him across the street to the south side of Range Road and suddenly took to their heels and fled. Tex walked towards the light at the intersection and saw Garcia walking towards him. Garcia exclaimed, "Tex, better get a doctor, they've stuck me."

Tex attempted to put him into a ricsha but Garcia fell out, face down between the shafts. He then turned him over and held him until a motor car arrived and took them to the General Hospital where he helped put Garcia on a stretcher. Upon question the doctor whether or not there was any hope the doctor replied, "Your friend is dead."

The second witness was Jose Amper, a Filipino employed in the French Club orchestra, who stated that on Saturday night, September 27, he worked until two o'clock on Sunday morning, ate his supper, and started for home. Arriving at the corner of N. Szechuen and Range Roads he saw friends and conversed with them. Among them was Tobias who told him of difficulties he had been having at the Night Club where he was employed as a musician. Tobias, witness stated, appeared a bit intoxicated, and was evidently in a quarrelsome frame of mind for as two American sailors passed he called after them in insulting terms. A few moments after two other ricshas appeared, more insults were exchanged, and Garcia jumped out of his ricsha and hit Tobias twice across the face. A fight ensued and witness saw a red spot on Garcia's white shirt which he at first thought was a flower. It grew larger, however, and he realized it was blood. When Tobias called out, "Run away from here quick," he needed no second invitation, but fled.

Alfredo Alvido testified that he was a Filipino, employed as a musician at the Canidrome. Finishing his work at 3.35 on Sunday morning he had gone to the Tavern with a friend and a few moments later they had taken three Filipino girls and their father into the car to take them to their home on Dixwell Road. Going along Range Road he saw Tobias, and wishing to talk business with him he had left his friends and returned to North Szechuen Road and Range Road. He arrived just in time to see the fatal fight begin. Seeing that Tex meant to help his friend he fought him off and a few harmless blows were exchanged, witness alleging that at no time did Tex hit the ground, as the former witness had declared. Léon, another friend, also joined in the fight to keep Tex away from Garcia. Suddenly Alvido saw a knife in Tobias' hand and warned him not to use it. He then ran down the alleyway towards his home and was overtaken by Tobias who accompanied him to his room. Tobias, witness alleged, was covered with blood and wanted him to go to his house and get clean clothing for him. This Alvido refused to do and seven minutes later Garcia left. Witness declared that it was very likely that Tobias carried a knife inasmuch as all saxaphone players use them daily to trim the reeds but Tobias was not naturally quarrelsome and he had never seen him drunk.

Cedric Arthur Mason, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, said on Sunday morning September 28, he heard a cry for help while going along North Szechuen Road on his motor cycle. He saw a man lying on the ground bleeding profusely from a chest wound and another man talking to him. He was requested to take the wounded man to a hospital and obtained a motor car for that purpose.

Dr. Cecil Bennett, of the General Hospital said that on the morning of September 28 he received a telephone call requesting his presence in the hospital. He arrived at 4.30 in time to see the patient die a moment or two after. Dr. Bennett declared that his death was caused by a deep wound between the second and third ribs which had penetrated the left lung, and also stated that it would be impossible for anyone to live for more than half an hour with such a wound. The wound, witness stated, was at least three and a half inches deep. Dr. Wm. K. Nance, the U.S. Coroner's Physician and Gaol Physician, testified that he was called upon to view the body. He found the deceased to be a man of good physique, strong and athletic. The fatal wound was like that described by Dr. Bennett and it was Dr. Nance's opinion that such a wound would require a heavy bladed instrument with a blade four inches long.

Det.-Sgt. Henry James Stocks, attached to the Hongkew Police Station, stated that he discovered Tobias on Sunday, September 28, at 130 Boone Road. The accused first denied that his name was Tobias but after much questioning admitted his identity and stated that he had stabbed a man in self-defence. He was turned over to Det.-Inspector H. J. Schmidt, who wrote out his answers which were re-read to Tobias and signed by the accused.

The accused was not placed in the witness box.

Mr. Davies, attorney for the defendant, pleaded that a charge of first degree murder presupposes that the act must have been done deliberately, wilfully, and with malice aforethought. It was his contention that in this case there was not the slightest evidence of premeditation and that the only thing proved was the actuality of the fight. Up until the moment of the fight the accused had never seen the victim.

In reply, Dr. Sellett pointed out that the term "premeditation" may be defined as being a matter of seconds, or in this case, any of the several moments of the fight.

Replying to Mr. Davies' plea that a charge of manslaughter be substituted for that of murder, the District Attorney argued that manslaughter was an act committed under the influence of passion with suitable provocation. In his opinion there had not been suitable provocation in this matter.

A definite commitment will be made on October 22 and the defendant bound over for trial in the U.S. Court when Judge Milton D. Purdy returns.

Lady Recovers Damages

A decision of negligence and responsibility for damages was accorded against John W. Elam, an American, who collided with a motor car belonging to Miss Nellie McLeish, a British subject, on July 1, 1930, by the Commissioner, Mr. A. Krisel, in the U. S. Commissioner's Court on October 18. The action was for the recovery of the sum of 96 taels, cost of repairs to plaintiff's motor car, which was damaged by reason of the defend-

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unt's negligence as it was standing alongside the kerb at No. 15 Avenue du Roi Albert. At 9 o'clock at night Mr. Elam was driving his motor car along the same avenue and ran into Miss McLeish's car.

Mr. Moller, a friend of the plaintiff, came out of his house and saw the defendant attempting to extricate his car. At this time, Mr. Strangman, friend of the defendant, informed Mr. Moller that he would be responsible for the damages. On the next evening both gentlemen reiterated their promises, on the grounds that a riesha was in the path of danger and the collision was unavoidable. It was also learned that the plaintiff's car was insured. However, the insurance company refused to pay the damages.

Mr. Reader Harris, attorney for the plaintiff, testified that the defendant had not mentioned the riesha incident to him upon being questioned. The Commissioner concluded that Mr. Elam had failed to establish his defence and while he may not have been under the influence of alcohol at the time, as alleged, or he may not have been driving at an excessive rate of speed, he had driven his motor-car in a negligent manner and must pay the damages.

DISTRICT COURT

Lottery Tickets at New World

Chow Zung-ching, manager of the New World Amusement Resort at the corner of Bubbling Well and Thibet Roads, was charged before Judge Loo in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 14 with having violated the municipal regulations concerning amusement resorts by issuing and circulating lottery tickets.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, said that, during September, Det.-Inspr. Papp learned that lottery tickets were being sold at the New World under the name of the Dong Zung Loh Nee Dong, a benevolent society. These were being sold at $1 each, 50,000 tickets being issued. The winning numbers would correspond with the winning numbers of the Shanghai Race Club's autumn meeting "A" sweep and the first prize was to be $5,000, the second $2,000, and the third $1,000.

Mr. Liu Shan, attorney for defendant, stood up but was informed by the Judge that he could not appear as the law provided that no lawyers would appear in police court cases, Mr. Liu accordingly withdrew.

Accused then said that the tickets were issued by the benevolent society mentioned and the New World sold them, as agents. The proceeds of the lottery were to be used for benevolent purposes and the scheme was sponsored by well-known local residents with the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Council, through the law firm of Messrs. Fessenden & Holcomb.

The hearing was adjourned until October 15 to enable defendant to file a written answer.

Alleged Illegal Confinement

A native of Kuangsi was arraigned before Judge Ng in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 14 on a charge of illegally keeping his wife in confinement at 826 Penang Road for several days. The Court ordered a remand for the appearance of a competent interpreter as apparently those present in Court found it most difficult to understand what accused, who spoke his native dialect, was saying.

Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, said that information was received by the police to the effect that a woman was being illegally detained in a room at 826 Penang Road. Detectives went to the scene and found a back room locked. Somebody was weeping inside. Accused was upstairs and, when questioned as to who was inside the room, told the detectives that it was his wife. Asked for the key, he was unable to produce one so the lock was broken and the detectives entered. The room was in a most filthy condition, there being a woman in a very sick condition inside. She had not been allowed to leave under any condition. Accused was taken to the station and he stated there that his wife had been locked up for four days. As the woman was in a very weak condition, she was sent to hospital, where she was found to be suffering from bruises about various parts of the body.

The woman, Lee Tah-sz, entered the witness box in a most pitiable state and spoke in a very low tone, saying that she had been locked up by accused.

Accused was questioned and he said that complainant had to be locked up because she was mentally deranged. She cried and made a noise constantly and she invariably attacked people. A wet nurse had locked her up and taken the key away. He (accused) and complainant had been married 19 years and they had lived happily.

The landlord said that complainant showed no signs of being demented. She may have been, but he did not know because "I am a Ningpo man and she is a native of Kuangsi and I cannot understand her." He had never heard of any quarrels between complainant and the concubine.

As stated, a week's remand was ordered.

Three Years for Godown Thief

Found guilty of breaking into Messrs. Calder Marshall & Co.'s godown, 24 Woosung Road, on September 6 and stealing property valued at approximately $8,000, Kung Ying-tsai, *alias* "Small Japanese", was brought before Judge Feng in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 15 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Previous arrests and convictions led to the arrest of the accused man in Woosung Road on a warrant. At first accused, who was alleged to be leader of the gang, denied the charge but later he made a full confession, with the result that the police succeeded in recovering the majority of the stolen property from a pawnshop in the French Concession.

Three Charged with Extortion

Three Chinese women appeared before Judge Sun in the Special Special District Court on October 16 on a charge of attempting to extort $10,000 from a local merchant by means of threatening letters.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, on September 26, a merchant residing at No. 80 Tatung Road reported to the police that he had received a threatening letter demanding $10,000. He also received other letters, the last one instructing him to place the money at the entrance of an alleyway off Tatung Road.

A detective was sent to the place to keep watch and, on October 15, the first and second accused went there. The first accused was seen to approach an electric pole and try to take down a dummy parcel containing "the money" which had been tied there, but she was arrested together with the second accused. The third accused's house was opposite the electric pole and, when she was seen to leave her house by the back door, she was also arrested.

Corroborative evidence was given by complainant who stated that the first letter he received instructed him to paste a sheet of red paper on the wall outside his house. He did so and he saw the first accused walking about in the alleyway near his house. The second letter again instructed him to paste a red paper outside his house and, when this was done, he again saw the first accused loitering in the vicinity. All the three accused were his neighbours.

Questioned by the Court, the three accused denied all knowledge of the affair. The first accused said that she did not take down the parcel from the electric pole, but she saw it tied there. She did not know who wrote the threatening letters and she denied loitering about near complainant's house.

The second accused said that she left her house to buy some cigarettes and, when she passed the electric pole, she saw the first accused under arrest. When she asked the detective the reasons, she too was arrested.

The third accused said that the first accused came to her house to collect some money when she was arrested.

At the request of the police, the Judge ordered a remand till the 23rd instant so as to enable the police to make further inquiries.

More Threatening Letters

Charged with forming themselves into a criminal gang for the purpose of extorting money by means of threatening letters, four Chinese appeared before Judge Sun in the Special District Court on October 16.

Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that the police received information that the first accused was concerned in the writing of several threatening letters and he was arrested in Boone Road. He led the police to Chapei to arrest a man named Wong, the fourth accused, who was later handed over by the Chapei police. A pistol was found in Wong's house. The first accused then took the police to 302 Hailar Road but nobody was there. A detective was left on watch. When the second accused rode up on a cycle, he little suspected that the man on guard was a detective, so he told him to warn the third accused that the police were after him. He was then arrested. A piece of paper was found on the first accused bearing the name of a native bank and the police had reason to think that threatening letters had been sent to this bank by the gang.

Det.-Sgt. 119 said that the first accused admitted being concerned with others in attempting to extort money by sending threatening letters, and corroborated Mr. Lea's statement. The first accused admitted also that threatening letters had been sent to a man named Zau Yih-san demanding $5,000.

The first accused said the letters were written by the fourth accused who was formerly employed in the Tong Yue Bank.

The second accused denied the charge and said that he was asked by a woman to go to the third accused's house to warn him that the police were looking for him for fighting. He did not know the person he told was a detective.

Mr. Lea said that accused admitted also that, in September, they wrote three threatening letters.

A remand was ordered.

Cycle Thieves Arrested

The theft of bicycles left by their owners outside of buildings in the Settlement and their subsequent sale to shopkeepers in Chinese territory has resulted in a thorough search by the Shanghai Municipal Police for the perpetrators and, as a result of investigations made, two unemployed Chinese were charged in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 16 before Judge Shen with larceny.

Accused were both found guilty, the first being sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment and the second to two months.

Duty of a Bodyguard

Explaining that he had much responsibility in protecting his employer, Tsang Kyung-kuei, a bodyguard who hails from Shantung, came before Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court October 18 morning and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment for intimidation and for putting a private riesha coolie in fear of his life.

Dr. Paul P. Y. Rus, Assistant Municipal Advocate, informed the Court that, at 9.45 p.m. on Octobero 17, the accused was taken into custody by a Chinese constable for firing a shot from a pistol at one Sung Ah-nyi, a private riesha coolie. Accused was a bodyguard employed by a bank manager known as Sung Ching-zu of 152 Moulmein Road. At 9.15 p.m. on the day in question, two motor cars were proceeding along Hankow Road, one in an easterly direction, the other towards the west. Owing to the fact that a private riesha coolie caused an obstruction, traffic was held up and an altercation ensued.

Complainant, who was standing near by, went to see what was the matter when accused, who was accompanying his master to the Dah Wu Tai Theatre, left the motor car and crossed the road to where the obstruction was. There was another quarrel during which accused struck complainant. Several other private riesha coolies gathered round, whereupon accused, who was holding his 7.65 calibre Mauser pistol in his hand at the time, fired a shot towards the ground with the intention of intimidating complainant.

The bullet, said Dr. Ru, penetrated complainant's shoe but fortunately it caused no injury. Accused was then taken into custody and charged with intimidation and putting complainant in fear of injury of his life.

Dr. Ru asked the Court to take a very serious view of this matter. In view of numerous cases of kidnappings which had occurred in recent months, many men had been employed by the wealthy to act as their bodyguard and were armed with pistols. Many of these did not know how to handle pistols and these weapons had, therefore, become a menace to the public. Bodyguards were provided to protect their employers and not to draw pistols and fool about with them when they wished. They must be taught that they must not draw at will. With so many instances of armed crime and with so many men in possession of arms, the lives of innocent bystanders were at stake.

The coolie complainant corroborated counsel's statement and said that he only went over to see what the trouble was about when accused drew a pistol and fired a shot. The bullet penetrated witness's shoe but, fortunately, apart from causing a slight mark, it had no injurious effect.

Accused then told the Court that, when his master's car was held up, a number of riesha coolies gathered around. His responsibility was to protect his employer and that was a very grave one. "Your lordship will understand how heavy my responsibility was," said accused. "If I had not alighted from the car as I did and attempted to disperse the crowd I should have been neglecting my duties. I warned the coolies to move away but they refused to heed me. I then pushed them and their temper became nasty. I did not intend to shoot: if I wanted to bring my pistol into use and if I had wanted to shoot them, I would have killed them then and there. I wanted to save my pistol." Accused concluded by staying that he merely wished to get the crowd away from the car.

Dr. Ru again pointed out the danger to the public by allowing such men as accused to go about armed. Defendant should not be allowed to act as a bodyguard, said counsel, and he certainly should not be allowed to possess a pistol. Dr. Ru asked the Court to order the cancellation of his pistol licence.

A sentence of 30 days was imposed, the Court ordering the return of the pistol to accused's employer, and a recommendation was made for the cancellation of his licence.

Russian Charged with Larceny

Before Judge Loo in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 20, M. A. Pritsker, 33, an unemployed Russian, was charged with having picked the pocket of Mr. D. Pedersen, of the Shanghai Telephone Co., on a tramcar in North Soochow Road on Sunday afternoon.

Court Inspr. Hall said that, at 5.10 p.m. on October 19 complainant was riding in a tram and he was getting off near the Astor House when he felt someone take his cigarette case from his hip pocket. He put out his hand and caught hold of accused's hand: in it was complainant's silver cigarette case. Accused attempted to run away but complainant blew a police whistle and a Chinese constable ran up and arrested accused, who, at the police station, admitted the charge.

The Chinese constable corroborated this statement and said that he saw accused running and complainant following. He helped to arrest accused but did not see the cigarette case.

Complainant said the tram was crowded and he was getting off. Accused was in front of him but later he went behind witness and pushed against him. Witness became suspicious and felt for his cigarette case which was in his hip pocket. He saw it in accused's hand and snatched it from him. Accused was asked to go to the police station but he ran away.

Accused said that he had a quarrel with complainant in the tramcar and now the latter was wrongfully accusing him. He denied the charge. Thirty days imprisonment was passed.

Motor Fatality in Thibet Road

An inquest was conducted before Procurator Zee Mai, of the Special District Court, at the Public Mortuary on October 20 over the body of a male Chinese who died at the Lester Chinese Hospital on October 18 following a motor accident in Thibet Road on October 16.

Inspector Bishop informed the Procurator that, at 12.40 p.m. last Thursday, a Chinese chauffeur driving the motor lorry No. 16865 disobeyed the police signals in Thibet Road and collided with a motor cycle driven by deceased with the result that the latter was knocked off his cycle and sustained injuries to his right leg. He was at once taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital and from there sent to his home. The chauffeur of the motor lorry was later charged in the Special District Court with negligently causing injury and disobeying police signals, but he was released on shop security. He would now be charged with manslaughter and detained in custody.

Corroborative evidence having been given by a Sikh policeman who was on traffic duty in Thibet Road at the time of the accident, accused, questioned by the Procurator, said that he had been driving for only two days when the accident took place. The Sikh policeman on traffic duty in Thibet Road gave him the signal to turn into Taku Road and, when he did so, the motorcycle collided with the lorry.

A verdict was returned that deceased died from serious injuries caused by a motor truck. The Procurator ordered the detention of accused.

Court in Brief

Charged with assaulting a public officer, a coolie was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Judge Shen in the Special District Court.

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Foreign Telegrams

NEW CONSERVATIVE PARTY POLICY OUTLINED

MR. Stanley Baldwin, the British Conservative leader, has announced the policy of the Conservative Party in a letter which sets forth many important points of opposition to the policy of the Labour Government. The Party also endorses the Imperial preference principle contained in the proposals of Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Premier.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, has replied to this announcement, declaring that a sub-title would be: "I haul down my flag." Meanwhile, speaking at a banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Phillip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although deprecating pessimism, admitted the probability of a deficit in the Budget at the end of the year.

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, has elaborated his Imperial preference proposal and emphasized its acceptance in the light of the need for closer Empire economic relations.

INDUSTRY PROMISED PROTECTION

London, Oct. 15.

The policy of the Conservative Party, whenever it returns to power, is set forth in a letter from the leader of the Party and ex-Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Party organization.

In this letter Mr. Stanley Baldwin summarizes, at the close of a long statement, the policy of the Party as follows: rigorous economy: reduction of taxation: a thorough reform of the unemployment insurance system: effective protection for British manufacturing industries against foreign competition by the immediate introduction of an emergency tariff: a guaranteed price to the British farmer for wheat grown in the country combined with a tax on foreign malting barley and prevention of the dumping of foreign oats and other farm produce: a system to secure a definite market for home-grown and Empire wheat: and, finally, concerted action with the Dominions in order to promote economic unity within the Empire.

Mr. Baldwin says the Conservative Party accepts the principle of Imperial preference contained in the proposals made by the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, or an offer of 10 per cent. preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in the British and other Empire markets.—Reuter.

LABOUR REPLY TO CONSERVATIVES

London, Oct. 16.

"There is a dole in it for everybody except the working class," commented Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, to the "Daily Herald" on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement of policy.

Mr. MacDonald declared: "It is a queer mixture meant to square up the differences within his Party which Mr. Baldwin has hitherto manfully fought." The Premier added that a very good sub-title to it would be: "I haul down my flag."

The "Daily Herald" characterises Mr. Baldwin's statement as "a Tory plan for taxes on everything."—Reuter.

MR. SNOWDEN ON THE SITUATION

London, Oct. 15.

Speaking at a banquet at the Mansion House this evening, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, admitted that the revival of trade was slow but deprecated pessimism concerning the economic situation. He declared that the Government could do little for the salvation of industry, which lay in the hands of industry itself.

Referring to some criticism that the terms of his conversion loan were too generous and the Bank of England would be driven to restrict credit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasized that bankers' deposits at the Bank of England were now higher than a year ago. Nor had cheap rates for money unfavourably affected foreign exchanges and, as things stood, he was able to look forward to better—from the Treasury's point of view—debt conversion operations in the future.

He mentioned that there was a huge block of £2,000,000,000 of 5 per cent War Loan in connection with which he would carry out a large conversion operation when the time was favourable.

In conclusion, Mr. Snowden said that it was probable there would be a deficit in the Budget at the end of the present financial year, but he hoped to avoid any new taxation.—Reuter.

CANADIAN PLAN DISCUSSED

London, Oct. 13.

The Imperial Conference to-day again discussed inter-Imperial trade.

The specific proposals made by Mr. J. H. Scullin, the Premier of Australia; the Hon. G. W. Forbes, the New Zealand Minister of Lands; Sir Geoffrey Corbett (India); Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs of the Irish Free State, and particularly the proposal made by the Canadian Prime Minister, the Hon. R. B. Bennett of an offer of 10 per cent. preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in the British and other Empire markets are now being considered by the Government Departments in London.

The Conference to-day considered supplementary suggestions for improving inter-Imperial trade.

Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, who, in a speech at Edinburgh on the 11th emphasized that tariffs did not provide a remedy for the present situation, opened the proceedings with a general discourse on possible methods of organizing inter-Imperial trade on preferential lines through the media of bulk purchase and import boards, etc., and there was a discussion on the particular application of the general methods suggested to each Dominion.

It is worthy of note that a pronouncement was made that the Government of the United Kingdom accepted the principle that where tariffs exist in this country, preference shall be given to the Dominions.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 14.

Until the departments report to the Government, no statement will be made in reply to Mr. R. B. Bennett's proposal. The United Kingdom Government, however, have intimated to the Dominion premiers that they accept the principle and continuance of the principle that, where British tariffs exist, preferences to the Dominions will be continued.

Mr. Bennett, at to-day's meeting, cleared up a misunderstanding when he explained that his offer was to increase by 10 per cent. the existing preference granted to the United Kingdom by Canada and not to add a flat 10 per cent. to present preferences. — Wireless through Reuter.

LEADERS EXCHANGE SALLIES

London, Oct. 16.

The Imperial Conference has already brightened English politics, chiefly owing to the offer made by the Canadian Prime Minister, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, of ten per cent. preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in the British and other Empire markets.

This, according to commentators, was the reason for the manifesto issued yesterday evening by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Leader of the Conservative Party, giving the policy of the Conservative Party whenever it returns to power, namely: rigorous economy: reduction of taxation: a thorough reform of the unemployment insurance system: effective protection for British manufacturing industries against foreign competition by the immediate introduction of an emergency tariff: a guaranteed price to the British farmer for wheat grown in the country, combined with a tax on foreign malting barley and prevention of the dumping of foreign oats and other farm produce: a system to secure a definite market for home-grown and Empire wheat: and concerted action with the Dominions in order to promote economic unity within the Empire.

In some quarters this is described as an Election manifesto. It has had a mixed reception in the press and, among other interesting results, has evoked an outburst from Lord Beaverbrook.

In an article which appears in the "Evening Standard" to-night Lord Beaverbrook declares that Mr. Baldwin is dancing the same old jig but that nothing is going to be done which has any real meaning. Lord Beaverbrook says:

"We can have no truck with men of the Baldwin turn of mind like the Conservative candidate for South Paddington, Sir Herbert Liddiard, who, at the behest of the Central Conservative Office, has repudiated his solemn pledge to support taxes on food, a pledge which secured his adoption by the local Conservative Association of South Paddington."

Lord Beaverbook therefore asks the Conservative electors of South Paddington to write to assure him of their willingness to support an Empire Crusade candidate.

In connection with the South Paddington election, it is worthy of note that besides Sir Herbert Liddiard, the prospective candidates in the field are Miss Dorother Evans, who is fighting the constituency in the Labour interest, and Mrs. Stewart Richardson, of the United Empire Party, Lord Rothermere's organization.—Reuter.

PROGRESS MADE IN DISCUSSIONS

London, Oct. 16.

Although the Imperial Conference has not yet reached the stage at which decisions are made, it is understood that progress has been made with consideration of the various questions before it.

The main suggestions which have so far been made and which are now under detailed examination are:—

1. Tariffs, with preference for Empire products, with special reference to the Canadian proposal which is now being studied by the appropriate department of the United Kingdom Government;

2. The quota system as applied to imports into the United Kingdom, particularly of wheat, but a possible extension to other common duties;

3. Bulk purchase and imports of products which are correlated; and

4. Means whereby British industrialists might take fuller advantages of opportunities for trade with the Dominions.—Wireless through Reuter.

LIBERALS REAFFIRM INDEPENDENCE

London, Oct. 16.

At the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation at Torquay to-day a resolution was passed re-affirming the complete independence of the Liberal Party and renewing its insistence upon its maintenance as a separate political entity in parliamentary affairs.

Speaking on the resolution and condemning the remedies which had been proposed to meet trade depression, Mr. Ramsay Muir, the well-known political writer and historian, who was formerly Liberal M.P. for Rochdale, urged that the time had come to bring about an international movement for greater freedom of trade and the reduction of tariff barriers.

An amendment to the resolution, declaring that protection in favour of one section of the community at the expense of others, violated the principle of national justice, was adopted.—Wireless through Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER DEALS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT and prohibition continue to be the dominating topics in the United States according to the telegrams. President Hoover has announced the personnel of his committee which is to work with the Federal Reserve Board in an attempt to alleviate unemployment during the approaching winter.

Co-operation between the states and collaboration of national industries will be aimed at, showing the new vigorous policy of the administration. The situation was the subject of much bitter criticism at the American Federation of Labour convention, which charged the Government with closing its eyes to the facts of the case.

Meanwhile, the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau has decided not to publish the results of the questionnaire sent to 3,000 newspapers asking their opinion on the question. Denial has been given to the assertion that prohibition has contributed largely to unemployment.

CO-OPERATION WITH STATE GOVERNORS

Washington, Oct. 17.

Announcement was made at a press conference to-day by President Hoover that Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury Department, Mr. John J. Davis, Secretary of the Department of Labour, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior Department are to work with the Federal Reserve Board in an attempt to alleviate unemployment.

The means to be taken will include co-operation with governors of the states and mayors of cities. Information is to be distributed through various agencies.

There will also be an effort to collaborate with the national industries, and to regulate public works construction.

Meanwhile the Navy Department has awarded to the Newport Company a contract to build an aeroplane carrier at a total cost of G$15,560,000.

All these efforts are construed as showing a new policy on the part of the Administration, admitting the fact of widespread unemployment and going vigorously to work to improve the situation.

President Hoover intends to call leading business men of the United States to the White House singly, it was learned to-day, for a series of private discussions on means which may be taken to allow the Government to collaborate with business leaders toward a revival of business throughout the country.—United Press.

NEWSPAPER POLL ON PROHIBITION

Washington, Oct. 18.

A decision has been made by the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Bureau that it will not publish the results of a questionnaire sent to 3,000 newspapers throughout the United States, asking whether they are "wet" or "dry" in sentiment, it was announced to-day.

Originally it had been planned to give widespread publicity to the findings, and to-day's announcement embodied no reason for the reversal of this attitude while Bureau chiefs declined to answer questions of press representatives.

Later, however, Col. Amos Woodcock, director of the Bureau, said that the Bureau has planned to embody the newspaper questionaire results in a forthcoming conference. After a conference with the Department of Justice this plan had been vetoed, he explained, and for this reason the newspapers will be requested to disregard the matter.

Colonel Woodcock said that he feared the purpose of the questionnaire might be misconstrued.

This action fulfilled widespread forecasts that the questionnaire result might be suppressed, or that if it were not the entire matter would be thrown into the political arena with subsequent damage to high officials.

It was rumoured, however, that the questionnaire has received such widespread publicity already and has aroused such intense interest that some newspaper or newspapers might undertake the comparatively simple task of circulating a similar questionnaire—with, of course, full resultant publicity.

Since most of the large city newspapers are "wet" in attitude, and the results of such a questionnaire would probably afford more "wet" than "dry" propaganda capital, it was believed that one of the anti-prohibition papers might take up this work.

In a radio speech to American farmers, Prof. Irving Fisher, well known economist, declared to-day that prohibition in the United States has been successful.

He denied assertions by the "wets" to the effect that prohibition has contributed largely to American unemployment and the general depressed state of business, asserting that conditions without prohibition would be far worse.—United Press.

ATTACK ON U. S. PRESIDENT

Washington, Oct. 14.

In order to prove the good faith of President Hoover in connection with yesterday's attack by the Rev. John J. Burke, secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the White House to-day published a telegram sent to Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago who is presiding over the Eucharistic Congress at Omaha.

The message contained greetings and appreciation of "the value of spiritual ideals and religious observance to the life of the nation."

Friends indicated that President Hoover might consider the phraseology of his recent letter to the Lutherans' Reformation Sunday celebration as "unfortunate." The President's letter to the Lutherans, to which the Rev. Fr. Burke took exception, mentioned the Augsburg Confession which marked the separation of Church and State.

In the opinion of the Reverend Burke, the letter violated the spirit of the Presidential oath in that it contained congratulations to a particular religious body for changes it had introduced into religious concepts.—United Press.

TREATY ON WAY TO LONDON

Washington, Oct. 18.

Bearing two high officials and an important document, the Leviathan sailed for Europe to-day with much attendant publicity.

The officials were Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson and Minister Hugh R. Wilson, envoys from the United States to Belgium and Switzerland respectively, and both American delegates to the Preparatory Arms Conference which is to be held shortly at Geneva.

The document was Japan's ratification of the London Naval Limitation Treaty, flown for the sake of speed from Vancouver to New York after it had crossed the Pacific on the Hikawa Maru. One airman was killed when he crashed in a Western blizzard.

After the Leviathan had sailed from New York, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said that he was most hopeful for the success of the Arms Conference, especially because England, Japan and America have settled their outstanding armament problems already through the conference at London.

Colonel Stimson said that his hope was likewise based on the belief that France and Italy may conclude an agreement at Geneva.—United Press.

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EPIC OF AUSTRALIAN'S RECORD FLIGHT

Hazards Braved by Kingsford-Smith to Beat Hinkler's Time

RETURNED TO HELP RIVAL

WING-Commander Kingsford-Smith's record breaking flight from England to Australia has proved a remarkable epic of daring and endurance. Warned by doctors that he was unfit to undertake the attempt, the flier decided nevertheless to take his chance. His plane bucked like a horse while crossing the Alps, and the pilot was nearly thrown out. Passing over the Dutch East Indies, he saw his rival, Flight-Lieut. Hill, with his plane overturned. In a sportsmanlike spirit he returned to see what he could do, but found he could be of no help. Flight-Lieut. Hill offered him the use of a collapsible life-boat, which he accepted. In spite of the risks, Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith smoked throughout the flight. Congratulations have been sent to him by H. M. the King and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

OLD RECORD BEATEN BY FIVE DAYS

Port, Darwin, Oct. 19.

The time taken by Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith to fly from England to Australia was 10 days, 2 hours and 10 minutes, thus shattering the record of 15½ days, which has stood for nearly three years, established by Bert Hinkler.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith, from the cock pit, returned the greeting of the Government and civic authorities. Then he climbed out and asked for a cigarette. The airman declined the offer of a whisky and soda as he "preferred flying on water."

The greetings were brief, and immediately afterwards he drove off to town for a wash and dinner. Later he returned to give his machine an overhaul, as he is leaving for Sydney at six o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith said he encountered a strong wind on the last lap and had to allow a variation of five degrees. He declared that the whole flight was the best he had ever done, and that he flew at an average speed of 110 miles an hour.

A striking tribute was paid to Flight-Lieutenant Hill by Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith. The former, it may be recalled, met with a mishap on the last lap and was put out of the England to Australia air race.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith was genuinely grieved that his rival should have crashed. He said: "Flight-Lieutenant Hill has achieved something wonderful. He had to do night flying and had to battle against storms and other odds which I fortunately missed."

He explained that as he was approaching Attamboa he saw his rival's machine smashed, but Flight-Lieutenant Hill greeted him with a smile and asked him whether he had a collapsible boat. "No", replied Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith. "Well, take mine", rejoined Flight-Lieutenant Hill, "I shall not need it now."

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith accepted the offer, but he said he had to turn away to hide his emotion.—Reuter.

Brisbane, Oct. 20.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith, in an interview, said he smoked all day at one stage of his flight from England to Australia because his nerves were so frayed. He knew it was an unpardonable sin but he took great care.

The worst stage of his journey, he added, was when he was crossing the Alps. His machine bucked like a horse and he would have been thrown out but for a strap he was wearing. Now he intended to get married. He hoped the wedding would be within three weeks, after which he would pilot Melbourne-Brisbane air liners.—Reuter.

Port Darwin, Oct. 20.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith left for Sydney at 6.30 a.m. this morning. Captain F. R. Matthews left for the same destination at 7 a.m.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE FEAT OF AVIATION

London, Oct. 19.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith landed at Port Darwin to-day, thus completing on the eleventh day of his flight the 10,400 miles journey from England to Australia.

He has beaten by a very large margin Bert Hinkler's record of 15½ days, which has withstood many other attacks upon it.

Kingsford-Smith left Croydon Aerodrome at 5.35 a.m. on October 9 and by Greenwich Meantime reckoning his flight may satisfy the claim to have been completed within 10 days. He left Timor Island early this morning and landed at Port Darwin at 2 o'clock this afternoon, local time. He received an overwhelming reception.

His small single seater Avro Avian machine, with a 120 H. P. Gipsy engine is the latest model of the type used by Hinkler on his Australian flight. It gave him no moment of anxiety on the long journey.

Wing - Commander Kingsford - Smith has made possible the most remarkable long distance flight in the history of aviation. When he left England he was suffering from the effects of an operation and was advised by doctors not to fly. He disregarded these injunctions and added another record to the many achievements to his credit, which include flights round the Australian coast, across the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and a flight round the world.

It is understood he will proceed to Sydney from Port Darwin via Broken Hill.—Wireless through Reuter.

King's Congratulations

London, Oct. 19.

A telegram has been despatched from Sandringham requesting the Acting Governor of Australia to congratulate Wing - Commander Kingsford-Smith on behalf of the King.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, and Lord Amulree, Secretary of State for Air, have also cabled their congratulations.—Reuter.

Press Enthusiastic

London, Oct. 20.

The newspapers unite in paying tribute to the skill and endurance of Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith and especially to his chivalry in returning to assist Flight-Lieutenant Hill who is commiserated upon his ill-luck.

Messages from Port Darwin state that a large crowd saw Kingsford-Smith and Matthews off on their flight to Sydney and that both airmen were well and happy.

Kingsford-Smith said that he was eager to meet his sweetheart at Sydney. He did not care if Hinkler broke the record again; he himself would rest on his laurels.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ROUSED

Keen interest in the race between Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith and Flight-Lieutenant Hill is being felt by Australians in Shanghai whose homes are in Sydney or Queensland, according to Miss Venn-Brown who talked with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday about those two air heroes. Miss Venn-Brown explained that naturally each city wanted its representative to win. Although Miss Venn-Brown comes from Sydney, the home of Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith, she is somewhat more interested in the record of Flight-Lieutenant Hill, feeling that Kingsford-Smith has enough laurels to his credit and knowing that it has been an ambition of many years standing to Hill to win a long-distance race.

Miss Venn-Brown is an acquaintance of many years to both men. When she lived in Sydney Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith lived with his mother and his three older brothers at Lane Cove River where she also lived. She describes him as a quiet and earnest young man who showed no particular desire to make thrilling episodes during his early youth in Sydney, where he went to school. In those days he was also a chorister in the Sydney Cathedral. He went from school into the war, and after the war he became interested in motor-car engines, from which he transferred his technical knowledge and his enthusiasm to aeroplanes. He has the greatest confidence in his flying, Miss Venn-Brown stated. She has not seen him for two years but when she last talked to him he told her that he considered wireless the principal and most important factor of flying. At that time he had a speed boat which he named "Miss Southern Cross" in which he spent most of his days in the Sydney Harbour.

Flight-Lieutenant Hill is also an old friend. She described him as being the son of a very fine Queensland "squatter" family who went to school in Queensland and into the war immediately after his school days were finished. During the war he was taken prisoner by the Turks and had some remarkable experiences. Flight-Lieutenant Hill, according to his friend in Shanghai, is a "wizard of sorts," has always been interested in such things as sleight-of-hand and table tapping. It was primarily because of his knowledge of illusion and magic that he was able to mystify his gaolers and his fellow prisoners and escape. His escape was accomplished just before the Armistice when he made a pretence of being mad and got away.

The hardships endured and his feigned insanity put him for some time after into a state of melancholia which was dispersed when, eighteen months later, he joined the Royal Air Force. He is married to a Queensland girl, the former Miss Jane Mort, and they live with their small child, just outside of London. Mrs. Hill took an active part in the war driving ambulances and it was her intense desire to accompany her husband on his flight. This idea was abandoned because of the child. Flight-Lieutenant Hill will visit his family upon his arrival in Queensland, where they still live. Miss Venn-Brown said that the reunion was one of the primary reasons for his long-distance flight.

LT. HILLS' MACHINE SMASHED

Batavia, Oct. 18.

Flight-Lieutenant Hill has met with a mishap which has put him out of the England to Australia air race.

Following a forced landing on the seashore between Koepang and Atapoepoe, his plane overturned and was damaged. The engine also suffered injury, but Hill himself was unhurt.

Hill left England four days ahead of Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith and, arriving at Bima in the Dutch East Indies at 11 a.m., yesterday, was approximately one day ahead of his rival. He was timed to hop off from Atamboa last night on his final lap and was expected in Port Darwin to-day.—Reuter.

SOVIET LUMBER IN FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 15.

The question of the importation of lumber into France has been examined by a special committee which has revealed the serious effect of the import of Russian lumber and has recommended that an agreement be reached between countries adjacent to France, in order to protect their many interests in this respect.—A.R.I.P.

AMAZING GERMAN SPEED CAR

Berlin, Oct. 18.

Villagers near the city of Hanover stared open-mouthed, children screamed and herds stampeded during the successful trials to-day of a new 100-feet car which, the inventors believe, will revolutionize all rail-bound traffic.

Resembling a cross between a midget-Zeppelin and a modern racing car, the vehicle is severely stream-lined and equipped with one propeller at the tail-end which is driven by a 400 h.p. engine which however was throttled throughout to-day's trials as the available railway-track was comparatively short and moreover sharply curved. Under these circumstances, the maximum speed attained during to-day's trials was only 182 kilometers per hour but it is believed that with a clear straight track and an opportunity for letting run the motor full speed ahead, double the speed will be possible.

But even so as the car hurtled screaming over the metals, both its 40 passengers and the expert-onlookers were half dazed by the speed. The next trials will take place on a longer railway-stretch and in order to reduce fuel consumption it is proposed to equip the car with a Diesel engine.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

JACK DIAMOND SINKING

New York, Oct. 15.

Jack "Legs" Diamond, the so-called "King of the New York Underworld," who was shot and seriously injured in an hotel here on Sunday, is sinking.

To-day the ganster summoned a Roman Catholic priest from Acra, New York, where he (Diamond) lives. The priest was brought to the hospital and ushered into the sick-room in great secrecy, the watching detectives withdrawing outside the door.

Meanwhile the police are no nearer discovering the identity of the two men who shot Diamond, or the motive of the attack, but the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Mulrooney, is of the opinion that the assailants were disgruntled members of Diamond's own gang.

Diamond did not expect them to shoot him. They came to his hotel to discuss business, but the argument which ensued became heated and the shooting followed.

The police are now hunting for Charles Entratta, an ex-convict, who last year was acquitted with Diamond of complicity in a double murder in a New York night club.

The police are also investigating the mysterious disappearance of Leonard Steinberg, reputed to be the Brooklyn "rum baron." It is known that Diamond was anxious "to cut in on the liquor racket" in Brooklyn and it is thought that he may have had Steinberg "taken for a ride" and been shot himself by Steinberg's friends in revenge.

There is an amazing interest in the Jack Diamond case throughout America. Even the great Metropolitan papers are devoting columns to the affair.

The New York "Sun" points out that Diamond has escaped five times from charges of murder, six times from robbery and assault, thrice from grand larceny, and twice from felonious assault.

The "Evening Journal" alleges that Jack Diamond and Charles Entratta, an ex-convict, shot dead two men at a night club, while two vital witnesses of the crime were murdered and another terrorised into silence.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES AT HORSHAM

London, Oct. 14.

The Prince of Wales flew in his private aeroplane to-day to the famous Bluecoat School at Horsham. He circled over the school before alighting.

During his speech to the boys, he urged upon them the importance of biology and geography and such subjects which would help to equip them to become scientific navigators in outlying parts of the Empire. "They are both Imperial subjects and they make for the better understanding of things."—Wireless through Reuter.

SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

Montevideo (Uruguay), Oct. 13.

Fighting in the State of Sao Paulo, South Brazil, is proceeding along a 200-mile front.

The insurgents have captured the important trading centre and Federal base, Florianopolis, in the State of Santa Catharina.

Immense enthusiasm is reported in the Brazilian capital, Rio de Janeiro, where reservists are flocking to the colours. The positions of salaried men joining the Federal forces have been guaranteed.—

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 13.

The Government has published a new communique confirming that the revolution is confined only to three states of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul and Parahyba. It adds that the Federal forces are in complete control of the situation in other states where elements of trouble have been created. On the whole, complete order and confidence exist in most states. The army and the navy as well as the police force are strongly organized and are prepared for joint action to suppress the revolution in other states.—A.R.I.P.

Berlin, Oct. 13.

The Brazilian Legation has issued a statement that the majority of the Brazilian ports have been closed to all shipping and that until further notice no visaes will be issued for Brazil.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, Oct. 14.

Despatches from New York, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro give conflicting accounts of the progress of the revolution in Brazil.

It is officially announced in Rio de Janeiro that the Federal forces have been everywhere successful, that they have cleared the rebels from the State of Minas Geraes and are now attempting to encircle them, but the messages from Buenos Aires and New York declare that one rebel force is advancing on the Capital after occupying Itaperuna in Minas Geraes and that another is making for the city of Sao Paulo after routing the Federal troops with heavy loss in a five hours battle near the boundary between the States of Sao Paulo and Parana.—Reuter.

SPAIN AGITATORS ARRESTED

Madrid, Oct. 13.

The Government is taking more energetic measures against the agitators and in particular is concentrating on rounding up those engaging in active propaganda in several provinces.

Many Catalian republican leaders and well-known trade union leaders have been arrested and imprisoned. Commander Franco, the well-known airman is also imprisoned for a military offence.

Several local factories have closed while military measures have been taken, to control the principal roads.—A.R.I.P.

MORE ARRESTS MADE IN RUMANIA

Bucharest, Oct. 18.

The arrests made in connection with the unearthing of the big espionage organization allegedly created and financed by Soviet agents, now total 150 with still more to follow.

They include members of all three fighting services and according to the press, both the extent and the thoroughness of the organization are without precedent. The Ministry of the Interior announces that no effort will be spared to trace all the ramifications and to run down every traitor in the country.

Meanwhile rumours are current that the whole affair is not quite unconnected with certain inner-political and anti-monarchist problems.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

RESIGNATION OF SIR MAURICE HILL

London, Oct. 16.

Sir Maurice Hill (the Hon. Mr. Justice Hill), Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice since 1917, has resigned. He is 68 years of age, and was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1888.—Reuter.

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DR. BRUENING'S SUCCESS

Financial Proposals Carried by Majority: Some Plain Speaking by the Chancellor

Berlin, Oct. 16.

The thesis that the restoration of the Reich's financial equilibrium is the essential condition for the alleviation of all other troubles besetting the country was forcibly expounded in the Government's declaration which Chancellor Bruening read out this afternoon to the Reichstag amid constant interruptions from the extremists of the Right and Left whose jeers however drowned in the applause from the government benches.

With the Reichstag remaining for the time being the cynosure of public attention, the House as well as the public and diplomatic galleries were packed to capacity while the former Imperial loge, now reserved for the President, accommodated Prince and Princess Takamatsu, and entourage who followed the proceedings with great interest.

The Cabinet's declaration opened with the emphatic statement that the Government is resolved to marshal all forces at its disposal for carrying out its programme of financial rehabilitation the details of which the Chancellor briefly reviewed, insisting that at a time when the country was passing through a period of acute distress all classes must make sacrifices towards the common good. Above all, he declared, the government was determined to lower the general price-level which at present was one of the gravest obstacles to recovery. A beginning in this direction being made on November 1 when the coal prices which form an important factor in the cost of production will be reduced by 6 per cent.

Turning to foreign political issues, the Government's declaration points out that in this domain too nothing could be achieved without the Government having first put its house in order, and goes on to say that the foremost aim of the Reich's foreign policy is to regain the Reich's complete liberty. "This noble end however can be attained only by peaceful means and not by embarking upon a violently provocative and adventurous policy which is obviously unacceptable to the Government. It is true that since the international experts decided upon the Young Plan, depression has engulfed the world in general and Germany in particular and it is furthermore true that the other countries have persistently ignored this fact when discussing the reparation problems, basing their beliefs rather on principles than on facts. And while Germany is fully prepared to discharge her obligations, she cannot tolerate a state of affairs where the reparations threaten the Reich's economic fundament and the social standards of the people."

"If the world-wide depression and the domestic crisis in Germany continue", the declaration goes on to emphasize in effect, "the time will come when Germany from motives of self-preservation rather than self-assertion will be compelled to seek redress as provided for in the Young Plan itself". The declaration furthermore deplores the former Allies' failure to honour those obligations under the Versailles treaty which are in favour of Germany such as disarmament wherefore Germany was compelled to perfect her defences within the provisions of the peace treaty in which connection the declaration emphasizes that the government will not tolerate that the army be drawn into the political whirlpool which is a significant reference to the recent high-treason trial of three young officers of the army and the President's refusal to pardon them.

The declaration concludes with a plea to the parties and the nation at large to sink all differences at the present critical hour and in concert to make a sustained effort for Germany's recovery.

While thus in the Reichstag Chancellor Bruening pleaded for unity, the Prussian Diet defeated with 233 against 198 votes the Communist motion of censure against the Prussian coalition Cabinet which in the present situation is one of the strongest props of the federal government.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

GERMANY CABINET VICTORY

Berlin, Oct. 20.

The victory of the Bruening Cabinet over the opposition in the Reichstag has evoked a favourable echo both in Paris and London, according to unanimous reports from the two capitals. The French press specially admits that the result of the decisive division dispels "to a certain extent" the atmosphere of suspicion and doubt which arose from the National Socialists' success at the polls, and with obvious relief declares that the Chancellor, Herr Bruening, demonstrated his determination to carry out his reform programme and to save the Reich from the chaos threatened by financial difficulties and political conflicts.

Amongst the London papers the "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that the National Socialists overplayed their hand and that their popularity is already on the wane, while the Cabinet's authority has been strengthened considerably during the last week. The "Observer" declares that the latest developments proved the extreme fears to have been groundless.

That the belief expressed by the "Daily Telegraph" and others is apparently quite in accordance with facts, was already practically demonstrated to-day in the rural district elections at Hamburg, where the poll of the National Socialists showed a very considerable slump, the votes received by them being by over one third less than the number they got in the general elections. Although these district elections are in themselves of no great importance, the losses of the Nationals Socialists are considered of great significance as a straw in the wind indicating the drift of public sentiments.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

UNRULINESS IN REICHSTAG

Berlin, Oct. 17.

The Government to-day scored heavily when the Reichstag passed the second reading of the bill authorising the Treasury to sign the agreement on a 500 million marks loan with the New York banking firm of Lee, Higginson and Co. which is regarded not only as quite favourable in its financial terms but of even greater importance as showing the confidence of foreign capitalists in the financial stability of the Reich. In the debate which preceded the division on this bill an acrimonious verbal duel developed between the National Socialist benches and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Dietrich, who insisted that the deficit in the current year's budget which the loan is designed to cover, was solely caused by the drop in the Reich's revenues and the increased demands upon the unemployment fund, both of which were due to the prevailing economic depression.

This statement was repeatedly interrupted by catcalls from the National Socialists, and pandemonium ensued when Dr. Dietrich went on to charge the interrupters with panic-mongering, and asserted that they were purposely exaggerating the deficit and besides, by juggling with imaginary figures, were undermining the government's credit and thus adding to the general unrest and even to unemployment.

The National Socialists, the Minister continued, had no solution ready to hand, and if they were to take charge of affairs, they could only achieve their own complete discomfiture, because there was no other solution than the one proposed in the government's financial reform programme.

Shouting at the top of his voice to penetrate the noise of the opposition, Dr. Dietrich ended with the statement: "I am no liar. It is my task to lead the country out of the present financial bog and I will do it no matter what happens."

After a brief interval the House entered upon the debate on the Ministerial declaration, which proved less stormy than had been expected and opened with a very reasoned speech by the Socialist leader and former Chancellor, Dr. Hermann Mueller, who intimated his party's readiness to support the government in order to avoid a serious political and financial crisis.

The second speaker was the National Socialist Deputy, Herr Strasser, during whose discourse the Deputy-Speaker, Herr Stoehr, also a member of the National Socialist Party, took the chair. Herr Strasser started with the statement that the Cabinet was in imperfect contact with reality and proceeded to outline his party's demands, dismissing the idea of repudiating the Young Plan but insisting that the machinery for its revision, as provided for in the Plan itself, must be set into motion immediately.

Furthermore he vehemently denied that the National Socialists were contemplating anti-Semitic pogroms. Their aim, he declared, was merely to eliminate all Jews from the country's administration and judicial system. Explaining his party's attitude towards armaments, he said that while the former Allies persistently evaded their disarmament obligations as undertaken in the Versailles Treaty, Germany must needs perfect her own armaments and instead of maintaining a professional army, return to universal conscription, but "nothing could be further from our thoughts and desires than war. We have been through it and abhor it."

Expressing himself so far extremely moderately, Herr Strasser, however, later warmed up to his subject and when in denouncing the materialist spirit pervading Germany he called the Minister of Defence, General Groener, a "traitor" he was called to order by his fellow National Socialist, Herr Stoehr, at which the House burst into applause.

According to present arrangements the divisions on the non-confidence motions will probably take place on Saturday night and while the omens are still mixed, political quarters incline to the belief that the Cabinet will weather the storm and, with the contemplated adjournment of the Reichstag for seven weeks, will gain a fresh breathing space for consolidatinng its position and eventually its parliamentary basis.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN MOROCCO

Fez, Oct. 18.

M. Doumergue, the President of France, to-day visited the old city where the merchants, proud of their spendid establishments, gave him a warm welcome.

He later visited the palace of the Native Adminstration where the Pasha, after wishing him welcome and expressing joy and happiness in receiving the head of the French Republic, gave voice to his devotion and affection for protecting the nation which had overwhelmed the natives with benefits.

M. Doumergue replied expressing his thanks in very cordial words.

The President to-day conferred the Grand Cross of the Légion d'Honneur on the Pasha of Fez. Before he left he instructed M. Dumesnil, the Minister of Marine, to deposit in the offertory at the mosque of Moulay Idriss a purse of gold, a symbolic and traditional offering.

In the afternoon, the President inspected the troops of the garrison.—A.R.I.P.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT GALLOWS

San Quentin, Calif., Oct. 19.

In a unique attempt to cheat the gallows, a condemned prisoner named William Kogut tried to blow himself up to-day.

He fashioned an ingenious bomb solely from materials found in his cell, filling a hollow rod with water and heating it until it burst.

Kogut's skull was fractured by the explosion. Prison physicians believe he will die from the effects, preventng the hanging which had been scheduled.—United Press.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

Continued Improvement in Internal Conditions: Government Sterling Loan Success

London, Oct. 15.

The Government of India's appreciation of the situation up to October 11th states that the latest provincial reports, for the most part, reflect a continued improvement in the general situation in internal India.

This is particularly marked in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab; and in the first-named province the civil disobedience movement has now practically ceased to exist.

In the United Provinces there has also been an improvement, but the activities in some districts have made it necessary for the local government to declare unlawful a number of local associations.

Agitation is reported to be on the decline in the Central Provinces and breaches of the Forest Laws are now on a much smaller scale than a few weeks ago, although a further clash with the police, arising out of this form of lawlessness, has been reported. The picketing of liquor shops is almost in abeyance, but as in several other provinces, one result of the crusade against licensed shops has been an increase in illicit distillation.

Bihar and Orissa continues to record a steady improvement, but the prevalance of illegal activities in some districts necessitates arrests on a considerable scale.

On the other hand, the number of those who offer apologies is increasing, and this feature is common to most of the provinces.

The boycott of foreign goods is the main plank of the Congress programme, and in Bombay attempts are being made to extend picketing to provision and other shops. The revolt of Indian dealers is growing and several provinces report that foreign cloth is being sold openly in many places, but there has not yet been a definite breakaway from the boycott in the large distribution centres, where trade conditions remain in a deplorable state.

During the week there has been some talk in Congress quarters of an attempt to set up in some directions a paralled system of government. A similar experiment was tried during the non-co-operation movement in 1921-22 and definitely failed. It is not improbable that this suggestion has been put forward at this stage as being of spectacular interest.

The Unlawful Associations Ordinance, which was promulgated during the week, confers powers by which the Government can occupy land and buildings used for the purpose of an association that has been declared unlawful and can forfeit moveable property used for the same purpose. It also contains a provision making cognisable the offence, and this is now operative throughout British India. The provisions relating to property have been extended in the first instance to Bombay Presidency only and the local government have already taken action under it in the Gujerat and in the suburban districts of Bombay.

The Ordinance should be of special value in dealing with the situation in the Gujerat, where the support given to the civil disobedience movement in its early stages was more on a mass scale than elsewhere and where the Congress succeeded in establishing a firm hold in many villages.

Their headquarters are often established in the finest house in the village and serve as centres from which volunteers incite the people of the countryside to commit breaches of the law and to refuse payment of the Land Revenue. For some weeks past a vigorous campaign has been in progress to persuade the people not to pay the next instalment of the Land Revenue. The declaration as unlawful of the associations responsible for these activities and the occupation of the headquarters of the more important of them should have a salutary effect on the situation.—Wireless through Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Samuel Van Houten

London, Oct. 15.

The death is announced of the veteran Dutch statesman, Dr. Samuel van Houten.—Reuter.

Rear-Admiral Ziegmeier

Bremerton, Oct. 15.

The death occurred of Rear-Admiral Ziegmeier, who commanded the convoying of the United States troops transports to France in the Great War.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. E. H. Wilson

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 16.

Mr. Ernest Henry Wilson, the well-known botanist and author, and his wife, were killed in a motor accident to-day.

Mr. Wilson, who was 54 years of age, was born in Gloucestershire, England and was educated at the Royal College of Science, London. He went to the United States in 1906 as Assistant-Director of the Arnold Arboretum, at Harward, subsequently becoming Director, and received an honorary degree of M. A., from the University in 1916. He travelled in China for eleven years and was for three years in Japan.

His wife was an Englishwoman, born at Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

There was one daughter of the marriage.—Reuter.

Flight-Lieutenant Worsley

London, Oct. 19.

Flight-Lieutenant Worsley, a member of the victorious British Schneider Trophy race in 1927, died yesterday following a motoring accident on the Bath road.—Wireless through Reuter.

Captain James McGregor

London, Oct. 19.

The death has occurred of Captain James McGregor, former Commodore of the Glen Line.—Reuter.

Rt. Hon. A. M. McRobert

London, Oct. 19.

The death occurred suddenly last night of the Rt. Hon. A. M. McRobert, M.A., LL.B., K.C., Conservative member of Parliament for East Renfrew since 1924. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland in Mr. Baldwin's Government.—Wireless through Reuter.

UNDERWRITING OF NEW INDIAN LOAN

London, Oct. 14.

Underwriting is proceeding of a six per cent. loan which is about to be issued by the Government of India and which will be redeemable between 1935 and 1937. The total amount of the issue is £12,000,000, of which £6,000,000 will be utilised for the repayment of Indian Treasury Bills due on December 20.

Later.

London financiers in a few minutes subscribed the full amount of the £12,000,000 India loan.

Oct. 17.

Dealings in the Government of India's six per cent. £12,000,000 loan, the subscription list of which was closed at 10 a.m. on the 15th, started to-day at a premium of 1¾.

The loan is redeemable between 1935 and 1937. Half the issue will be utilised for the repayment of Indian Treasury Bills due on December 20.—Reuter.

A FARMER was trying to fill out a claim sheet for damages inflicted by the railway. His cow had been killed, and he so entered it on the blank. All went well until he came to the question: Disposition of the carcass?—He puzzled for a time, then filled in—"Kind and gentle."

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FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The new Turco-Japanese treaty of commerce was signed at Angora on October 18.

* * *

The Baden state government has decided to cut the salaries of the Ministers and Diet deputies by 20 per cent.

* * *

M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, has received many letters from ex-soldiers' associations in England and the widows of the victims expressing thanks for the homage rendered to the R-101 victims.

* * *

Efrem Zimbalist, now touring Japan, broadcast a number of famous musical pieces from J.O.A.K. station in Tokyo last evening. On the same occasion, Koscak Yamada, a famous Japanese composer, was expected to introduce his new musical composition.

* * *

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the Latin-American Institute in Berlin which was attended by a large number of diplomats and high officials Dr. Curtius, the Foreign-Minister emphasized the excellent relations existing between Germany and the Latin American states as once more examplified at the session of the League of Nations. The new Institute houses a library of 120,000 volumes the majority of which were donated by Professor Quesada, forming a source of information and study unique in Europe.

* * *

The young South African airman, R. F. Caspaseuthes, on October 6 completed a record-breaking flight to Capetown. He left Lympne, in Kent, on October 5, in a Puss Moth aeroplane and landed in Capetown at 5.45 on October 6.

* * *

The French rivers Seine and Loire are carrying high water and in many places have left their banks in consequence of heavy cloudbursts which caused damage estimated at 10 million francs. Railway connections between Grenoble and Lyon are dislocated.

* * *

The Cairo newpaper "El Ahram" reports that a royal decree dissolving parliament as well as the municipal councils and introducing sweeping electoral reforms will be promulgated in the course of next week. It is understood that the number of seats in the Chamber will be reduced from 220 to 150 and in the Senate from 121 to 100. The Chamber was elected in December 1929 for a period of five years and the Senate in January, 1924 for a period of ten years.

* * *

Before returning to Germany on Monday, Dr. Eckener received a telegram from Prime Minister MacDonald thanking him and "through you the German people" for the deep sympathies with Great Britain's grief at the R-101 disaster. The message ends with the words: "Your and Captain von Schiller's presence at the funeral in London and Bedford was a demonstration of the solidarity of the airmen of all countries."

* * *

The Warsaw press states that the police has foiled a plot to assassinate Marshal Pilsudski. Eight Socialists allegedly connected with the plot who were found in possession of revolvers and ammunition have been arrested and that more sensational arrests are expected to take place within the next few days. There is a suspicion that the story of the intended assassination was fabricated to justify a continuation of the arrests of members of the opposition parties.

* * *

The Balkan conference ended on Monday with the formation of a "Balkan Union," all delegates receiving the freedom of the city of Athens at a meeting in the ancient Greek amphitheatre at Delphi where the new "Balkan flag" was unfurled for the first time. Thereafter the chairman of the conference, the Greek delegate Papanastasiu, read out an appeal to the Balkan nations to sink all their differences and to work jointly for a common brighter future. The next conference of the Balkan states will be held at Stamboul.

The President of Lithuania has refused to accept the resignation of Foreign Minister Zaunius.

* * *

M. Blankenstein, the correspondent of the "Newe Rotterdam Courant", has been elected president for 1930-31, of the Association of Journalists credited to the League of Nations at Geneva.

* * *

The Czechoslovakia steel cartel, as a result of the industrial situation, has decided to increase the amount of exports according to the industries engaged in steel production.

* * *

British Official unemployment returns for last week show a further growth by 14,502. The total now stands at 2,167,000 which is 968,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1929.

* * *

M. William Fraser, president of the Association of Finance Corporations, speaking at New York, declared that the total amount involved in American bankruptcies in the course of the year was somewhere in the neighbourhood of a milliard dollars.

* * *

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales received the French Air Minister, M. Laurent-Eynac, at St. James's Palace and conferred upon him the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire as a mark of His Majesty's satisfaction with the assistance he gave following the R-101 catastrophe.

* * *

Italy will be represented at the coronation of the Emperor of Abyssinia by the Prince of Udine.

* * *

An important discovery which promises to give a fresh impetus to airship building has been made in Esthonia where mining-engineers discovered the presence of large quantities of helium gas of which samples have already been sent to Germany for analysis.

* * *

A message from Melilla states that a motor car fell into a ravine near Sanjorjo, resulting in one person being killed and a dozen others injured.

* * *

An A.R.I.P. message states that Irene Alba, the well-known commedienne, died at Barcelona on Wednesday at the age of 83. She was 53 years on the stage and left a fortune of more than two million pesetas.

* * *

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Sir Ibrahim Johore and Mrs. Wilson. Sir Ibrahim was a motor car pioneer having competed in the Gordon Bennett races in Belgium in 1909.

* * *

The Soviet Government has decided to abolish the unemployment dole system. In future all people without work must submit a medical certificate. The government insists that workers without employment in one industry must be employed into another industry.

* * *

Messrs. Gaulette and Lalouette who have just completed a flight from Paris to Teheran and back to Paris in two days are planning to make a record flight to Saigon at the beginning of November, states A.R.I.P.

* * *

The Jerusalem headquarters of the Kurds have issued a statement declaring that the insurgents fighting against the Turks have not at all been annihilated though they were compelled to fall back upon their second line of defence because of the difficulties they experienced in ensuring supplies owing to the hostile attitude of Persia and the Soviet Union. They also assert that Russian troops crossed the Persian frontier and occupied Erdebil.

* * *

The Government of Nicaragua have decorated the American Rear Admirals David F. Sellers, Julian L. Latimer and Edward H. Campbell for their services in assisting Nicaragua to restore peace and order within her boundaries after recent rebellions.

The very dirty Home Office is being cleaned.

* * *

Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., has been spending a month in Russia.

* * *

Horse riding in Rotten Row is growing in popularity—7/6 an hour.

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A pedestrian at Home has been severely censured for causing the death of a cyclist by careless walking.

* * *

The woman taxicab driver in London has disappeared but it is probable that Birmingham will soon have women drivers.

* * *

Sir Robert Wallace who has been chairman of the London Sessions for 24 years will retire at the end of this year, aged 80.

* * *

Bishops Stortford Grammar School has closed after 350 years' existence; it had a great reputation in days gone by, but now there are not enough pupils.

* * *

There were nearly 40,000 fewer unemployed at Home on September 25 but the total is still huge and it is feared it will soon get higher.

* * *

London's new theatre, the Cambridge, will vary the price of seats according to the show; drama will be cheaper than musical pieces.

* * *

The Café Royal, London has been sold for £200,000 to Mr. Bracewell Smith of the Park Lane Hotel and Mr. George Harvey of the Connaught Rooms.

* * *

The Monkey Hill at the London Zoo where the baboons live has been the scene of constant fighting between the males over females and it is closed to the public.

* * *

A woman prisoner very nearly made history by escaping from Pentonville Prison last month—by the aid of a rope ladder which, unnoticed, she had made.

* * *

The authorities of the small town of Neuhaus on the river Elbe have approached the Association of Overseas Germans with a proposal to let them have the bronze statue of the explorer Dr. Carl Peters who did much in arousing in Germany interest in the acquisition of African colonies, the statue lying in boxes in a Hamburg godown ever since July, 1914 when its transportation to Africa was made impossible by the outbreak of the war. Being the birthplace of Peters, the town of Neuhaus claims that it has a certain right to get the statue now that Germany has lost her African colonies.

* * *

The Imperial Conference delegates witnessed an impressive demonstration at Aldershot of the mechanical and scientific progress in British armaments.

* * *

The "Morning Post" states that a report is current in quarters closely associated with the Imperial Conference that the Committee on the Singapore Base has decided to recommend that the scheme should be proceeded with.

* * *

After a long spell of mild weather, the temperature in New York on October 19 fell very suddenly to 40 degrees. There were 18 inches of snow in some parts and thousands of cars were snow-bound.

* * *

The Peking Chamber of Commerce has sent eight delegates to Mukden to petition Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to abolish the Peking octroi.

* * *

Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the all-India Congress, who was only recently released from gaol, was arrested again as he was leaving a meeting, owing to a speech advocating the non-payment of taxes.

* * *

In Kalwan, a village in the Nasik district of Bombay, a mob of 4,000 persons, armed with bows and arrows, spears, etc., terrorized the villagers into refusing to pay forest fees. The headmen of the villages were tied to trees and flogged. Two policemen are missing. They are believed to have been murdered. Armed police are being despatched to the scene.

IN PARENTHESIS

A different excuse from the usual was offered in a Police Court at Home recently when a motorist was charged with driving a car when under the influence of alcohol. He had been seen driving on the wrong side of the road and had ended up by smashing into a wall. On being taken to the Police Station, he was pronounced to be under the influence of alcohol by the police doctor. A specialist and another doctor who examined the accused afterwards, however, pronounced that he was suffering from the effects of carbon monoxide gas. An expert testified that he had found a leakage in the car's packing, allowing the gas to filter into the main body of the car. The Bench, however, saw things differently and imposed a fine.

* * *

Bullfighting

APPARENTLY British boys abroad must not do as those abroad do. The Liverpool Education Committee recently discussed a complaint that some boys of a school in their domain, while touring the Continent with a master in the interests of their education, went to a bullfight in Spain. It was alleged that bullfighting had no educational value. The Chairman of the Committee came to the rescue: "Perhaps," he suggested, "they thought bullfighting would be good training for the City Council." Upon which discussion ceased.

* * *

The Woman Pays

JOSE Antonio Lopez, a citizen of Guayaquil, Ecuador, found one way of getting out of a difficult proposition. His third wife recently entered a suit for non-support and seemed to be having things all her way when the gentleman in question up and died, at the tender age of 135 years. Here is one case where the woman will have to pay the court costs at any rate.

* * *

The Sinful Stage

THE attacks now being made on the stage by clergymen in New York lack the thoroughness of some famous English diatribes. Arthur Bedford, chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, in 1719 wrote a book "Against the horrid Blasphemies and Impieties which are still used in English playhouses, showing their plain tendency to overthrow all piety, and advance the interest and honour of the devil in the world: from about 7,000 instances taken out of the plays of the present century."

* * *

Biblical Texts Offended

BEDFORD discovered that these plays offended against 1,400 Biblical texts. He attributed the great storm of 1703 to the immorality of the stage, "yet," he lamented, "so great was the obstinacy of the stage under such signal judgments, that we are told that actors did in a few days after entertain again their audience with the ridiculous plays of the 'Tempest' and 'Macbeth,' and at the mention of the chimneys being blown down the audience was pleased to clap at an unusual length. Thereby enthroning the devil and provoking God to send a greater calamity."

* * *

These Irregular Rondeaux

Our hearts to steel against the foe
The stirring words in torrents flow
From orators, who make us feel
Resolved that never hostile heel
Should press our soil—the art they know
Our hearts to steel.

The fashions change, for woe or weal,
And shocks to some old fogies deal,
But modern maids are still not slow
The silken net of Love to throw
O'er us, poor fools—they still appeal
With fits they tell in accents low
Our hearts to steal.

F.L.P.

Not quite in vain we face the hill
(Of Life) and struggle up, until
Some little place of rest we gain.
'Tis then we feel past stress and strain,
When Fate seemed bent to treat us ill,
Not quite in vain.

If some to glance at this should deign,
Perhaps they'll utter words profane
And blame the writer's lack of skill.
We rhymesters drink of woe the fill
When readers say—with cold disdain—
Not *quite* in vein.

F.L.P.

Clairvoyant

Apparently the lady's powers stopped short somewhere. At any rate she sent to this office a request for assistance in finding a "lady thief" and on the back of the request was printed:—

MRS. BLANK "PALMIST"

Many years known in Shanghai by her wonderful predictions of past, presents and future; did fartold the tragic death of capt. Dillon, widouhoot of Mrs. Dillon, street catastrophe Mrs. Boushkoff, and successful mony suit after that; break of jow to the engener of Butterfield and Swire S.S. Comp., Mr. Brikenbridge; hundreds of ship and aerophanes catastrophs, eritanses and so on.

Destinie of members of your familie, Mrs. Blank read by your own palm.

Foul reading $5.00 Reading by photograthy with description of the most intimate particuliarities of caracter $3.00 each.

Beside that Mrs. Blank, accepte any other business propasition on reasonable terms, as give lessons of Russian, English and French, or Muscque; help to shoping and so on.

Dayly morning tell non and after 8.00 in the evening. (Address.) 1 Floor, entrance from landry.

* * *

A Princely Game

POLO, in which Shanghai and Tientsin teams did battle on Sunday was not introduced into England from India until 1863, and as a scientific sport "hockey on ponies," as it was at first called, dates only from an inter-regimental match at Aldershot in 1871. But many centuries before that it was a favourite pastime of princes in the Far East, where it was played under conditions never likely to be paralleled. The great Akbar, according to a contemporary chronicler, used to play polo on dark nights with balls set on fire, and used sticks with knobs of solid gold, which he afterwards gave to his defeated opponents—doubtless they knew it their duty to be defeated—as souvenirs.

* * *

Truth and Fiction

Censorship may have its proper place in this wicked world but occasionally it becomes very annoying and in one instance, at least, it was the cause of a gross exaggeration as to the number of casualties in the Argentine revolution. Practically every newspaper in New York reported that hundreds, even thousands, of people had been killed, getting their information from roundabout bulletins and censored cables. The "New York Times," however, not having much respect for censored cables when it comes to world importances, had the brilliant remembrance of a wireless telephone circuit operating between New York and Buenos Aires. That paper accordingly got to work and obtained the truth. There were less than twenty casualties.

* * *

Shock for Feminists

ARDENT feminists will not have read with pleasure in "Tit-Bits" the confessions of the former Knanum of Gharargozlou, an Englishwoman who has been the wife of a Persian. This lady is convinced that the efforts of civilized woman to find freedom and secure independence have only led to discontent and a spirit of unrest. The purdah—the curtain which screens the women of the harem from the outside world—is apparently the gateway to peace and happiness. Inhuman monsters of husbands are no more common in Persia than elsewhere, and "soul mates" as easy to come by, even though husband and wife do not meet until their wedding day. And the Persians are more modern than most people suppose. Trial marriages have been a common practice for a long time. A man may marry for any period of time, from a day to ninety-nine years. That's one up on Judge Lindsay!

* * *

Valse Triste

In practically every civilized city
A motor-car and a girl that's pretty
May race at a rate that ought to be fined
And the Traffic Department is obligingly blind.
What a shame that Shanghai, the super-sophisticated
In this respect is curiously addlepated,
And even the prettiest pout of depression.
On the Chinese police makes no particular impression.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

The London Letter

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES ABOUND

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept. 18.

The conclusion of the inquest this week on one of our unsolved murder cases brings once more to the notice of the public how slowly our police seem to be moving in regard to these unsolved mysteries, and, so far as the public are concerned, how empty of results their inquiries and activities in respect of these tragedies seem to be. The inquest in question was on Agnes Kesson, the Scottish waitress found strangled in a ditch near Epsom on the morning after Derby Day, and the verdict, given after many adjournments, "murder by strangulation, there being insufficient evidence to show by whom," does not give any indication of a solution, although of course it leaves the police free to follow the trail of the murderer. An important new witness was called at the inquest this week, an unemployed fitter named John William Hodson, who identified Mr. Deats, the employer of the murdered girl, who owns a shop and garage at Burgh Heath, as the man who took Agnes Kesson away in a motor car after the Derby, Hodson himself having made her acquaintance on the race-course and been with her from 2.15 to 7.15. This witness was closely interrogated as to why he had not made a statement sooner, and he asserted that he had not seen a newspaper and did not connect the girl with the murder until he heard some men talking in Romford. Unfortunately, Mr. Deats is very deaf, which has been a cause of difficulty for him during the various enquiries which have been made. Latterly, however, he has been represented by a solicitor. He was not called at the inquest this week. In his summing up, the Coroner pointed out that Hodson's description of the girl's hair and dress did not correspond with the police description. About four hundred statements altogether have been taken, and every scrap of evidence bearing on the mystery fate of Agnes Kesson is under examination at a special conference of detective chiefs at Scotland Yard, while the inquiry of the police will still continue under the direction of Superintendent Brown and Divisional Detective Inspector Divers. Hope has not been given up by these two detectives, who will go on working on new lines with their assistants, and believe that the murderer of the Scottish waitress can be caught and convicted if two points can be satisfactorily settled:—Where did Agnes Kesson spend the night of Tuesday, June 3? Who was the mysterious caller who tapped at the window of Deats' house on the night of Wednesday, June 4, and sent the garage proprietor on a fool's errand to meet some non-existent persons at Sutton railway station?

Here is a list of our still unsolved mysteries:

1910, June.—Mary O'Conor, a schoolgirl, brutally attacked in a spinnery near Romford.
Beatrice Prendergast, stabbed to death at Brighton.
1912, Aug.—Miss Learoyd, strangled with a silk stocking at Ilkley Moor.
July.—Mr. E. C. Duff, Miss Vera Sidney and Mrs. Violet Sidney poisoned by arsenic at Croydon.
June.—Mr. A. Oliver murdered in his shop at Reading.
March.—Mrs. Catherine Peck ("Singing Rosie"), murdered in Camberwell Road, Lond.
Mrs. Winifred East, killed in a train at Eltham.
Feb.—Mrs. Kate Jackson ("Madame X"), murdered outside her bungalow at the Mumbles, near Swansea.
1928, Dec.—William O'Donnell, a Manchester boy, murdered at Chorlton.
Nov.—Sarah Corlett found in a manhole at Whitehaven.
Oct.—Mrs. B. Armitage, Sheffield cellar crime.
March.—Hilary Rougier, poisoning case at Woking.
Jan.—Harry Pace, poisoned at Coleford, Gloucester.
1929.—Mr. A. E. Creed, murdered in his grocer's shop at Bayswater.

Poison Sweet Mystery Solved

The mystery of the supplying of the 31 lb. bag of arsenic to a Burslem sweet manufacturer has been solved. The manufacturer innocently used this arsenic for "dusting" his sweets to keep them sticking together, with the result that more than 50 people, principally children, in a wide area round Stocke suffered from arsenical poisoning. The sugar boiler who supplied the arsenic to the manufacturer has informed the police that he got it from the box containing half a hundredweight of arsenic which was found by detectives on Friday night in a Tunstall workshop behind a heap of rubbish. A man who responded to the invitation of the police to give an explanation said that he took the powder from the box, believing it to be French chalk. He had no idea it was arsenic. The police are now in possession of all the arsenic, and do not propose to take any further action. They are satisfied from the man's explanation that the whole affair was a pure accident. There is no reason to believe that any of the persons who handled the arsenic knew what it really was. The box belonged to a man who was in business at Hanley in the manufacture of iron enamels. His business was not successful and he owed money to the owner of the Tunstall works, and left part of his stock with him before he went to America. That stock included this box, which remained at the Tunstall works for about three years. It was then opened by the owner of the premises, who, however, thought the stuff was useless to him and took no further notice of it.

London Getting Busy

London is getting busy again. All the signs of the approach of the "Little Season" are evident, and the experts say that it will be an exceptionally brilliant one. London Society is returning, picturesquely bronzed, from Biarritz, the Riviera, and the Lido. The Americans are hurrying down from the North. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of distinguished visitors from all corners of the Empire for the big Conferences. Delegates are now arriving in London for the Empire Conference to begin on September 30th, and the British Government Hospitality Fund staff is busy providing for their accommodation and comfort. Delegates are met on arrival and taken to their hotels in a fleet of motor-cars which are at the delegates' disposal throughout the Conference. The Australian delegation numbers more than 20, including the Prime Minister and two Cabinet Ministers. Each minister has his own secretary, besides various departmental officials, and some have their wives with them. They occupy for a month practically a whole floor of the Savoy Hotel. The South African delegation, headed by the Prime Minister (General Hertzog) and Mr. Havenga, is also a formidable one, and will probably stay at Claridge's. The Canadian delegation, headed by Mr. Bennett, another large party, will probably stay at the Ritz or the Mayfair. They are due to arrive at the end of the month.

Already the West-end restaurants are full of diners every night, and hotels are rapidly filling. The theatres, in which the cheaper parts of the house have been exceptionally full for the time of year, are beginning to have their stalls also packed. The Ice Rinks are reopening, and promise again to attract large numbers of skating enthusiasts.

Royal Visitors

Royal visitors are gathering this season in London in force. The Queen of Spain is coming, and Prince Juan, the third son of the King and Queen of Spain, is expected. Queen Maud of Norway, with the Crown Prince and his wife, the Queen of the Belgians, Princess Ingrid of Sweden who is already here, and the ex-Queen Amelie of Portugal—all these will make a Royal season for London. It is understood that the length of Princess Ingrid's stay is indefinite. Her father, the Crown Prince of Sweden, will come to England during the autumn to join the Crown Princess, who is staying with her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, in London. King George and Queen Mary will be at Buckingham Palace for at least part of the season, and they will hold a State banquet in connection with the Imperial Conference.

The Baby Princess

While no official statement has yet been made, it is believed that the christening of the Infant Princess will take place in London. The Duke and Duchess of York will be leaving Scotland for London within a month. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who in all likelihood will perform the ceremony, is at present on holiday, but is returning to London early in October. There was great excitement at Glamis Castle where Princess Elizabeth had a party this week. She has frequently been the guest of children of the neighbouring lairds and the tenants of the Glamis estate. The little princess was the hostess and invited all her little friends to tea. When the Countess of Airlie gave a children's party at Airlie Castle three weeks ago balloons were so popular with the children that Princess Elizabeth insisted on having them at her party. The Duchess of York will shortly resume her public engagements.

Bonds Uncertain

Sept 25.

Of course, Chinese Bonds rather wobble, and it may interest readers to study the following table which shows the movements of the principal Chinese bonds since the last account, with the highest and lowest prices for the year to date:

	Price on + or —, Friday on a/c.		Year's Highest	Year's Lowest
4½ p.c., 1898	83½	+1	84½	76½
5 p.c. Gold, 1896	100½	+ ¾	100½	96
4½ p.c., 1908	47½	+1	57½	40
5 p.c., 1912	37¼	— ½	52½	27
5 p.c., 1913	62	+1	65½	54½
8 p.c., Notes 1925-28	9½	—	13¼	7

The Silver question continues to occupy a great deal of attention here, and there is no doubt that trade circles, particularly in the north of England, are very much perturbed at its fall. The League of Nations has now agreed to an investigation into the whole question of the effect of gold on International trade. It would seem that gold and rice are the only two commodities at the present time which are produced at a profit.

This week the Government published the report of the Commissioner of Weihaiwei on the past year's work at the Port. It is so satisfactory that it excites a regret that we are giving up Weihaiwei.

China will be represented by Lt. Commissioner Ben. Orames, at a Conference which is shortly to be held in London, of Salvation Army Commissioners. The arrangements for the Conference are not yet completed.

Eastern Cadets

The following successful Eastern Cadets appear in the recent results issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

T. L. Rowan, G. E. Boyd Shannon, R. H. Wickramasinghe, D. Walley, W. A. C. Goode, T. W. Davies, P. Faulkner, J. L. Thorpe, L. W. N. Homan, V. G. Matthews, J. P. Ferguson, R. B. Elwin, P. G. E. Nash, E. C. G. Barrett.

No doubt there are a good many in the Far East who remember Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, the traveller and author, who has returned to her flat in Devonshire House. I notice that the "Daily News" remarks:—"There is something very novel about Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's drawing rooms, for they contain mementoes of her travels the world over. They are papered with 2,000 pieces of real gold paper, which she brought from China; each piece is ten inches by six; what a job it must have been! The Chinese use this gold paper for cutting up into little scraps and strewing before the illustrious ones in processions on fete days, much as we strew rose petals before a bride. It created just the right atmosphere in which to drink China tea and eat sandwiches made of rose petal jam. The latter had just arrived from China and is considered a great delicacy out there.

The Postmaster-General announces that in consequence of the closure of the British Postal Agency at Weihaiwei, which will take place shortly, the postage rate for letters addressed to Weihaiwei will become forth be the same as for other places in China—namely, 2½d for the first ounce and ½d for each ounce thereafter; the postage rates for parcels will be unaffected.

Hermes Recommissioned

The aircraft-carrier Hermes has now returned to Portsmouth from her commission on the China Station, and at the beginning of next week she will go to Sheeness and Chatham to recommission at Chatham on October 2 for further service in the Far East. No. 403 (Fleet Fighter) Flight and No. 440 (Fleet Spotter Reconnaissance) Flight will recommission with the ship and go out again after any necessary adjustments. No. 442 (Fleet Spotter Reconnaissance) Flight will remain in England. Cantain E. J. G. Mackinnon, D.S.O., will relieve Captain J. D. Campbell, M.V.O., O.B.E., when the ship recommissions. He is 50 years of age and has been in the Navy since 1894.

LONDON MISSION REPORT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept. 25.

In the report of a survey of the work of the London Missionary Society presented this week to the Board of the Society at Livingstone House, Westminster, by a special committee, the signatories of the report, who include Dr. S. M. Berry, Secretary of the Congregational Union, and other leading Congregationalists, state that in the last 15 years church members in the countries where the Society has work have increased by 41 per cent. and that it has more than doubled in 30 years. The total is now 114,731. The total Christian community, which includes adherents as well as members, has risen from 228,391 in 1899, to 396,771 in 1914, and 627,024 in 1929; thus it has multiplied three times in thirty years.

That this increase is not due to a large influx of "Rice Christians" is shown by the fact that in the same period the contributions to the work of the church from these native Christians and adherents have grown nearly six times in thirty years. In 1899 it was £15,490 in 1914, £33,589, and in 1929 it was £91,823 While the number of white men and women missionaries shows a slight decrease, for there are 281 to-day as compared with 293 in 1914, the total number of native workers has grown from 7,447 in 1914 to 7,777 in 1929.

The Report recommends that no work should be given up in any of its fields, unless another suitable society is willing to take it on. Reinforcements, they state, are most needed in India and China. Besides the demand for evangelistic, medical and educational missionaries, welfare missionaries to help in the industrialized areas of China, and agricultural missionaries in the Far East and India, as well as more men to undertake translation work, are needed.

A total of 130 more missionaries are required to fill vacancies and to take the place of those who are retiring. To meet this cost and the average annual deficiency, the Society's income should be raised £80,000 a year. This would mean less than one penny a week more from every member of the Congregational Churches in the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

The Committee sound two notes of criticism. They say, "It is not pleasing to learn that many Churches in the field do not use indigenous music and have few hymns, if any, which were composed on the field; in the main they will sing translations of our hymns to British tunes. There is a movement towards indigenous music in some of the Churches and we think the Society should encourage it.

"We think the Board should emphasize the need of cheapness and simplicity in the building of mission institutions. The native Church members, who are, as a rule economically less well off than Europeans, feel more at home in simple buildings. We would urge economy in the construction of missionaries' houses. The Society's supporters would all desire that the missionaries should have reasonable comfort but, consistently with that, the buildings should be as cheap as possible."

DIRECT taxation has passed far beyond its useful limits, and has been enmeshed in the law of diminishing returns.—*Sir Basil Blackett.*

The Paris Letter

WHAT WILL COSTES MAKE?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris Sept. 5.

The flight across the Atlantic by the French airmen Costes and Bellonte excited an immense amount of interest among their compatriots. On the night of their arrival in New York, the Place de l'Opera, the boulevards and other central points were crowded with people waiting to know whether the attempt was successful. Similar scenes occurred in the large cities in the provinces, and it was clear that the public regarded the flight as a national success.

While the wives and mothers of the two heroes are being overwhelmed with flowers and compliments, someone with a financial turn of mind has been calculating how much Costes will be required to contribute to the revenue of his own country. Before he started, Costes said that if he were successful he expected to receive about 50,000,000 frs. (£400,000) from his contracts and prizes. On this basis, Costes, as a married man without children, would have to pay 4,997,700 frs. under the salaries and wages schedule and 18,595,666 frs. for general income-tax, making a total of 23,593,366 frs. (£19,000). This calculation is, of course merely theoretical. Costes will not return to France with anything like 50,000,000 frs.

Most of the contracts are payable in America, and the U. S. Revenue Department can be relied upon to collect its little bit of income-tax on whatever is paid to Costes before he comes back. The French tax-collectors will then get to work on what is left. Certain prizes, such as the Nobel, which come at the climax of a career, are not taxed in France, but in the present case, we are officially told, there could be no such exemption. Costes will receive promotion, which costs the Government nothing, in the army reserve and the Legion of Honour, and so will his companion.

Social Assurance Act

The opening stages of the attempt to make people provident against their will, by means of the new Social Assurance Act, are causing considerable friction, as might have been expected. It shows itself in domestic life by the refusal of servants to allow the master of the house to make the statutory deduction from wages at the end of the month. Cooks, housemaids, and the rest of them seem to think that the employer will pay their share as well as his own, rather than part with them, and when they discover that they are mistaken, they leave with the air of martyrs. In course of time, they will no doubt adapt themselves to the new order of things.

More important than these interior problems are the strikes which have broken out since the Act took effect. They have shown themselves, in a sporadic form, in various parts of the country. Only in two places did the movement asssume any magnitude—at Lille and in the Roubaix and Tourcoing textile district, the Lancashire of France. The Lille metal workers soon went back on receiving a promise that the employers would endeavour to adjust wages to the present cost of living. The Roubaix and Tourcoing operatives are still holding out in sufficient numbers to hamper the industry considerably. It is a little difficult to know this strike is really due to the Social Assurance scheme. The employers say it is the consequence of their refusal to pay the operatives' contributions as well as their own; the men, who ask for an extra 25 centimes an hour, maintain that they must have more money to help them to meet the higher cost of living plus the assurance contribution, to which the employers retort that this contribution relieves the worker from the necessity or putting money aside for sickness or disablement and is therefore not an additional outlay. At present, neither side shows any sign of yielding.

Atlantic Greyhound

Owing to "unforeseen obstacles," the new French giant Trans-Atlantic liner, provisionally called the "Super-Ile-de-France," will not be ready

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for service between Havre and New York until 1934, instead of in 1932 as originally planned. It was discoverered at the last moment that no building slip exists at Saint Nazaire (where the new French competitor for the blue riband of the Atlantic is to be built), or any other French shipyard, which would be long enough for such an immense vessel. The entrance to the dock at Havre, which would be the projected liner's registered port, is too narrow and has not a sufficient depth of water, and the French Line dock at New York will require lengthening to enable the "Super-Ile-de-France" to come alongside, and discharge her passengers and cargo.

When it is remembered that this 60,000-ton vessel will have a length of 1,004 feet and a beam of 118 feet—that is to say, slightly longer than the Rue de la Faix and wider than the Boulevard des Italiens, including the sidewalks—it is not surprising that all these extensions should have to be thought out and financed before the keel laid down. What is surprising is that they were left out of account when the decision to build the giant ship was announced. The Penhoet shipyard will have the new building slip ready by next spring, and the alterations on the waterside at Havre and New York will be taken in hand while the ship is being put together.

"Hommes 40"

A curious souvenir was presented this week by the Northern Railway Co., of France to the Paris section of the American Legion. It was a closed van bearing the familiar inscription "40 men, 8 horses" which all French railway rolling-stock of this type carried before the war. It is extremely doubtful whether this particular van was actually used during the great conflict, but it answered the purpose well enough. Decorated with French and American Flags, it was formally presented during a ceremony held in the courtyard of the Paris terminus. M. Javary, traffic superintendent of the line, delivered one of those graceful little addresses in which French speakers excel. "Go, little van" he said, "towards thy destiny. Like Joan of Arc's standard, after enduring strain and stress thou art honoured. Thou wilt be numbered among the souvenirs of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, acts of collective solidarity of which the world has yet given an example." The thanks of the American Legion were conveyed by Mr. Sedley Peck, leader of the "Forty and Eight Club" which forms part of the organization in Paris; and then all the ex-soldiers present formed round the van and sang "Madelon," the war-time refrain which is to France what "Tipperary" is to Britain. The van is to be exhibited at the American Legion Convention at Boston next month and will then be placed permanently in the War Museum at Indianapoles.

I DO not want to meet the ideal man—even if there is one.—*The Lord Mayor of Leicester.*

EVERY mother thinks her boy is different from the rest. The schoolmaster has to tell her that he is (thank Heaven) like the rest.—*Mr. A. B. Ramsay.*

IN what sense is this civilization Christian—this civilization that has achieved the impossible of serving God and Mammon?—*The Rev. J. Morgan Jones.*

BEFORE we can recognize State control of relief as superior to that of the individual the State must abandon its present reckless scattering of largesse.—*Mr. H. G. R. Sellar.*

WHEN in my mind's eye I contemplate that huge army of listeners-in, who night after night I see cocking their ears at the same time and receiving the same text, in more or less the same chairs and in the same surroundings, I am appalled.—*Mr. L. Stanley Jast.*

BACKED by a large number of army and navy officers and other leaders, a society has been formed in Japan for the purpose of diffusing among the nation a knowledge of the national flag, its significance and origin. It is urged that specific measurements should be strictly followed in making the sun-flag.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

IN DISRESPECT OF—

By KUNIKOS

To talk disrespectfully about tariffs is a terrible thing. But, like the equator, they are likely to suffer but little from rude remarks. The general dispute about them has survived the shafts of such a wit as Saki and is still as much to the fore as ever—if not more so. That satirist's inimitable creation, Reginald, once discussed the vital question in this vien:

"Talking about tariffs, the lift-boy, who reads extensively between the landings, says it won't do to tax raw commodities. What, exactly is a raw commodity? Mrs. Van Challaby says men are raw commodities till you marry them; after they've struck Mrs. Van C., I fancy they pretty soon become a finished article. Certainly she has had a good deal of experience to support her opinion. She lost one husband in a railway accident, and mislaid another in the divorce court, and the current one has just got himself squeezed in a Beef Trust. 'What was he doing in a Beef Trust, anyway'? she asked tearfully, and I suggested that perhaps he had an unhappy home. I only said it for the sake of making conversation; which it did. Mrs. Van Challaby said things about me which in her calmer moments she would have hesitated to spell. It's a pity people can't discuss the fiscal question without getting wild."

* * *

That disposes of that problem for the moment. Even if it were desired to open up a discussion upon it, it would be unseemly in a Sunday paper since people have not the calls of office to prevent them from coming to blows. And besides, there are a number of prime ministers and others from all parts of the British Empire assembled now in London who will give it all the publicity it deserves. That assembly in London brings up the general question of conferences. In the same way as tariffs, conferences do not seem to mind criticism. They go on just the same. In fact, it seems impossible to do anything for the public good in these days without having a conference about it. The idea is that they present an opportunity for a fair and square exchange of views. Of course they do. But it must not be supposed that fair and square exchanges of views never took place before. The editor of the "Eatonswill Gazette," for instance, was never in doubt over the views of the editor of his rival paper about his morals and personal habits. Nor did he allow the rival editor to be in the dark about what he thought of him and his political and otherwise affiliations. But this is only an illustration, and perhaps a better one might have been selected. It might serve as an example of how free speech was permitted before conferences became the fashion.

* * *

Free speech is the prerogative of democracy, and that is one reason why many thinkers are beginning to doubt whether democracy is all that its exponents have said it was. They maintain that where things are to be done—which is everywhere—speech should not be free. Mr. Hannibal Chollop, of Eden fame, was one who had strong views upon this, and no one can doubt that Mr. Chollop with Ripper, Tickler, and revolvers, was a man who got things done. His opinion upon the subject may be gathered from his warning to Mark Tapley: "I have drawed upon A man and fired upon A man for less. I have know'd strong men obliged to make themselves uncommon skase for less. I have know'd men Lynched for less, and beaten into punkin-sarse for less by an enlightened people." Mr. Hannibal Chollop's opinions are shared by enlightened rulers in many parts of the world to-day. It seems, from all reports, that Marshal Pilsudski, Dictator of Poland, appears to think somewhat similarly. Free speech cannot be permitted in this country, as another example, during the Period of Tutelage, or in other words, until the people have learnt to bridle that freedom with discretion. Censorship is as strong as ever it was in nearly every country of the world. Which only shows that, however glorious free speech may be in theory, in practice there must be something against it. It is only permitted in conferences or juntas, and then only to a limited degree.

* * *

Juntas demand and receive the highest respect, for they get things done. Unlike tariffs and conferences, however, most juntas do mind criticism. In the main they dislike it, even though some of their own acts and decisions may imply most unpleasant criticism of the people over whom they sit. While it may be improper to refer to the Shanghai Municipal Council in the same breath as a junta, they nevertheless have this in common with it, that they are open to criticism—in fact, if the councillors' election addresses are remembered aright, they welcome it. As over little things like shielding public morals by frowning on mixed bathing in the Hongkew Swimming Pool, for instance. They say that things go by contraries in this country. Did not Mr. Lansbury achieve unlimited popularity in London by opening the Serpentine to mixed bathing? It is known now as "London's Lido." Why should not the Council achieve the same thing by closing Shanghai's Lido, such as it is? To quote another instance, it is not so long ago that the Tokyo Police embarked upon a campaign for the improvement of public morals. They did many deeds with this worthy object, but the world still remembers, and alternately marvels at, or chuckles over, the attempt to regulate the thoughts of the public. Such is often the sorrowful reward of efforts of this description.

* * *

On the subject of campaigns like this, the United Press comes through with the story of another effort in the same city, this time to improve the manners of the geisha. According to their account, Lieut.-General Gwaisha Nagaoka, who boasts the third longest moustache in the world, was lecturing a group of these ladies on aviation when he was flattered to note that one of his listeners was busy drawing a diagram of an aeroplane propeller. Desiring to compliment the student on her enthusiasm, he asked for the drawing and was horrified to find a cartoon of his own face, with a propeller in place of his moustache. Hence the campaign. Now it may be open to question whether the motive for this campaign is entirely impersonal. The feelings of the General may have been slightly wounded by the disrespect implied. On the girl's side, however, she may have meant no harm. She may simply have been one of those ladies who dislike moustaches, and have good reasons for so doing. But that does not alter the fact that the campaign has been launched. How many other campaigns are launched for no better reasons? Juntas are just as guilty as other persons, sometimes more so, since their feelings seem to be more easily hurt that those of most individuals. Juntas deserve respect, but sometimes they make it very difficult.

AMERICAN VIGNETTES

Applesauce

Statistical results from various judges at county fairs and apple displays in America, not to mention the popular opinion of those who sell apples to the general public, show decisively that the majority of people like red apples best, no matter what the flavour and the texture of the fruit beneath the skin. Apple eaters are well aware that often times the little green apple, or the big golden one, is the juiciest and contains the subtlest consistency of tartness and sweetness, yet ninety-nine out of a hundred will pass up the green or golden apple on the fruit counter and head like a needle toward a magnet for the red apple further on, which may or may not be mediocre in comparison. The apples of the Hesperides were golden and those for which the swift and lovely Atalanta stooped and lost her race, yet strangely enough the paler apples have not held their glamour and the scarlet fruit continues to be the best seller. Only the practical housewife, buying supplies in the market-place, knows that all apples, green, or yellow, or red, look alike in pie or applesauce.

* * *

Personality Plus

The newest inspiration, or fad, as the case might be, among American educators who haven't anything else to do with their spare time, is the "Personality School," which is opening up courses in various universities and institutions all over the country. The New York University has one in its commerce school, designed for business men and women, which hopes to change neutral personalities to dominating personalities. The evolution is achieved by a process of ridicule. First the student goes through a series of actions which are faithfully recorded by a motion picture camera. The results are shown to the student and his various defects pointed out to him. His speech is also vitaphoned and echoed back at him, almost always to his intense chagrin. The result of that experiment may be guessed at right now. Hereafter business men are going to greet their clients with a Maurice Chevalier smile, a William Powell voice, and a George Bancroft persuasiveness. In fact it will be almost impossible to refuse these personality business men anything. Hospitals also are trying the "stunt," teaching their nurses to register cheerfulness, optimism, and a sense of humour. From now on patients are going to be treated to a gurgle of laughter along with the morning sponge, a bit of fun-making in regard to their particular infirmities, and the persistent, oh so persistent, reminder that after all things aren't as bad as they might be, and, indeed, there are quite a few people in this little old world a whole lot worse off, generally speaking.

* * *

Silky Noises

Americans have found another noise to abate, that attributed to the silks in which Julia goes and the "liquefaction of her clothes." The Bureau of Weights and Measures has become involved in the problem of determining just how much of the wor'd's racket may be attributed to the feminine sex and have made technical and scientific observations to the effect that the present mode of long dresses, when expressed in silks, as is most usually the case, gives off a fabric sound something similar to a rubber ball rebounding from a hard wall. Woollens and felts absorb sound and are virtually noiseless, but who wants to were woollens and felts? The gentle gurgle of silken skirts has generally been acclaimed as charming by those for whom the ladies dress to please, and now that the Bureau of Weights and Measures has gone and made it a matter of loud-speaking rebounds of sound waves against fabric, it is hoped that there will be no aesthetic prejudice against that charm.

* * *

An Incident

Recently there occurred a diplomatic incident in Tangier which not only considerably upset the American Consulate in that locality but left a very dark brown taste in the mouth of America proper when that country heard about it the next morning via a cabled headline. It seems that a Consular official in Tangiers rode down to the beach on a donkey, a useful beast of burden, but surely no mount worthy of consular dignity. He should not have done it as a matter of principle in the first place, and in the second place it was against the local municipal rule. The official was arrested and the donkey was impounded and the American Consulate infuriated. Well that body might be. In Tangier they have plenty of pure-blooded Arabian chargers, snow white or jet black, and while not so economical or practical as donkeys, they are fit mounts for diplomatic officials. In America donkeys are considered as jokes and newspaper headlines containing an arrest, a donkey, and a Consular official, all in the same breath are—well, really!—M.G.

CHINA'S CULTURAL CAPITAL

BY R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN
(N.C.S.N. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Whether the transfer of the capital of China from Peking to Nanking will become permanent or not, there is every indication that this northern city will remain the cultural headquarters of the country for many a long year to come. Apart from the work toward, this end which is being done by foreigners, there is evidence that the ranks of those Chinese engrossed in the same subjects are steadily growing in Peking with every possibility of the growth becoming permanent. Educationally Peking is not fortunately situated. Money for the universities is not forthcoming with that regularity which would secure some degree of continuity for their work. Thus it is significantly announced that, the money promised from the Tientsin customs not having come to hand, Nanking promises to allocate a month's expenses for the institutions of learning in Peking and that as a result three of them will be opened within a short while. Perhaps to speak of culture in a country where its educational roots are denied sustenance, or obtain it in a manner which only provides insufficient, spasmodic nourishment, is to be guilty of a misnomer. But outside this aspect of the matter there are signs of not only a considerable activity along the lines of individual foreign research but of Chinese as well.

The place is admirably adapted for work of this kind. Apart from the natural charm of the city as a a place of residence, a charm which maintains despite the many disagreeable factors operating against it, there is something in the air of Peking arousing thoughts of gracious and spacious days, a calm rooted in detachment from the incessant hurry of other cities less favourably placed. Its historic quality is not only emphasized in the wonderful mansions of past glories, but even in the long strings of camels who with their soft stride and superior gait stir up thoughts of the long trails from places where almost history has ceased to be. There is, too, among the foreign residents a degree of interest in the country in which they live, not to be found in many of the other similar communities in China. Perhaps because of their distance from the world at large they are thrown back more upon the place they live in for their amusement and their interest, and it is more than probably because of this that so much of value is being done along an imposing number of lines of inquiry.

A number of the monuments in Peking are kept in a better state of preservation than would appear from ordinary report. For the most part they are those most favoured by the sightseer, Chinese as well as foreign, whose small payments for admission serve in some degree to meet the cost of upkeep, though there are evidences that either enough money is not forthcoming from this source or

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that it is not being applied to the best advantage. Possibly both are correct, for of the first it has to be pointed out that the beautiful buildings relegated to disuetude are legion, and, for some mysterious reason, a house without life in it goes quicker to ruin than one which has to withstand the effects of ordinary wear and tear. It may be that none of the grounds were ever kept quite as foreign fancy suggests they should be: perhaps the imperial exchequer did not always cope with the demands for maintenance that must have been made upon it.

But such places as the Winter Palace, the Coal Hill, the Museum and the Library are very well kept indeed. In connection with the two last named there is every reason to believe that they are quickening with a new life, and endeavouring to meet by expansion the increasing demands that are made upon them. Thus the director of the National Library arranged an exhibition of rare books and manuscripts at the Chu Jen Tang from three days, October 10 to 12 inclusive. This library, it is reported, under the direction of Mr. T. L. Yuan is rapidly becoming one of the best research libraries of its kind in the Far East and shows signs of being even more efficient in the years to come.

So also with the Museum. This is well housed and its enormous wealth of exhibits, which is being gradually increased, is becoming more and more attractive every year. People whose knowledge of Chinese arts and crafts is obtained from casual shopwindow research are naturally amazed at the wonders on display, and if the whisper is current that unscrupulous persons in the past removed the genuine and replaced it with imitation in many cases, there is ground for relief in the knowledge that an expert committee is opening cases and classifying the contents which have never seen the light of day since they arrived at the palace, and that from such tribute or presents other specimens may serve to compensate for what has been filched away.

More interesting still is the class of Chinese who visit the museum. On October 10 the writer followed a cloud of garlic round the building. Yellow-armletted soldiers, sent south by Chang Hsueh-liang to maintain the peace, wandered along the gangways, watched the famous clocks do their little tricks, and pointed grubby fingers at wonderful porcelains and bronzes with what must at times have been exceedingly pungent remarks, judging from the laughter with which they were received. An occasional flapper with less than a polite interest in what was on view, a few earnest looking youths, and quite a number of middle-aged gentlemen wandered from case to case maintaining an undercurrent of conversation obviously connected with the merits of the things they were seeing.

Again on the National Day the Geological Survey organized a special exhibition for the opening of its new laboratory for fuel research, including, besides maps and photographs of recent surveys, a large collection of prehistoric pottery from Kansu, and skulls, etc., found in connection with the discovery of *sinanthropus pekinensis*.

All these things are evidence of a very live quality in Peking's cultural aspect, and it may be that, under the earnest guidance of the men at present in control, the old capital may increase in educational importance to a state far beyond anything it achieved in its political days. Cold comfort for those whose living depended upon the more material side of Peking's former pre-eminence it may be, but there seems little reason to doubt that an entrancing future is ahead of Peking of a wide-spread scholastic importance. Talks with many of those interested in the work show considerable belief in this view, amounting, in many cases, to a very great enthusiasm, but on every side the scarcity of money is bemoaned as putting an effective drag on the wheel of progress in this direction. That money may become less in the future, for the political acts of China will undoubtedly greatly influence the foreign support which has been forthcoming in the past in such strength, and may eventually cut it off. But if the enthusiastic workers in these spheres are allowed to pursue their courses unhindered by the misunderstandings of the uncomprehending, a real future in keeping with the dignity of the old capital is in sight.

PEKING'S TOURIST TRADE

By R. T. Peyton-Griffin,
N.-C.D.N. Special Correspondent

One thing which is really lacking in Peking is a society for the protection of tourists against themselves first, and then against the unscrupulous Chinese curio dealers. Referring to the matter just recently an old resident of Peking remarked that when the tourists began to arrive he always found considerable amusement in getting around with them and seeing how they fared at the hands of the vendors of gewgaws which look pretty enough in the shop but which, once taken home, become something to be ashamed of, something which refuses to fit in.

The Chinese curio dealers could give points to a foreign horse coper, or a seller of second hand motor cars and win easily on sheer native trickery, and the blandness of his falsehoods, without the aids which Peking naturally give him. But there is something in the air of this old capital, with its spaciousness, its gorgeous buildings and entrancing colour which upsets the ordinary ideas of value. The mystery of this city of privacy, of high walls and wide streets, and dirty hutungs, the blue of the sky and champagne-like air have a singular effect upon the respectable foreign accumulator of millions, until he throws ordinary caution aside and is cozened into parting with good money for what is little better than trash. Women who in their own countries would not dream of wearing less than an expensive diamond or two, gaily flaunt a five dollar ring set with a cat's-eye or some other cheap stone with all the apparent delight that a heavy investment would give them elsewhere. In the ordinary course of things sanity returns on departure from Peking, and the trumpery which has taken so much earnest bargaining is soon discarded, or passed off as presents to people who have no opportunity of knowing better.

Possibly because there is something in human nature which likes to see the other man fooled as well, the best propagandists for the Chinese curio dealers of Peking—are these very same victims of their arts of persuasions. The latter will tell their friends to deal only with the Chinese, that the foreign dealers charge too highly and that the best is only obtainable from the native. And the old resident in search of amusement is sure of entertainment directly he hears one traveller tell another that he knows the best Chinese to go to, and that he should eschew all dealings with the foreigners. What most of the visitors fail to realize is that a guarantee by a foreign concern subject to some sort of easily accessible court is of considerable value in assessing the amount to be given for an object of art or an antique, so that, providing the profit demanded by the foreign vendor is not excessive, a tourist would obviously do better to buy from him—than from a Chinese whom he would probably fail to identify a couple of days afterwards.

Some interesting stories are going the rounds in Peking at present on the subject of how the tourists are duped by some of the Chinese shops. Thus it is told that within the past fortnight a man with considerable money has been making the rounds of the various Chinese curio shops in Peking, claiming that he has been warned against the foreign sellers, and alleging some knowledge of what he has been buying. He has been assisted by a guide, who has directed him to dealers and dealers to him and some large transactions have been put through.

The one which created the greatest sensation amongst those who know is a deal in what were alleged to be two green jade vases. With the assistance of his guide the tourist succeeded in beating the vendor down from the price originally asked to $15,000 at which the sale was consumated. The vases were not of jade, it is commonly reported, but of Mukden soft stone suitably stained and were on sale the day previous at $400 the pair.

The system of intelligence maintained by the Chinese dealers is extraordinary. Not only do they know what is in each other's shop, but information passes round as to what particular purchasers are seeking, goods move swiftly from establishment to establishment on consignment when a deal is in the offing, and sometimes when one shop fails to make a sale, another will step in and offer to do so on a division of the profits. In this system of intelligence guides, ricsha coolies and even hotel boys fill important rôles and because each of these is entitled to some commision out of any business they introduce there is not such a degree of secrecy as tourists sometimes count on when they find to their dismay that they have made a spectacular and expensive mistake.

The picturesque dodge of pretending to conclude a deal so that even the ricsha coolie who brings the customer to the shop door does not know anything about it, is impressive but misleading. The story that this has to be done in order to reduce the price to the lowest possible by cutting out the ricsha coolie's commission — is stupid enough in all conscience, but the idea that it can be done under the lynx eyes of all those others who have to be given a share is ridiculous.

The tourist is looked upon as the legitimate prey of the Chinese curio dealers. The former brings much money into Peking, and it is the delight of the owners of all the quaint shops in the side streets and hutungs to see that as much of it as possible shall be left behind. A very great success is achieved in this and it is reported that many of the men engaged in the business have accumulated huge fortunes and benefitted many of their own nationality in the process. Thus the ricsha coolies of Peking are the aristocrats of their class in China and many are the stories of the incomes made by some of these men as runners for curio shops rather than as pullers of vehicles. One last year is reputed to have made $2,000 and to have set up in business for himself.

FOR A CAMEL IT IS THURSDAY

No trip to Peking would ever be complete unless a chance were offered to renew acquaintance with its camels, those gracefully awkward, humped monstrosities which silently come up out of the dusk, and minding their own business with a superiority which many humans might copy to advantage, pass slowly by to be lost to sight in the dusty gloom of a suburban wayside. Looked at from an artistic point of view the camel is a mass of contrarieties, an unwieldy bulk on spindly shanks, great bulging joints and shaggy thighs and the continual thud, thud, thud of the huge padded hoof which measures off the slow miles of many a weary journey. A sensitive head—for a camel is really sensitive—placed on the proudest poised neck of creation, carries the meekest eye in the world with an assurance which makes the observer wonder how it is possible that their drivers ever have the hardihood to clamber on their backs at nightfall and dose until the next caravanserai comes into sight.

* * *

Common parlance describes the camel driver as an obscene person, lacking in the smaller reverences of life, but there seems about these hard faced gentry something in the nature of a realization of inferiority as compared with the string of rich brown beasts in their charge. For of all the long cavalcades of soft moving creatures we have seen during these past few days not one has had the impudence to ride, save at night when the other camels could not see him. Just now they are past their moulting season, and the ragged quadrupeds which we have seen in previous years—have given place to creatures arrayed in a soft rich brown adding quaint dignity to uncouthness mounted on four match-sticks.

* * *

People who know more about the camel may find less in him, but even they tell weird stories of the beast—how he will drop—off by the wayside and die. Die for no reason at all except, perhaps, because it is Thursday. Others will descant upon the way a camel obtains his nourishment, and marvel at the length of time it can go without ingesting liquids, whereupon some member of the unpleasant upon this earth will ask, —who wants to be a camel? Very few, if all that is said about it is true, for they tell stories of camels left outside inns in the winter time, while their unsavoury masters idle in the warmth of the bar parlour. Heedless of the weather these patient animals, sleeping in the attitude of prayer, or possibly awake to the discomfort around them, may sometimes be completely snowed under, little wreaths of steam from holes in the white surface indicating where supercilious patience has kept its cold vigil to dawn.

Yet they must have opinions of their own, for every once in a while one or two are found wearing muzzles. It is to be presumed that they have bitten their owners, and this, it is to be hoped, is correct.

* * *

It is said that a camel has been known to kick a small motor car across the road. This may, however, be an egregious libel, for as a rule he regards motor cars as if they were not, and the most difficult thing in the world is kicking something which is not there. That, of course, is merely an impression to be gained from the behaviour of a camel when a Pippa Ford passes, for he does not always hustle off the road, or even make way, unless tugged aside by his owner with a vehemence which indicates the imminence of a monetary loss. But with it all the caravan plods along the miles beneath the walls of history, across the valleys of wealth and over the passes of promise, unladen going, heavily burdened on the return, with feet moving like the boots of Kipling's regiment on the march.

A drink at a wayside stopping place, a little roughage when time permits, and for months and years the embodiment of the unloved and the unlovable treads out his passage to the journey's end. Where that may be, he may never know; when, he is always certain: it is on a Thursday.—R.T.P.-G.

BON VOYAGE

The heterogeneous mob assembled on Deck D, composed of ladies in fur coats and the corresponding masculinity who belong there, and the raggle-taggle third class passengers who don't, but who are taking their only chance to see how the other half lives. The bored captain who looks at a trim ankle with one eye and the ship's watch with the other. The criss-cross of vari-coloured serpentine and the pale lover on the dock who wafts a kiss up a trail of pink paper. His dismay when he discovers that an angular maid of forty odd years holds the other end of the pink paper. His further dismay when she also discovers that fact and waves to him excitedly. The occasional strain of "Lover Come Back To Me" as rendered somewhat inefficiently by the ship's orchestra. The ship's orchestra composed of two Filipino's one negro drummer, and a college lad with a saxaphone, all obviously amateurs. The continual chorus, "Tell Marie to write;" "Give my love to Aunt Nellie;" "Tell Bob to come on over and get the other half. Ha ha ha!" "Have a nice tall drink of cold water on me when you get there, Ha ha ha!" "Leave those Hula-hula girls alone, Bill."

* * *

The young lady who discovers her luggage has been put in the same cabin with that of a Chinese merchant. Her hurried trip to the steward's office and his patient explanation that it all will be straightened out after the boat sails. Her tearful doubts that he won't keep his word. The fidgety old lady who decides to go along with Martin at the last minute and the steward's demonstration of the cabin plans, showing that all are occupied and she should have thought of that before. "Besides, you have no passport with you." Her threat to tell Martin and have him put the steward out of his job for being impertinent. Her flurried departure in search of Martin.

* * *

The usual round of farewell drinks. The usual several more rounds. The consequent visit to the steward's office by the fat lady who demands anothers suite de luxe. Her answer to his request for a good reason, "I refuse to take a bath in the same bath-tub with that man." "Who is that man?" "My husband." His patient promise to do something about it if she still feels that way in the morning. The final round of farewell drinks. The hurried trip to the steward's office by the worried young matron who declares that Jimmy can't be found and she must get him off the boat. The discovery of Jimmy fast asleep in a deck-chair labelled "Samuel Rosencranz" Samuel Rosencranz wondering what in the deuce has happened to his deck chair because he wants it moved next to the empty chair upon whose neat little placard is the name "Lilian de Roth." His fallen jaw when, after the re-arrangement, Lilian de Roth makes her appearance along with her five children and her own one hundred and seventy-six pounds avoirdupois.

* * *

The warning bell and the general exodus punctuated by warnings, advise, kisses, tears, and promises. The grand rush to the railing to get a last glimpse of the shore-line. The farewell confidences yelled through cupped-hands from below. The retorts from above, "Can't hear you, what did you say?" The repetition and the same retort. The small child who slips under the rope on the wharf and is rescued in the nick of time by a ship official who gives him a sound spank. His mother's indignation and threat to have him fired. Her own sound slap on the child's face when the official's back is turned. The faintly recognizable strains of "Lover Come Back To Me" as rendered by the ship's orchestra. The broken sentences, the broken hearts, the broken serpentine, as the ship moves off. The double armed farewell from those below and the general wish from those above that they would hurry up and go so the luggage could be inspected. The faint voices in the distance, "Tell Mary....." "Don't forget that....." "Bon Voyage." "Bon Voyage."—M.G.

Sixty Years Ago

From The "North-China Daily News" of October 21, 1870.

The Cricket match Racquet and Fives Court v. Cricket Club was finished yesterday, when the former made up their leeway and secured the victory, with two wickets to fall.

* * *

A correspondent at Ningpo remarks on a new order in council at the Customs, requiring members of the outdoor staff to salute in military style the indoor officials, and that two of the former have already been reprimanded for neglecting to fulfil this order.

* * *

We beg to remind our readers of the Variety Entertainment to be given this evening, at the Lyceum Theatre, by Messrs. Kohler and Birch. The entertainment is one of an exceedingly popular and pleasing description, and we have no doubt will be much enjoyed.

* * *

We observe that M. Le Soullier, of the French Circus Company, is rapidly rearing his canvas structure, and that the arrangements of the interior are in a forward state. The place is comfortably and substantially galleried. The pole of the tent will, with its flag staff, be 51 feet high.

* * *

By the Shantung yesterday, we have the news confirmed that the gun-boats are to remain at Tientsin during the winter, and that the proceedings of the Chinese at the Taku Forts are under observation, but of what nature their operations there are we are not at present informed.

* * *

Private telegrams from Europe are reported to have been brought down, but, having been forwarded by post instead of special courier, are not of later dates than those previously received.

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THE BOOK PAGE

MORE WAR FICTION

"GREAT SHORT STORIES OF THE WAR."—Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.

Although the publication of this volume may be considered to be contributing to a burning current controversy, the publishers can claim that this anthology of war stories deserves acceptance on its own merits. They have thrown their net wide and have drawn on the literary store of no less than four belligerent countries—England, France, Germany and America. The stories are classified according to the scene of their origin or according to their particular trend of appeal. Thus the reader will find stories from the home front and behind the front line, in the front line, stories of the lighter side of war, stories at sea, in hospital, after the war, and "Satires of Circumstance," to quote a few of the main heads of the classification. Although the lighter side of war receives very meagre attention, which is perhaps as it should be, the stories do not pander to the ghoulish studies of the propagandist. The editor has clearly been anxious first and foremost to put on record representative stories by writers of literary merit who have been enabled by virtue of the background of actual facts and of their own gift of description to reproduce accurately the atmosphere in which the men fought in the great struggle. That this is desirable may perhaps be recognized by a personal experience in Shanghai only two or three days ago. On the screen at a cinema was produced a preliminary announcement of a film purporting to describe the manner in which the German Zeppelins were beaten off from London in the course of the war. The film was a talking one, and the announcement, as is the custom nowadays, gave certain extracts from it. A young woman and a young man watching this preliminary advertisement commented on it something like this:

She: "But Zeppelins never got to London, did they?"

He: "Oh, yes, I think they did. I think I remember seeing one over Lowestoft—I was only seven at the time."

Both those young people—British boy and girl,—appeared to have enjoyed the advantages of a reasonably good education. Yet so swiftly have the years passed that the generation to-day does not seem even to realize the extent of the peril to English cities in war-time from the activities of the enemy in the air. Ignorance of these facts necessarily breeds inaccurate appreciation of the problems of international relationship, and it is well, therefore, that there should be literature of this kind, justifying itself by reason of its intrinsic artistic merits and enshrining the emotions and the experiences of the men and women of the great travail.

The editor's taste is catholic. He is able to give a characteristic introduction by Mr. Edmund Blunden, the author of "Undertones of War" It is interesting, incidentally, to find a story by Mr. A. P. Herbert under the heading "Behind the Front Line," and not under that of "The Lighter Side of War." Yet the humourist of to-day is clearly detected in the sympathetic story which he tells of the veteran Tweedy, who in spite of all his delinquencies emerged from the war unscathed, while those who kept more strictly to the narrow way went west. It is difficult to make a selection, but for an example of restrained treatment of a tragic subject in the best style of the short story Miss Edith Wharton's "Coming Home" is an item for the selection of which the editor deserves gratitude. From "All Quiet on the Western Front" the beautiful description of Paul's home-coming is appropriately reproduced, and Mr. H. M. Tomlinson's "All Our Yesterdays" provides the graphic description of the coming of the Armistice. And his "Waiting for Daylight" gives an account of London's experience of an air-raid. Richard Arlington's "Death of a Hero" is naturally drawn upon. Saki, Somerset Maugham, Joseph Conrad, and C. E. Montague are other well-known English names brought into the picture. On the home front, Stacey Aumonier, a brilliant short story writer in any vein, and John Galsworthy are Mr. Tomlinson's colleagues in describing the situation there.

The inclusion of French authors is particularly valuable, because it gives a point of view which is too often overlooked by British readers, and a good example of the French short story is to be found in Alexandre Arnoux' grim little picture of discipline in the trenches and its tragic results. But André Maurois magnificently ventures into the British camp, and his story of the ranker officer who after heroically braving many dangers is sent home with trench feet, only to be submarined in crossing the Channel, is a brilliant piece of work, extracted as it is from "The Silence of Colonel Bramble."

C. E. Montague's "Honours Easy" naturally falls into an anthology of this kind. But it is quite impossible to do justice to the book by quotation and it must suffice to add that the publishers have been well advised to place this volume at the disposal of the discriminating short story reader.—E.H.

ON MISSIONS

"THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM."—A Japanese Point of View. By Motosada Zumoto.

Mr. Motosada Zumoto has published a small pamphlet giving the missionary problem from the Japanese point of view, and the tenor of the pamphlet may be gauged from the following extract from the concluding passages:—

"I earnestly hope that what I have said so far on this very delicate subject of missionary activities in China and Korea will not be taken amiss. Nothing is further from my mind than to convey an impression that we Japanese are in any way antagonistic to the coming of your missionaries to China. We have heartily welcomed them to Japan, and we sincerely feel grateful for all they have done for us. Why, then, should we object to their doing the same things for China or Korea? What we object to, is that in those countries many of your missionaries have overstepped the limits of their religious work and strayed into fields where they do not belong and where they have done much injury to international harmony and understanding.

"Now all this need not have happened at all, if only the missionaries strictly confined themselves within the scope of their work as propagators of their religion. Indeed, if they understood the meaning of their noble mission in a broad and enlightened spirit, their influence would have necessarily been favourable to the promotion of peace and goodwill between nations. If they came to the East in a spirit of humility, willing to learn as well as to teach, instead of a spirit of superiority—even arrogant superiority, they would have found in the religions and cultures of the East enough to admire and profit by. Or if they studied the social customs and institutions of the East in an attitude of open-mindedness, they could not have fallen, as unfortunately they have, into the habit of giving to their people at home an insultingly misleading and unjust estimate of the state of morality among what they delight in calling the heathen nations of Asia. In this respect blame attaches to the missionaries in Japan as much as to those in China and Korea."

CASSELL'S AUTUMN BOOKS OF 1930

A list of books to be published by Cassell and Co., Ltd., at La Belle Sauvage, London E.C.4, has reached this office. Under general subjects appear Chapters of Biography by Arthur James, first Earl of Balfour; The Science of Life by H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley and G. P. Wells; Memoirs by the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; The Diaries of John Bright and others. New Fiction comprises Imperial Palace by Arnold Bennett; Twenty-Four Hours by Louis Bromfield; Mariovosa by Baroness Orczy; Vagabonds by Louis Bromfield. La Belle Sauvage editions of fine books and limited editions are being given special attention by Cassells in order to please connoisseurs who are interested in books combining merits of literature and beauty. The most recent of this group are Art Nonsense by Eric Gill and Elsie and the Child by Arnold Bennett.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

"CHRISTIANS IN CHINA BEFORE THE YEAR 1550."—By A. C. Moule. Society for the Propagation of Christian and General Knowledge, London.

The Rev. A. C. Moule belongs to a family of distinguished missionaries of which the late Bishop Moule and Archdeacon Moule were, in early days, well known figures in Shanghai. Rev. A. C. Moule left China in 1907 and is now engaged in the Chinese department of the University of Cambridge in England. It is evident that he has continued his Chinese studies to good purpose for the wealth of documents that have been consulted and the research involved in the preparation of this book are staggering in their multitude and complexity. All the author's researches failed to find any clear or definite references to Christianity in China before the arrival of the Nestorians whose first churches was built in 638 A.D. Nevertheless the tradition that there were Christians in China earlier than this is so strong that one is inclined to believe that the story of the birth of Christ in Judea was carried to China during, or shortly after the time of the Apostles.

The well known tale of the discovery of the Nestorian tablet near Si-an in Shensi is well known to all interested in Christian missions in China. It reads like a romance and illustrates the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. In the year 1625 some workman, digging foundations for a building, came across a large slab of stone 3 ft. 4 ins., wide, 6 ft. 5 ins. high and 11 ins. thick, including the pedestal; the height ofthe stone is 9 ft. 1 in. There was an inscription on the stone in Chinese and Syriac which narated the coming of Nestorianism and gave a concise summary of the gospel. The stone was removed by the Provincial officials and set up in a monastery about a mile and a half outside the west gate of Si-an, the capital of the Province of Shensi. Oddly enough this monastery is situated quite close to the site of the first church erected by the Nestorian missionaries in Si-an in 638 A.D. so that, without premediation on anyone's part, it was placed in the site most fitting for it and there it may be seen to this day.

The stone having been so long buried the characters are well preserved and thought there are obscurities in some parts of the text the meaning, in the main, is quite clear.

Another interesting relic was unearthed by Sir Aureal Stein when in 1908 he found a multitude of documents in "The cave of the thousand Buddhas," near Tunhuang, on the extreme North-west frontier of China. In this cave there was a small room cut in the rock that had been sealed up for centuries. When it was opened it was found to contain numerous scrolls and parchments. Quite evidently the Christians in that district had been passing through a period of persecution and had hidden there the sacred books that would have betrayed them to their enemies. Pere Pelliot found in this cave a roll of manuscript, torn in three pieces but yet quite complete. This was a hymn to the holy trinity and when translated was identified by Dr. A. Mingana, as being the East Syrian form of the "Gloria in Excelsis." A sample page of the Mss. is given in a photo engraving in the book and the characters are as clear and easily deciphered as though they had been written yesterday. There are many obscurities in the text such as names and titles but further study will probably clear up much that is at present doubtful. At any rate this is a precious relic of Nestorian Christianity which once flourished in many parts of China but had been wiped out of existence before Xavier, Ricci and others found their way to the land of Sinim.

There is also an interesting chapter on stones with Christian inscriptions and decorated with crosses which indicate that the knowledge of Christianity was very widespread in China from the seventh to the ninth centuries of our era. Kansu, Yunnan, Canton, Kiangsu and other provinces have relics that prove that Christian churches once existed within their bounds. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Christianity is more widespread in China to-day then it was before the edict issued in 845 A.D. which commanded the suppression of Buddhism and with Buddhism went that other foreign religion which had come from Syria. There seems to have been something of a hiatus between this date and the coming of Marco Polo about 1275 and John of Monte Corvino in 1290. These were the days of the more tolerant Mongol princes and Christians began again to openly profess their faith. And so the lamp shone, though with a flickering flame, till the coming of the moderns in the 16th century, Xavier and Ricci and their coadjutors down to our own times.

This book will be held as the classic authority for the early diffusion of Christianity in China. It shows how the light shone in the darkness and the darkness comprehended it not, but it shone on nevertheless and those who want to know these things cannot do better than possess themselves of a copy of Mr. Moule's book.—J.D.

NETHERLANDS INDIA

"THE CHINA JOURNAL."—Edited by A de Sowerby and J. C. Ferguson.

The Netherlands India issue for October contains a full account of the history, arts, industries and activities of the country. Illustrations add greatly to the attraction of the magazine, and give a good idea of life in the Holland possession.

The extent of this group of three large islands,—Sumatra, Java and Celebes, parts of Borneo and New Guinea, as well as a large number of small islands—cover a territory which is as large as Europe. The principal products are cane sugar, quinine, rubber, petroleum, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, gum kopal and rattan.

Government and administration are under the direct control of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the supreme legislator being the Dutch Crown and the States-General.

A brief outline of Javanese history is given which divides it into four periods, Pre-Hindu, Hindu, Arab and European. Since 1844, when the Dutch assumed control, the country has prospered.

The dance and drama which play such an active part in the life of the natives are described entertainingly, and Javanese legends form another interesting article. Religions, literature, arts and artcraft are touched upon and various musical instruments described.

Mr. Sowerby describes travelling in Netherland India as a pure delight. A very vivid account of a tour from Shanghai through Java is described; a trip that for sheer interest and enjoyment, it would be difficult to desplicate anywhere in the world.

The economic importance of the Netherland East Indies is largely in products of the soil in the way of food stuffs and raw materials. In natural history the distribution of animal and plant forms of the Malayan Archepelago are interesting. The animals include all forms of ape and monkey life, bats, tigers, rodents, and the like. Bird life is described as being rich and varied. Reptiles abound. Plant life is so luxuriant that it literally clothes the islands in a dense blanket—palms, bamboos, and trees that are valued for their lumber, as the teak, and those yielding camphor, rubber, gutta-percha and resins. Fruit trees, such as bread-fruit, bananas, and papayas.

The China Journal has excelled itself in this issue and should be read by any one who contemplates taking a holiday.

STUDY IN LOYALTIES

"MRS. FISCHER'S WAR."—By Henrietta Leslie. Published by Messrs. Jarrolds, London.

This book cannot be classed as a "war novel" although it deals with an aspect of the last war which escaped the attention of those many morbid souls who delighted in dilating upon the blood relation of filth to patriotism. It tells how the Great War affected Janet Fischer and Carl, her husband—she English, and he technically, German. Travelling in Germany on the fatal fourth of August, Carl, caught in the swirl of sticky sentimentality then sweeping over Europe, decided to stay there and to fight for the "Fatherland." Janet returned to London to face the agony of separation from the husband she adored only to find that their son, John, as patriotic as his father, had joined the English forces. Son is fighting father, and father son. The resultant situation Miss Leslie interprets as a poignant study in loyalties.—H.M.G.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

TIFFIN TALK

By Eve Adam

With the second half of September comes the end of the Daylight Saving Bill activities, the beginning of winter food prices, curtailed railway facilities and general official recognition that summer is at an end. Actually nature finished off summer this year with the exit of the August heat wave. Such of us as possess them have been living in fur coats ever since and fires are a necessity in even the most modest of households.

One needs a cheerful disposition to face this particular English winter with anything like equanimity. Everyone is very gloomy about it. The present unemployment figures of well over two million are supposed to be as nothing compared with what they will be a little later on. Business men shake their heads and on all sides folk are talking, thinking, and even practicing economy. Mr. Snowden is reported as not yet having done his worst as next March is to show us.

A Streak of Silver

Still from the housewife's point of view there is a streak of silver to the lining of the nation's supposedly heavy cloud. Domestic servants are easier, cheaper and politer than they have been for a very long time. Food prices are as mercurial as the whims of a woman but if you're careful and don't mind a little trouble you can secure good meals at a price which has some relation to the 1914 standard. In theory I deplore dumping, but when I see excellent tomatoes at two pence a pound, fat pigeons for sixpence apiece and plump greyhens at just under two shillings, my politics take on an international colour and my domestic budget balances with ease.

Turning the Corner

Maybe I'm over optimistic, but I don't quite believe things are as bad as they sound, and I've a few stray facts with which to back up my idea that England is turning the industrial corner.

Firstly, Germany has already bought—and paid cash deposits on more yards of our woollen material than during any previous September-October time since the war. Then the British film industry is at last shedding its swaddling clothes and making business-like efforts to deal with the American-German Talkie monopoly. I don't pretend to be an expert on the film business but I went down to the Elstree studios the other day where I gleaned enough inside information about immediate future plans to feel convinced that anyhow Hollywood isn't going to win hands down.

Another hopeful sign is the extension of the London tube service. Work has already been sanctioned on the line north from Finsbury Park as far as Cockfosters. This and similar extensions involves the expenditure of vast sums of money and will give continuous employment to thousands of British workmen for at least three years.

A New Super-Store

And lastly there is this week's opening of Gamages new superstore. It is an amazing building. From the architectural point of view far in advance of anything this generation has seen in the way of a shop. Admirably designed, fitted and decorated with artistic restraint, equipped with heating and cooling apparatus and provided with express delivery service which operates within a radius of four miles it obviously represents a very considerable outlay and must do big business or go under.

I have met Mr. Eric Gamage and though he impressed me as a man of large ideas and quite out for reasonable risks he and his family have worked too hard for their money and commercial prestige to be likely to take risks which have no reasonable basis. And since the Marble Arch department store is on a scale and of a kind, which must inevitably challenge fierce competition by a well-known transatlantic neighbour I assume Mr. Gamage believes that there is a hint of coming prosperity in the air. As I see it Gamage, like Morris, has vision and an aptitude for providing to-day what the world and his wife will be able to finance to-morrow. Both these business giants are extending their activities, and therefore I suggest I'm in fairly good company when I venture to forecast that a real revival of trade is imminent.

Night Clubs Full

Meantime, while humble folk are busy counting up their half-pennies someone must amuse the rich. And it's surprising how the supply of really wealthy men and women keeps up. The night clubs are full, the first class restaurants very nearly so and there are several theatres where you need to book for the stalls three weeks in advance.

One famous west end restaurant proprietor who has just made a tour of the continent in search of some novelty to tickle the palates of his Rolls Royce clientèle is busy extolling the virtues of Champagne Nature. To me "bubbly" which doesn't bubble sounds dull stuff, but I see in this innovation one possible advantage. If the exclusive accept unfermented champagne as the correct drink the authentic stuff may ultimately put itself upon the market for ordinary folk you and me.

The International Cocktail exhibition was held in London this year, and just to-day the result of an important competition was made public. There were over a thousand entries of short drinks all concocted by experts, so you may like to have the winning recipe. It is just a quarter each of gin, fresh orange juice, calvados and apricot brandy. You call it "Golden Dawn" and you must shake the mixture more than well.

The Ex-Service Problem

Londoners are being rather bitterly, and very publicly, accused of indifference towards the plight of ex-Service men. I believe this accusation to be unjust. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees to it that we all do something by way of the dole. There is an increasing number of commercial firms who try to minimize the existing hardships. Also there are thousands of unimportant anonymous helpers who give odd jobs—which unhappily are only too often inadequately performed—in response to the "I'm an old soldier" or "I was at Mons mum" appeal. Anyhow the genuine Thames Embankment and Trafalgar Square cases of we are hearing so much just now are not the result of deliberate indifference, as is suggested. The average householder's financial elastic has its limits, and while admitting our liabilities to the men who fought in the last war the mothers of England have also the obligation of feeding those who may be needed for the defence of their country in the future.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of our attitude towards the warriors there's no doubt at all about our feelings in respect of war memorials. We regard them as sacred, we wish them to stay where they were put, and we are highly resentful when Authority interferes with any one of them.

The proposal to relieve the tension of Whitehall traffic by removing the Cenotaph was so ill received that the idea was hastily dropped, and we've heard no more of the inconvenience to bus drivers in that locality. Chelsea has been less fortunate, for out of the conflicting suggestions as to how Sloane Square may best to turned into a Circus the Authorities have accepted a scheme which has necessitated the uprooting of our war memorial and its transference to the opposite end of the square.

This is the first time that a memorial has actually changed its home, and we good citizens of Chelsea are proportionately indignant. But probably that infallible doctor, time, will soothe our ruffled feelings. And in fairness one must admit that the transformation of the earlier archipelago into one central oblong-shaped island has certain advantages. Also we are to acquire twelve more trees, and the whole enclosure is to be paved with flagstones in blue and brown York stone. We are a little anxious as to the colour sensibilities of the official responsible for choosing the flagstones. But here again Father Time, and our climate, will take a hand. And it is always possible that we shall share Authority's view of the matter which is "that the Square when finished will present a very tasteful and attractive appearance."

Prosperous Hairdressers

The new fashions in clothes are already making their influence felt in spheres outside the dressmaking salons. Hairdressers are already reaping a rich harvest. Some women want to grow their hair, and are finding difficulty in doing so, and expensive electric treatments have naturally enough returned to fashion. Other women want their coiffure plain by day and fancy by night, and in the circumstances the hair artist suggests clusters of curls—at from a guinea a time—which may be pinned and unpinned at will. On the whole the hairdressing experts seem anxious that their clients shall not revert to long hair. They give a variety of reason, such as the becomingness of soft wavy ends or the charm of a fluffy frame to the face. But I hear on rather good authority that the real point is this. No method of permanent waving has yet been invented which can be applied with safety to the same hair twice, and since a head of long hair grows out very slowly hairdressers have decided to advise short hair for the present. In the background they are frantically busy with experimental work.

Deportment Revived

Schools of deportment and dancing are once again hopefully lifting their heads. Manners, they say, must attune themselves the fashions, and women, they hint, will now abandon smoking and cocktail drinking and striding about like men. Instead they will practice the art of walking gracefully "with a floating movement" and they will wish to study the curtsey and the minute. I wonder! certainly I shouldn't care to invest any money in a school of deportment myself.

As to dancing it is true enough that a women wearing some dozen yards of gauze looks a little ridiculous gyrating at full speed, and anything of the quick onestep variety is the reverse of picturesque to watch. But the waltz and foxtrot, bolstered up by the customary new "live and die" steps will probably get us through the winter season. There is a good deal of talk about a revival of the Lancers. Quadrilles and such like atrocities, but somehow I don't see the idea catching on.

Advertising Posters Change

In the matter of advertising posters contemporary feminine fashions are having a distinct effect. The familiar languishing lady and dear little children who until recently emphasized the fact that a certain brand of lavender scent and soap had an ancestral fragrance might now serve as a suitable sales medium for any ordinary "just on the market commodity." And the no less familiar series which for the last ten years has invited women to "keep that schoolgirl complexion" will soon have a "use the same soap as grandmother" air.

The really nineteen thirty-one efforts in poster advertising are marvels of simpering simplicity. A maiden in a white muslin frock, girdled under the arms with a ribbon of "innocence" blue—eyes an exact match—invites all and sundry to practice household purity by the exclusive use of a lately invented universal cleanser. Another coloured poster depicts a fluttery, fragile-looking lady, equipped with a poke bonnet and imbecile expression. She is toying with a long pole which purports to deal with the business of extracting dust. One hopes that the instrument is electrically driven for the lady is definitely far too dresden-china and gentle a proposition to know anything about so vulgar an affair as elbow grease.

As to the actual fashions of the moment. Well they continue to be what the fashion experts said they would be. That is to say you can tell the time of day by the length of women's skirts. If they are anywhere between the knee and the ankle it is still morning. When you see them flapping round the feet or tying themselves up in knots about the ankles you'll know your tea-hour rendezvous is near at hand. As soon as you notice a yard or two of chiffon trailing on the pavement or meet something which looks like a ship in full sail you must hurry up if you don't want to be late for dinner.

PROHIBITION DRINKS

Washington, Sept. 18.

The favourite Prohibition drinks of Mrs. Herbert Hoover and other women prominent in social and official life, were published here in a book entitled "Prohibition Punches," by Mrs. Roxana B. Doran, wife of Dr. James M. Doran, former Prohibition Commissioner.

Publishers of the book announced it "literally sparkles with suggested drinks-drinks that are fizzy and drinks that are quiescent-punches and cocktails for the breakfast room, the living room, the veranda, the dining room, the ballroom, and even for the nursery," all of which are non-alcoholic.

According to the book's author, Mrs. Hoover "likes her punches made with plain spring water (neither mineral nor charged)."

"She prefers this sweetened to taste, and, added to it, any of the various citrous fruits, principally oranges, lemons, grapefruit and berries of all sorts in season, "Mrs. Doran added. "Sometimes she mixed tangerines and Kumquats with her fruit punch, giving it an unusual and delicious flavor.

Among the contributors to the book are: Mrs. James J. Davis, wife of the Secretary of Labour; Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willdbrandt; Mrs. Laura Volstead Lomen and Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge, Philadelphia society matron.

The only male contributor to the book is Major General Smedley D. Butler, of the United States Marines, who contributed a formulae for a non-intoxicating drink the base of which is tea.

SOME NEW BAGS

With the white vogue it was inevitable that the white bag should come, and in unusual forms. The bag beaded with very small white beads may be considered relegated entirely to evenings, and something bolder and more forceful is considered necessary for day use. It is here that white patent leather comes in. It is far better than all the braiding and straw-plaiting used in bags, for it can be kept perfectly clean and it has some of the tone and surface of enamel, Very often the deadest possible white is used, while on other occasions the tone may be cream. The white patent-leather bag is generally made in the wallet shape, and its great point is its fastening. This may consist of a mask or head in low relief. Some people are using cameos with which to finish off the point. Here and there a little colour may be used. But the point is that, whether it be of ivory or alabaster, the clasp must be rich and rare and have a special point, even if it be only that of initials.

There are also black and white patent-leather bags, and these are often used with shoes which follow a similar pattern. Usually there is more white than black, and some of the bags look like black edged envelopes, having only a narrow border of black all round their outlines. There are black patent-leather wallets with one white corner; others are made in checks like a chessboard. All are very effective and they may be enhanced by flowers also in black and white patent leather. Sometimes a white bag is carried with a white suit, in the buttonhole of which a black patent-leather rose is worn. Or the flowers may be checked like the bag and have plain black leaves. Here and there on a white bag is inlaid a black patent-leather feather. A couple of black and white leather feathers are then worn in the buttonnole.

When the pie is taken from the oven, place it on a wire rack, where the air can strike the bottom of the pan, until it is cool. This keeps the crust crisp and prevents sogginess.

INDIVIDUALITY IN CLOTHES

(SPECIAL TO THE N.C.D.N.)

Gone, thank heaven, is the day when all women looked alike and the three-piece sports costume of skirt, jumper and long or short straight coat was seen morning, noon and night on all types of women.

To-day we have a variety of costume from which our clients can choose, and they choose with two points of view in mind. First of all, the thought of every intelligent woman: Does this dress or costume suit my personality? Does it express me? And, secondly, when and where can I wear this costume?

You will see in all the collections of the great dressmakers of Paris to-day showing great variety. There are the simple one-piece morning frocks, like "Gai Matin," which means "Gay Morning," you will see these in a wide range of materials, colours and detail, but always with the utmost simplicity of silhouette and line. "Gai Matin" is made of striped rose-and-white chemise silk with a white crepe-de-chine collar with a small pleated ruffle. Its only trimming is the bands of the material worked diagonally on both the skirt and blouse. A frock of this kind can be worn alike by the young or old and it must never be too long or its simplicity will be lost.

These frocks are ideal for early mornings at the seaside or in the country, for wear at home, or on the tennis courts, and with them one wears no jewelry but the simplest sort of necklace and the new wide-brimmed hat which will shade the face and neck.

For the woman who likes to feel that she is sophisticated and alluring, this first type of frock is never seen. Her attention will instantly be riveted to "Ma Premiere" in a brilliant red crepemarocain with just a touch of turquoise beads and repeated in the lining and tie of the waist-length cape.

Here again the intricate skirt, with its irregular hemline and fullness coming from the double yoke, its short sleeves and seaming of the blouse, has a touch of formality which is as out of place for early morning wear as "Gai Matin" would be for a smart luncheon or tea.

A frock which strikes a subtle note is "Audacieuse" because its simple silhouette is belied by its deep lace yoke. Here we have that ever-successful combination of black and white, and the two-tiered skirt has not been seen for many seasons until late this spring. This frock points the way to the newer silhouette and line, and the clever woman picks it for that reason. It can take its place either at the smart luncheon or the informal dinner, and is a frock becoming to a large number of different women. It is youthful in feeling without being too simple for the older woman.

It is, however, in the evening that women may most easily express their individuality and still have the satisfaction of being in the mode. There are the evening gowns based on the line and drapery of the Greek robes; there are the frilled and starched ruffles of the crinoline or 1880 period—modified, it is true, to a tremendous extent to be of 1930; the long svelte lines of the 1900 decade—built to the long, slender lines of the 1930 figures—and the tiered frock, always so youthful. Here the infinite variety of women may be fully expressed in their clothes, and the picture presented by these diversified types of gowns on different types of women at an evening soriee is most amusing and interesting these days.

For the tall young girl with black hair, the type of beauty often called statuesque, I should select a red and white printed chiffon frock made on a chiffon velvet foundation. Its uneven tiers and its long panels in the back offer a pleasant contrast and lend an air of youthfulness. Its decollete is outlined with a broad band of velvet ribbon crossing in the back at the waistline and ending in front with a large flat bow having a black jet rose in the centre.

I regret that I have not room to show you illustrations of the diversified mode for the evening, but I hope that I have given you some idea of how easy it is to express your own personality in the mode of to-day.

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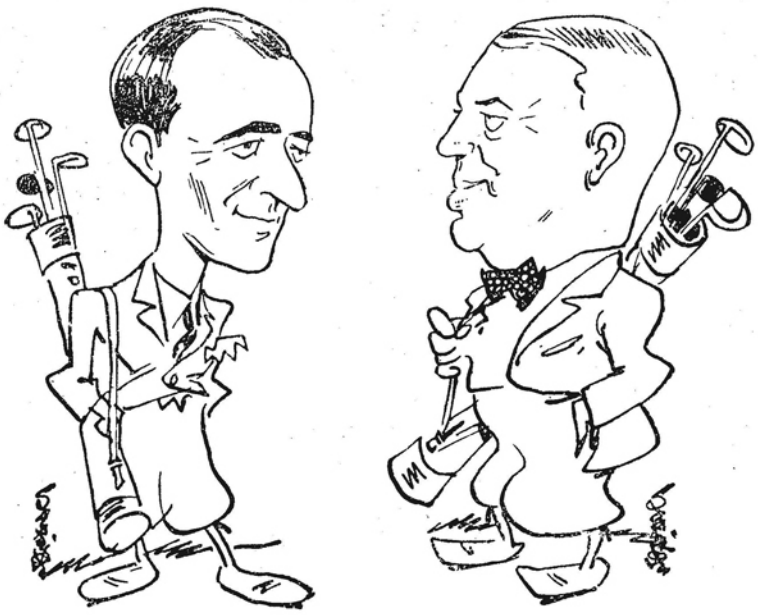
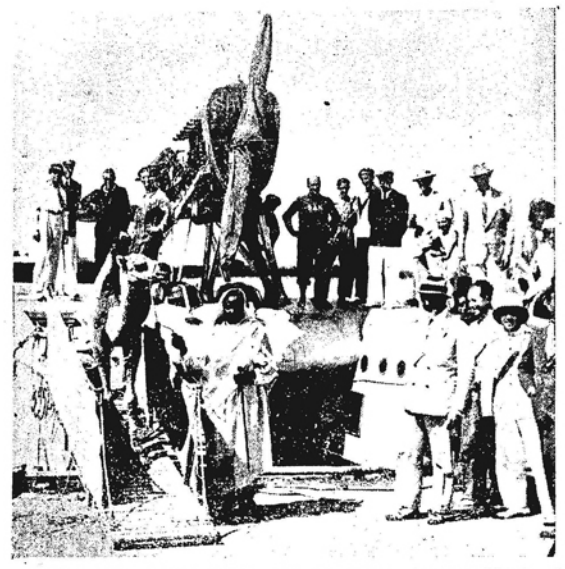


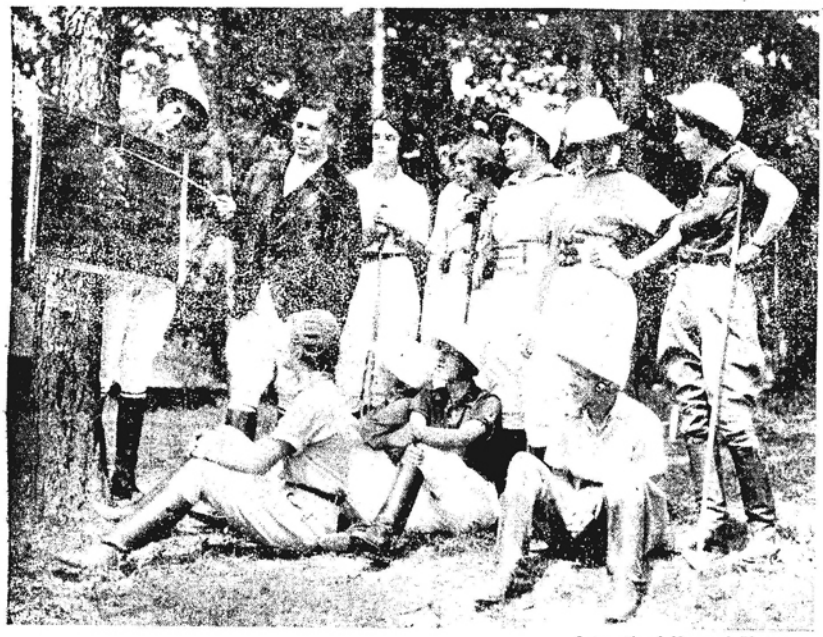
MANILA INTERPORT GOLF STALWARTS

Messrs. T. D. Aplin (left) and J. R. H. Mason proved not easy to defeat.



THE OLD AND NEW IN TRAVEL FACILITIES

Although his days of carrying men across the deserts are numbered, this lucky camel did not mind making a new trip. The camel is seen arriving by seaplane at Rome from Tunisia where he was acquired for the zoological gardens of the Eternal City.



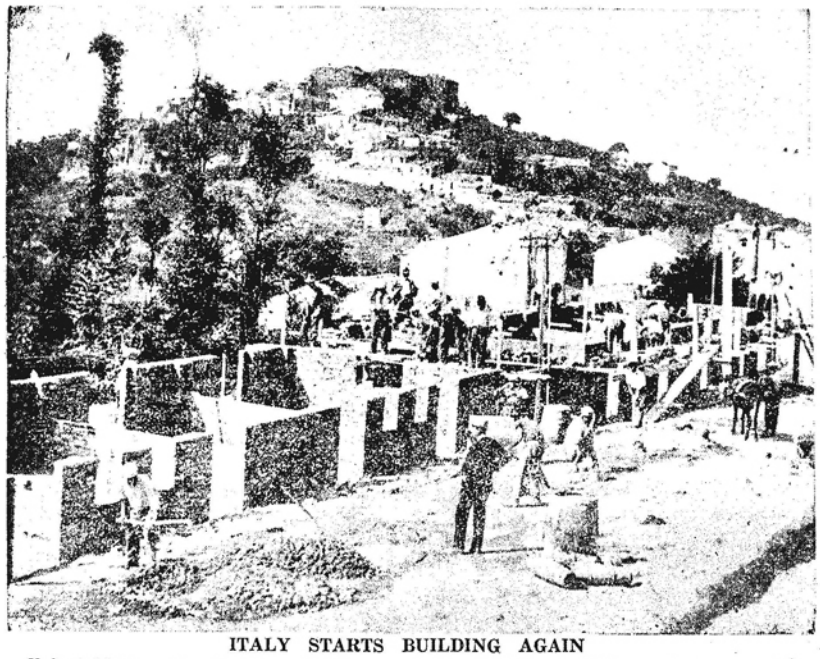
International Newsreel Photo.

MAKING WOMEN POLO CHAMPIONS

Mr. Robert E. Smith of Cleveland preparing his youthful group of women polo players for further conquests.

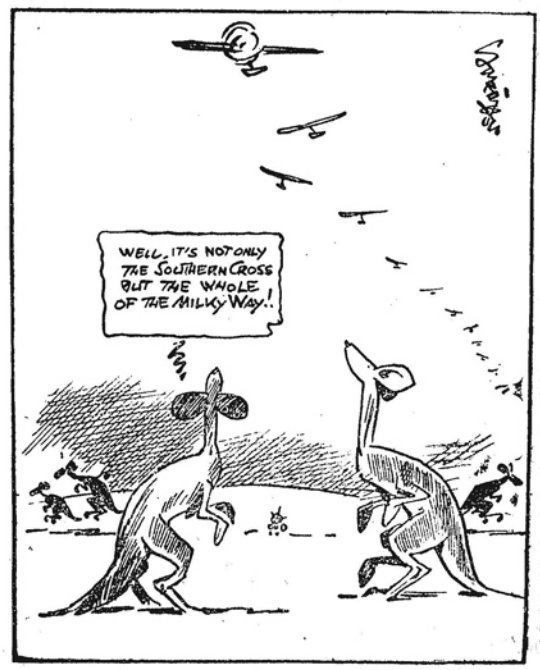
SHIP'S CREW SAVED BY HEROIC SAILOR

The Belgian steamer Ida on the rocks off Prawle Point, Devon, during rescue operations. The Ida went ashore in a dense fog and a Belgian sailor named Kaeveats jumped into the sea with a lifeline and swam to the shore. The line was made fast and the remainder of the crew were drawn to safety.



ITALY STARTS BUILDING AGAIN

Undaunted by the earthquake's toll, new buildings are steadily rising throughout the area in Italy recently stricken. Although much outside help has been offered, Il Duce has decided to accomplish reconstruction by native effort.



BREAKING THE RECORD

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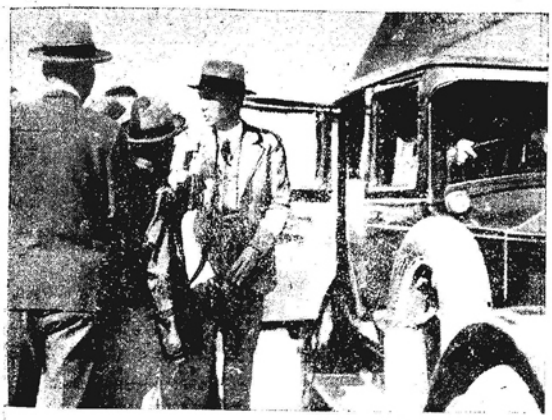


"Shun Pao" Photo Service.

HEAD OF NAVAL MISSION RETURNS

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, head of the Chinese naval mission to the United States and Europe, who returned to Shanghai on Saturday morning after a tour of many countries, examining naval conditions with a view to applying the knowledge so gained to the improvement of China's fleets.

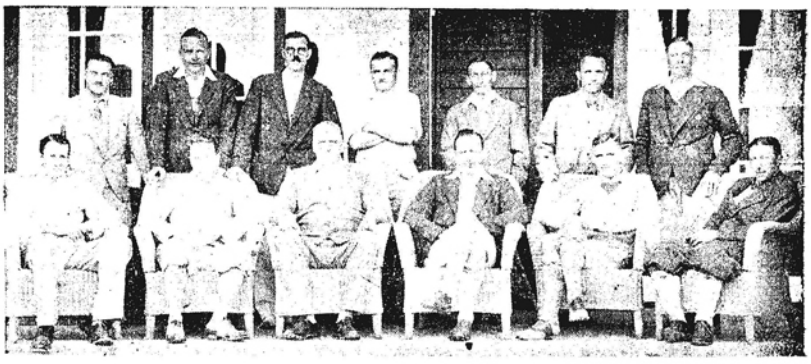


Photo Ah Fong.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI GOLF INTERPORT

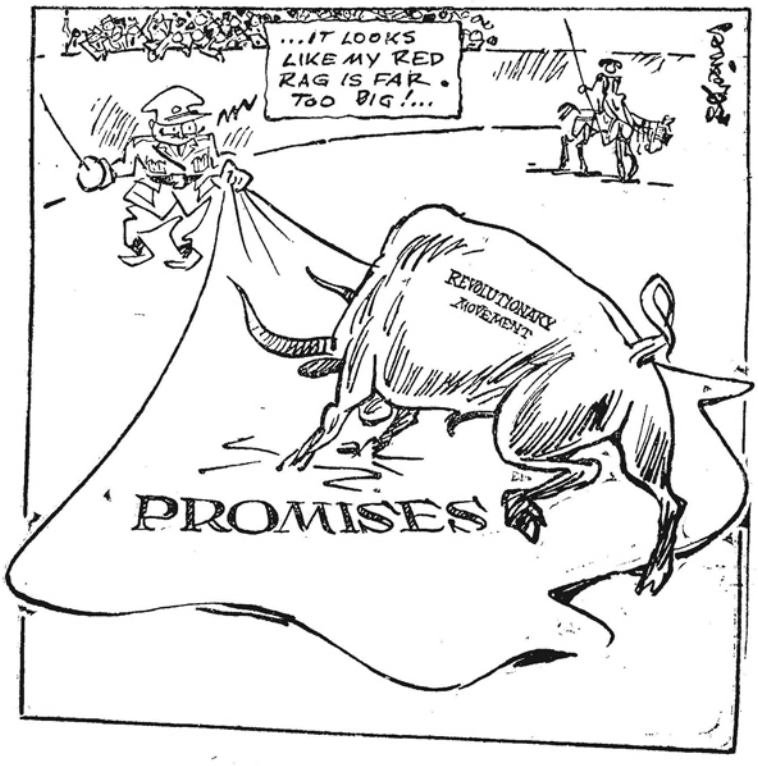
Standing, left to right—R. M. Thompson (Hongkong, reserve); E. D. Lawrence (Hongkong); Dr. J. Newton (Hongkong); A. V. Pettitt (Shanghai); W. H. Huggett (Shanghai); P. H. Prevot (Shanghai); G. A. Benson (Shanghai).

Sitting, left to right—O. E. C. Marton (Hongkong); R. D. Wrigley (Hongkong); A. H. Ferguson (Hongkong); M. W. Budd (Shanghai); R. T. Denison (Shanghai); N. L. Smith (Hongkong).

International Newsreel Photo.

INTREPID AVIATOR'S PARENTS

The proud parents of Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith, who have been the recipients of congratulations on the success of their famous son in breaking Bert Hinkler's record between England and Australia.

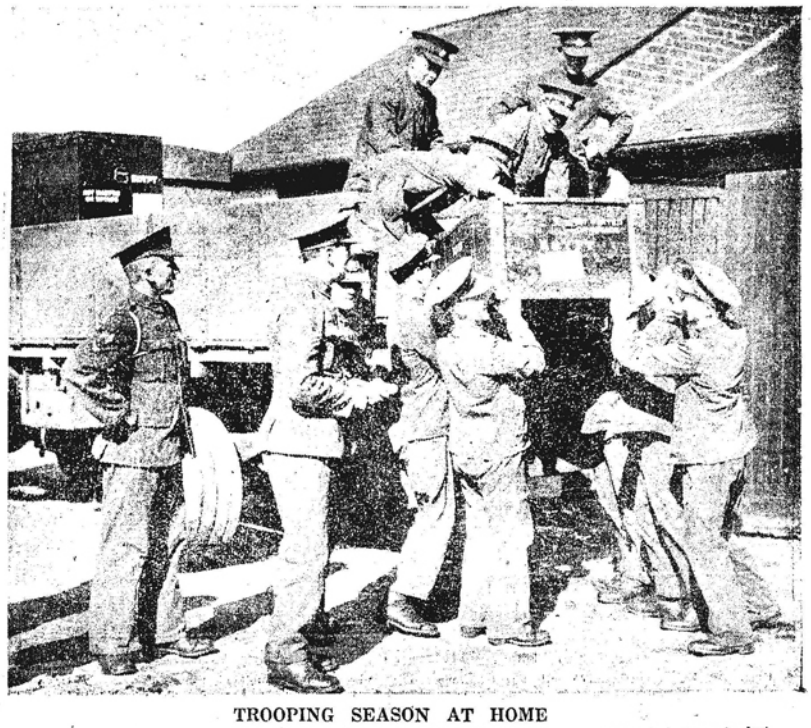


TORREADOR BERENGUER.

International Newsreel Photo.

FRENCH AIRMEN WIN REWARD

Major Costes and M. Bellonte (left), the French airmen who flew from Paris to Dallas, Texas, and won the handsome prize offered for the feat. The two fliers have made flights to the East, in the course of the last of which they broke the world's record for distance flying.



TROOPING SEASON AT HOME

A picture taken during the loading of the heavy baggage of the 17th/21st Lancers at Hounslow Barracks last month. The regiment was on its way to Cairo, carrying out the scheme of the new trooping season.

BACK AFTER A LONG TRIP

Mr. Zensaku Azuma, a Japanese resident of Los Angeles, welcomed at Tokyo after his flight around the world by easy stages. The aeroplane was shipped to England from the U.S. by steamer. The aviator's mother, who he had not seen for 17 years, is on the left.

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THE MAILS

(INWARD)

	Due Shanghai
FROM EUROPE:—	
Per D.K.K.S. Dairen M. (Siberia)	Oct. 23
Per P. & O. S. Macedonia	" 25
FROM U.S.A.:—	
Per R.D.S. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 27

(OUTWARD)

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki M. ....Oct. 23

FOR DAIREN, KOREA, U.S.S.R. AND EUROPE:—
Per D.K.K.S. Hoten M. ....Oct. 22

FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Tottori M. ...... Oct. 22

FOR U.S.A., VIA PORTS:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant .... Oct. 23

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

		Due Shai
Haknsan M.	Sept 26	Nov. 3
Lahore	Sept. 21	Nov. 7
Rawalpindi	Oct. 3	Nov. 10
Gleniffer	Sept 27	Nov. 12
Benmohr	Oct. 1	Nov. 16
Haruna	Oct 10	Nov. 17
Glenogle	Oct. 11	Nov. 24
Jeypore	Oct 9	Nov. 26
Kalyan	Oct. 16	Nov. 25
Komo	Oct 21	Dec. 5

From LIVERPOOL

		Due Shai
Agamemnon	Spt. 20	Oct. 30
Anchises	Sept. 27	Nov. 4
Achilles	Oct 4	Nov. 13
Aeneas	Oct. 11	Nov. 22
Durban	Oct. 11	Nov 26
Antilochus	Oct. 18	Nov. 28

From NEW PORTS (MON)

		Due Shai
Ionic Star	—	Oct. 2

From BREMEN

		Due Shai
Theseus	Sept. 12	Nov. 5
Fulda	—	Nov. 22
Mentor	Oct. 14	Dec. 3

From HAMBURG

		Due Shai
Danmark	Sept. 18	Nov. 1
Canton	Sept. 11	Nov. 2
Burgenland	—	Nov 14
Altai	Sept. 30	Nov. 18
C. Shanghai	Sept. 27	Nov. 20
Nagara	—	Nov. 26
Vogtland	—	Nov. 30
Ablersmin	Oct. 17	Dec. 12
Rondo	Oct. 17	Dec. 16

From ANTWERP

Bolivier	Sept 27	Nov. 17
Fulda	Oct. 6	Nov. 24
Rondo	Oct. 20	Dec. 16

From GENOA

Ouderkerk	Oct. 8	Nov. 18
Fulda	Oct. 16	Nov. 24

From ROTTERDAM

Oldenburg	Sept. 16	Nov. 2
Crave	Sept. 11	Nov. 11
Fajima M.	Sept 24	Nov. 17
Vogtland	Oct. 14	Nov. 30

From OSLO

Canton	—	Nov. 2
Tungsha	—	Nov 19
Nagara	—	Nov. 26

From MARSEILLES

		Due Shai
Athos	Sept. 25	Oct. 30
D'Artagnan	Oct. 9	Nov 14
Angers	Oct. 23	Nov 28

From TRIESTE

Col di Lana		Nov. 4
Cracovia	—	Nov. 12

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Yangtse	—	Oct. 31
Denmark	—	Oct. 31
Canton	Sept 25	Nov. 2
Oldenburg	—	Nov. 2
Haashan M.	—	Nov 3
Alster	Oct. 8	Nov. 5
Gleniffer	Oct. 10	Nov 12
Burgenland	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Franken	Oct. 8	Nov. 16
Haruna M.	—	Nov. 17
Ouderkerk	Oct. 14	Nov. 18

From BOMBAY

		Due Shai
Penang M	Oct. 1	Oct. 24
Sumatra M.	Oct 5	Oct. 29
Kaga M.	Oct. 14	Nov. 4
Haubarg M.	—	Nov. 12
Malacca M.	Oct. 21	Nov. 23

From COLOMBO

		Due Shai
Alster	Oct. 20	Nov. 5

From SOERABIA

		Due Shai
Tjikembang	Oct. 11	Oct. 29
Tjikini	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Tjibadak	Oct. 22	Nov 2
Tjisalak	Oct. 20	Nov. 11

From SINGAPORE

		Due Shai
Macedonia	Oct 18	Oct. 25
Coblenz	Oct. 12	Oct 27
Benlomond	Oct 19	Oct 30
Canton	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Lahore	Oct. 25	Nov. 6
Alipore	Oct. 28	Nov. 8

From HONGKONG

		Due Shai
Hiye M.	Oct. 21	Oct. 24
Macedonia	—	Oct. 25
Ionic Star	—	Oct. 27

From MANILA

		Due Shai
P. Grant	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
Coblenz	Oct. 20	Oct. 27
E. Canada	Oct 25	Nov. 2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
Argun M.	—	Oct. 23
Javanese P.	—	Nov. 1
Asama M	Oct. 18	Nov. 7
Silverteak	Oct. 1	Nov. 13
C. Roubaix	Spt. 30	Nov. 17
Silversandal	Oct. 15	Nov. 27

From VANCOUVER

		Due Shai
E. of Russia	Oct. 16	Oct. 31

From SAN FRANCISCO

		Due Shai
P. Wilson	Oct. 3	Oct. 27
Silverpalm	Oct. 8	Oct. 30
P. Madison	Oct. 10	Oct. 31
P. Van Buren	Oct. 17	Nov. 10
G. Sun	—	Nov. 11
P. Jackson	Oct 24	Nov 11

From PORTLAND

		Due Shai
Iowa	—	Nov. 17

From SEATTLE

Olympia	—	Oct. 24
London M.	Oct. 6	Oct. 31
P. Pierce	Oct. 18	Nov. 4
Africa M.	Oct. 14	Nov. 11

From KOBE

Mito M.	—	Oct. 23
Argun M.	—	Oct. 23
P. Wilson	—	Oct. 27

From NAGASAKI

Nagasaki M.	Oct 21	Oct 22

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per str. **Hsin Peking**, October 15. From Ningpo. Messrs. Pinel and Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Maingon.

Per str. Kutwo, October 15. From River Ports. Mr. F. Dubois, Lieut. G. F. Galpin, Mr. J. H. Ford, Mr. H. P. Blunt, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Miss Haslam.

Per str. Tuckwo, From Hankow. Mr. Loratt, Mr. J. J. Pates, Mrs. N. V. Remsha, Mr. Tong. **From Kiukiang.** Mr. Wong Sui Ting.

Per M.M.S. Chenohceauk, October 16. From Marseille. M. and Mme Glry and eng., Mme S. Tanty, M. Chapuis, M. Vigneau, M. Baudoie, M. Vedel, M. L. Hedtier, M. de Pasquier de Franelieu, M. Morel, M. Le Gendre, M. Guillon, Mr. Flanagan, M. and Mme Frazer and I enf., M. Mesny, M. Callou, M. Blachere, M. de Bazelaire, Mr. Lr Nouroux, M. Jezequel, M. Clooree, M. Lafon de Lageneste, M. Fieschi, M. Lorenzi, M. Lorain, M. and Mme Samajust, Rev. Peres Soria, Perrez, Major, Maurique, Escanciano, Rubio and Turiel, Rev. Peres Majko and Fekete, Rev. Peres Givry and Tickyt, M. Glry, Mme Gross and 3 en. M. and Mme. Chaillou, M. P. Cousyn, Soeurs Iselstoger, Bulk, Erdelyi and Konig, Rev. Peres Barreau and Lesire, Soeurs Chatagnon, Bonamy, Defebre, Lopez and Montyerde, Mme et Mlle Gaillard, Abbe J. Yen, Rev. Bougrard, M. Bernard, Mme Olga Mori and I bebe. **From Colombo.** Soeurs Marie Aimee et Benedict, **From Singapore.** Mlle Dimmock L. L. Mlle E. A. Eursova. **From Saigon.** Mme; Rankin Weethland, Mme Paulet, **From Hongkong.** Mlle G. Remedics, M. and Mme Alva Tavares and bebe.

Per str. Kaiping, October 17. From Chinwangtao. Miss G. Mooser.

Per str. Empress of Asia, October 17. From Hongkong. Mr. W. B. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cerncel, Neajor C. L. Camphell, Rev. P. Gabriol, Mr. L. de Luea, Mr. L. N. & Mrs. Murphy, Mr. C. E. Meyer, Mr. W. L. Newmeyer, Col. C.R.U. and Mrs. Seville, Mr. M. Zepeda, Mr. Leong Tin Po Mr. Lee Ween Tung, Yau Choi Yu.

Per str. Luenho, October 18. From River Ports. Mr. C. B. Carvalho, Mr. Bohlmann, Mr. R. A. Hubley, Mr. Ringwalt, Mr. N. Sweeney.

Per str. Tingsang, October 18. From Northern Ports. Mr. Mygard, Mr. Moedehamer, Mr. G. O. Richardson, Mrs. and Miss Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Bordson and infant, Mr. R. P. Brooks, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. F. G. Panfold, Mr. G. D. Lane.

Per str. Kiangwo, October 19. From River Ports. Mr. A. Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Omohundro and child, Mrs. Mattose, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. da Rosa.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, October 20. From Victoria and Vancouor. Mr. Louise, Kampf, Mr. F. N. Merritt, Mr. Paul F. Paer, Comdr. F. R. Davey, Dr. Wm. E. Shaw, Mr. W. D. Pearson, Mr. Hugo, Reiss, Mrs. W. and Miss J. W. E. Buchanan, Mrs. Anna M. Salquist, Miss J. M. and Mrs. E. W. Stagg, Mr. D. C. Miller, Mr. N. G., Mrs., J. O. and Mr. F. E. Harris, Mr. Willy Triebig, Mrs. E. M. and Mr. E. M. Swan, Mr. C. P. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. H. P. and Mrs. Surrey. Mrs. D. B. Sparks, Mr. J. Fistere, Mrs. H. R. Wilde, Miss Vera Mackenzie, Miss Louisa, Wilson, Mrs. E. M., Miss, H. E. and Miss V. K. Marshall, Mrs. W. R. Walter, Miss Ella C. Shaw, Dr. John E. and Mrs. Lonox, Capt. Paul Delalande, Mr. M. C., Mrs., Miss N. and Miss Matha Guss, Mr. F. M. McBain, Mrs. A. L. and Miss R. Taylor, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss M. J. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel G. Blythe, Miss Elsie Taylor, Paroness A. Ungern-Stenberg, Mr. C. P. and Miss Norma, Grandgerard, Mrs. C. P. Grandgeard, Mr. W. R. Walter, Mr. H. M. Hind, Mr. R. J. Marshall, Mr. S. S. Shikata, Mr. M. G. Epstein, Mr. U. A. Casal, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. L. H. Hopkinson, Mr. John Brimelow, Col. F. Kinsman Mr. P. L. Smith.

Per str. Karmala, October 21. From London & Ports. Eng. Com. Wilson, Mr. J. C. Millward, Mrs. and Miss K. Miss M. E. Miss K. Miles, Miss M. and Miss L. A. Wilden, Miss R. Wheatley, Miss M. Rutter, Miss E. Parker, Miss E. Brisbane, Miss N. Bolton, Miss A. Warin, Miss A. Grainger, Miss A. Rodgers, Miss A. Heath, Miss A. Wilson, Miss M. Barber, Miss Wissing, Miss Karllson, Miss M. Bridge, Miss M. Jones, Miss E. Webb, Mr. T. and Mrs. Curry, Mr. J. C. Charlton, Mr. A. F. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. E. and Mrs. Guetta, Mr. H. S. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. L. A. Taylor.

OUTWARD

Per str. Yatshing, October 15.—For Swatow.—Mrs. J. K. Holm, Miss Meisen.

Per str. Szechuen, October 15.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Standage.

Per str. Taiyuan, October 15.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. and Mrs. Oltman and infant.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, October 15.—For Japan.—Mr. Johann Janssen, Mr. E. D'elia Mrs. Ruth Danshy, Mr. P. P. Yannoulatos, Mr. A. A. Thiel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pedersen, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. K. Iida, Mr. Y. Hayafune.

Per str. Tungwo, October 15.—For Ichang.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Mrs. O. V. Basham.

Per str. President Fillmore, October 15.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. G. Worcester, Brig. O. C. Borrett, Mr. C. W. Cuming, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. H. B. Campbell, Mr. F. G. Welch, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. G. Dowlstram, Mr. P. J. Jordan, Mr. Kappelhorff, Rev. Bishop Feetham, Mr. J. Frost, Miss R. P. Turnburr, Mr. Samuel Howard, Mr. C. W. Quech.—**For Manila.**—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Steen, Mr. Takuichi Ikeda, Mr. H. Postel, Mrs. A. Sortor, Mrs. M. Knode, Miss A. Kozmina, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren Heath, Miss Jessie Proudfoot, Mr. Harold Thompson, Mr. Jose Lim, Mrs. J. R. Poppen, Mrs. V. K. Bayless, Mrs. A. Bingham, Mr. George Vishnikoff.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. D. Lockwood, Mrs. M. Brock.—**For Colombo.**—Mrs. Olga Dyer, Miss Helen Dyer, Miss Dorothy Dyer.—**For Port Said.**—Mr. L. C. Hylbert, Miss Elizabeth Hylbert.—**For Naples.**—Mr. and Chas. Zuckerman, Miss Jennie Hertz.—**For Genoa.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Gusita and child, Mr. D. Sandgreen, Mr. Philip and Mrs. Philip B. Windsor.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. and Miss E. W. Unjenin, Miss Fritzler Unjenin, Master Protassiff Unjenin, Mr. and Mrs. William Edwin, Davies.

Per str. Chusan, October 16.—For Antung.—Mr. P. Parray.

Per str. Poyang, October 16.—For Hankow.—Miss E. Nordlund, Mr. J. D. Wakeman.—**For Anking.**—Mr. L. Hill, Mr. H. Hiss, Mr. E. Zentgraf, Mr. J. Tweter, Mr. S. Jeffines.

Per str. Kingyuan, October 16.—For Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and Weir.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. J. W. E. Tonkin, Mr. J. C. Baker, Mr. A. F. Howard.

Per str. Fausang, October 16.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. and Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Lament, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Kerkhoff, Mr. I. O. Stetsky.

Per str. Siangtan, October, 17.—For Hankow.—Mr. R. Weber.

Per str. Newchwang, October 17.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. Logirnoff, Master Gibbs.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Andrews.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 17.—For Ningpo.—Mr. W. R. O. Taylor, Mr. Brink, Mr. H. R. S. Bengainin and Mr. T. Murphy.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 17.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Robb and children, Mr. W. D. Frazer, Mr. Zolotzeff, Mr. H. R. J. Woulfe flanagan, Mr. D. W. Morrison, Mr. F. J. Kafka, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. E. W. Giles.

Per str. President Jefferson, October 17.—For Kobe.—Mrs. D. J. Miles, Mrs. Wm. Ewell, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. M. W. Cardwell, Mr. Leo. Goldberg, Mrs. D. Colton, Mrs. A. P. Slocum, Mrs. B. J. Yeaton, Mr. L. M. Laurie, Mr. J. A. MacKinnon, Mrs. H. E. Booker, Miss Lois E. Tracy.—**For Yokohoma.**—Mrs. C. L. De Vault, Mrs. Addie W. Sjoberg, Mrs. Authur Garrels, Mr. C. E. Van de Veere.—**For Victoria.**—Miss M. Murray.—**For Seattle.**—Mr. and J. Marvin Howes, Master Lawrence, Howes, Miss Cora Lucile Howes, Mr. J. P. De Berry, Rev. Wm. J. McClimont, Sister Clara Groell, Sister Helen Lucas.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. E. L. Schaper.

Per str. Fooshing, October 18.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyalt and child.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 18.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman and children.—**For Swatow.**— Mr. H. D. Gibson, Mr. Spence.

Per str. President Lincoln, October 18.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. R. J. Hillier, Mr. E. R. Hungtington, Mr. J. E. Lyhne, Dr. and Madame Vandervelde, Mr. Thos. Loureiro, Mr. R. M. Saker, Mrs. G. Cooper, Mr. C. E. Pinel.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. P. P. and Miss E. Blackburn, Mr. J. J. Russell, Dr. N. L. Downs. Mrs. E. J. and Master T. J. Tiernan, Miss F. S. Tiernan, Mrs. J. H. Keefe, Miss M. Keefe, Mrs. E. G. Eaton, Miss M. J. E. Eaton, Master W. G. Eaton, Jr.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Jenkins.—**For Penang** Mr. and Mrs. H. Warbasse.

Per str. Chengtu, October 19.—For Hongkong.—Mr. D. Murphy.

Per str. Shengking, October 19.—For Anking.— Rev. Father Soria, Rev. Father Perez, Rev. Father del Olmo, Rev. Father Martinez, Rev. Father Mayor, Rev. Father Rubio, Rev. Father Turiel.—**For Wuhu.**—Miss Major, Miss Teagardis.—**For Hankow.**—Bishop Holden, Two French Officers.

Per str. Shuntien, October 19.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Horffelman, Mr. H. W. Brocke, Mr. W. H. E. Thomas, Mr. Oaland-Hill, Mrs. and Miss Oaland-Hill, Mr. P. C. Wan, Mr. H. C. Partland, Miss A. E. R. Udo de Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. H. E. Middleton, Mr. N. F. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Stawnard.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. Radford, Mrs. Dohr.

Per str. Wilfred, October 19.—For Chinwangtao.—Captain H. G. Fry, Captain C. W. Pence, Captain L. W. Foy, Mr. W. Corong, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ford, Miss Glasgow, and Mr. W. G. Glasgow.

Per str. Kaiping, October 20.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. A. Watson and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 20.—For Ningpo.—Father Givry, Father Tichit, Mr. J. A. Duff.

Per str. Luenho, October 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Witzke, Mrs. Arden, Miss Waddington, Lieut. D. A. Frost, Mr. Alley.

Per str. Sunning, October 21.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. Rogomoloff, Mrs. Obouch, Mrs. Bogomoloff.

Per str. Tatung, October 21.—For Hankow.—Miss Lebedeff, Mrs. Witt, Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Nowach, Rev. P. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. Hadwen and Baby, Mrs. L. Rose and child, Guards from Kiukiang, Mr. R. J. Tippin.—**For Nanking.**—Dr. and Mrs. Watters.

Per P. & O. str. Khyber, October 21.—For London, etc. R. N., Engr. Capt. T. E. Aitkenhead, Mr. J. M. Band, Lt. Col. R. F. S. Reyts, Mr. E. Binks, Mrs. B. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Cummingham, Mr. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. T., Holland, and children and infant, Mr. W. P. Lambe, Mrs. A. G. A. Moseley, and infant, Miss M. McNulty, Mr. G. Moorcroft, Miss L. Muller, Mr. C. Mather, Mr. Narumal, Chief Engine Room Reeks, Artif. H. Soper, Mrs. C. H., Soper and children, Rev. and Mrs. T. P., Tindall, and children, Rev. H. R. Williamson, Mrs. Wharton, Mr. V. B. Wilson.

Per str. Woosung, October 22.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. B. Reiss.

Per str. Szechuen, October 22.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. V. Z. Lankin.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. J. M. Daniel.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	(1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Min.	Weather conditions
Oct	10	30.28	68.7	Calm	0	70.5	63.3	80.6	56.1	B.
"	11	30.39	68.9	N E by N	2	69.3	61.2	74.3	53.4	B. C.
"	12	30.39	67.5	N N W	1	64.0	55.8	72.0	50.2	C.
"	13	30.26	67.0	N N E	1	68.2	62.6	77.0	54.3	C.
"	14	30.31	69.0	N N E	1	68.0	66.2	72.7	62.8	C. M. D.
"	15	30.31	67.8	N N E	1	69.1	62.8	76.8	56.3	B.
"	16	30.31	69.3	E	2	70.9	65.8	76.6	60.3	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1930	1929	Maximum 1930	1929	Rainfall Inches 1930	1929
Oct	10	63.0	60.0	78.2	75.5	Nil	Nil
"	11	62.0	62.0	73.0	72.0	Nil	Nil
"	12	57.0	58.0	67.0	75.0	Nil	Nil
"	13	59.5	65.5	71.0	75.8	Nil	Nil
"	14	65.0	64.0	71.0	77.0	0.43	Nil
"	15	60.5	63.0	73.5	72.0	Nil	0.21
"	16	65.0	61.5	73.0	75.0	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

KNOTTNERUS.—On October 17, 1930, at 61 Route Delastre, to Mr. and Mrs. KNOTTNERUS, a son.

REED.—On October 16, 1930, at their residence, 7 Hannen Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD JOSEPH REED, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ARNOLD-HOOLEY.—On October 18, 1930, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett, ARTHUR EDWIN ARNOLD, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnold of Wanstead, Essex, to MARIAN KATHLEEN, only daughter of the late H. D. Hooley and Mrs. Hooley of Shanghai.

FOUNTAIN-THOMAS.—On September 10, 1930, ERNEST MORTIMER THOMAS, B.A. (Cantab) R.A.F., only son of the late E. M. Thomas, and Madame Massimo Denegri of Villa Carina, Shanghai, to EILEEN MAY SCOTT, daughter of the late Joseph Fountain of Birthwaite Hall, Darton, Yorks, and Mrs. Fountain of London.

MARSHALL-GORDON.—On October 14, 1930, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before J. F. Brenan, C. M. G., and in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Reverend A. S. Trivett, M. A. B. D., BLANCHE IDA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Tarik Marshall of Shanghai, to ROBERT GORDON, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sharpe Gordon, of Yateley Place, Hants, England.

YANNOULATOS.-TOEG.—On Oct. 17, 1930, at Kobe, Japan, PAUL P. YANNOULATOS, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. YANNOULATOS of Athens, Greece, to DORA second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. TOEG of Rosebery Court, Shanghai.

SILVER WEDDING

RAMSAY-JOHNSON.—On October 16, 1905, at All Saints Church, Kenley, Surrey, by the Rev. L. Hardinge Squire, NOEL BANNERMAN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ramsay and grandson of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, BART., of Balmain Kincardineshire, to EDITH KATHERINE, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson of Holland Road, Kensington, London.

DEATHS

BUCHANAN—On October 19, 1930, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, beloved husband of Laura Buchanan, in his eightieth year.

GUSS.—On September 23, 1930, at Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., of meningitis, RICHARD CAMERON GUSS, aged eight years and eleven months.

NEESON.—On September 21, 1930, at "Tungsha" Southbourne, Bournemouth, England, JOHN WALTER SCOTT NEESON, age 77, late of Shanghai Pilot Service.

BOOKS

On Sale at the Offices of the "North-China Daily News" Shanghai

A Naturalist's Note Book in China, by A. de C. Sowerby	$8.00
A Necklace of Peachstones, by W. A. Cornaby	5.00
Baron Richtofen's Letters. 2nd Edition	6.00
China Stock & Share Handbook, 1929	8.00
China Architects' and Builders' Compendium, 1929	5.00
China Coasters' Tide Book and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1929	4.00
Soviet in China Unmasked	1.00
Story of Chinese Eastern Railway, by G. E. Sokolsky	2.00
Shanghai Birds, by E. S. Wilkinson	15.00
Chinese Chess, by W. H. Wilkinson	1.00
Three Principles, by Sun Yat-sen	2.00
Chinese Folklore, by John Macgowan	2.50
Currency and Banking, by S. R. Wagel	10.00
East of Asia .... per set	20.00
Fragments of Confucian Lore, by T. T. H. Ferguson	1.50
Great River, The	5.00
Finance in China, by S. R. Wagel	10.00
How to Avoid Collisions at Sea, by Capt. F. Davies	5.00
Loocho Islands, The	1.50

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SHANGHAI

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